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THE TIMES

Putting Parliament at stake: Michael Foot, p14

lemployment surges ahead with record monthly rise

loyment total rose by 56,800 to month, the Department of Employ- nced yesterday. This was the biggest e except for the period of the three- he six-month increase of 203,900 is rd. These figures are for wholly unemployed in Great Britain, excluding school-leavers and adult students and seasonal distortions. Industrial leaders yesterday unveiled a package of proposals for industrial recovery, including plans for a C——nent-TUC-CBI pay restraint programme. (Details, page 17.)

One million total likely by October

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ment trend has rply upwards a rise of 56,800. second biggest gle month ever *ust below the* used by the s of three-day e fuel emer- , 1974.

epartment of ures for May 6 per cent of loyment)—com- t increase ever is period.

203,900 since ear, easily sur- f 156,000 over to December, t three months *as been rising* 7,400 a month.

unemployment *ion in October* ember. It is est level since ly 60,000 below ak of 876,200 h, 1972. This certainly be passed in the next two or three *months.*

There is no prospect of the Government bringing in reflationary measures before the end of the year. The Prime Minister and the Chancellor have firmly set their faces against import *controls.*

Any moves on taxes and Government spending are more likely to be in the direction of restraint than of stimulus to the economy, at least until inflation has been markedly reduced.

Mr Healey's theme since January has been that excessive pay settlements are causing *unemployment and that the only* way to preserve jobs is to keep labour costs down at least in line with the principles of the social contract.

The Chancellor's first policy priority for the summer is to hammer out with trade union and industry leaders a reinterpretation of the social contract *which will ensure that, when the* recorded rate of price increases begins to ease from July after the Budget measures have worked through, the level of pay settlements will ease off sharply as well.

He believes that, if he is successful, *the monthly rise in prices* could then be brought down to 1 per cent or less in *the second half of this year and that this improvement needs to* be exploited fully to scotch unemployment and inflation at their roots in pay settlements.

All the unemployment figures given above are for the best general measurement officially available, namely the wholly unemployed in Great Britain, excluding school-leavers and adult students and excluding seasonal distortions. Before seasonal correction 798,809 were *recorded as unemployed*, an increase of 10,552 on April.

With the ending of the university holidays the number of adult students registering for unemployment benefit fell from 91,530 to nil, thus precisely reversing the increase in April. The number of unemployed school-leavers fell by 5,653 to 14,259.

Thus the crude overall total of unemployed in Britain actually fell by 86,661 to 813,068 (3.6 per cent of workers in employment). The crude total of unemployed in Northern Ireland fell by 2,860 to 37,278 (7.3 per cent), also because adult students were going back to their studies.

The United Kingdom crude total thus fell by 89,521 to 850,346 (3.7 per cent). These totals are never regarded as good measurements of the true trend of unemployment.

The weakening of the labour *market was further apparent in* another sharp fall from 173,300 to 155,600 in the number of vacancies notified to employment offices (after seasonal correction). The number of vacancies notified to careers officers *fell from 40,851 in April to* 37,471 this month, less than half the number last October.

The Department of Employment's estimates of the numbers on short-time working in manufacturing industries show a steady increase from 181,000 in February to 220,000 in March, to 225,000 in April to about *250,000 now. In addition 91,098* workers in Britain were temporarily suspended from work and were registered as unemployed

Table, page 18
Leading article, page 15

Photograph by G. H. Warhurst

The RAF's new missile system, the Rapier, on view yesterday at Gütersloh, West Germany.

'ilson derides her solutions

rrespondent

rerday gave a to what he genuine and being made in tish society to s of inflation. e start of the onomy before of Commons, *er condemned* militants who nture of their s of others. encourage the coming for- CBI and trade rably Mr Jack tions to the es. What was was a *joint* e hoped that ding his own *ocation of the* ould be dis- t meeting of omic Develop- eeing today", nuine realiza- ry section of e need for a overcome the of the much in the Com- *fell short of* as not long ed why Mrs reluctant to take part. The exchanges did little to help the nation out of its crisis although they did *much* to reinforce the image of the Prime Minister as a master parliamentarian.

With a mixture of scorn and condescension Mr Wilson totally eclipsed Mrs Thatcher. It was soon evident that the Prime Minister was far too wily an old fox to be led astray by the reluctant debutante who leads the Conservative Party. Referring scathingly to the way the Tory Front Bench appeared to be dissociating itself from all the former policies of Mr Heath's Administration, Mr Wilson remarked that he knew of no precedent in maritime history of rats leaving the ship after it had sunk.

From the start it was evident that the Opposition was batting on a hopeless wicket. All that Mrs Thatcher could do was to repeat in general terms the areas where Sir Geoffrey Howe, *the shadow Chancellor*, had stated a few weeks back that the Tories would like to see *public expenditure cuts.*

Those, she said, included reductions in council house and *food* subsidies. In addition the Tories would not carry through the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bill, the plans for bringing development land into public ownership and other

Continued on page 2, col 1

Pensions rise 15%, but no Christmas bonus

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Pensions will rise by 15 per *cent on November 17, about* a month earlier than planned, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in the Commons last night. But there will be no Christmas bonus this year because of the number of people left out of its coverage.

Retirement pensions will go *up from £11.60 to £13.30* a week for a single person, and from £18.50 to £21.20 for a married couple. The other long term benefits, invalidity and widows' pensions, will rise by the same amount to keep them all in line with the rise in earnings.

Short-term benefits, including those for sickness and unemployment, will rise by 13 per cent in line with the move*ment in prices.* Twelve million people will be affected by the increases, which are the second this year and the third since the Government took office. National insurance contribution rates will be reviewed in the summer and are likely to be increased to help to pay the cost of the uprating, which will be £1,060m in a full year.

Mrs Castle said that by November the Government would have increased long term benefits by 72 per cent. The first two upratings, July, 1974 and April, 1975, had added a half to those benefits at a time when prices had increased by a third and average *earnings by 34½ per cent.*

By bringing the new increase forward to November, Mrs Castle has ensured that social security benefits are rising at progressively shorter intervals: the gap between the last three increases has been reduced from nine months to eight and now to seven months. Mrs *Castle said that such* frequent upratings would continue as long as there was exceptional inflation, but it was the Government's intention to return to annual reviews "as soon as inflation has been brought under control".

Two innovations will be later than expected. The new non-contributory invalidity pension for disabled people of working age will be brought in on November 17, instead of in August, for everyone eligible, except disabled housewives. But the benefit will now be paid at £7.90 a week, instead of £6.90.

The package of increases will include a 37½ per cent rise in heating allowances paid to people with exceptional heating needs who claim supplementary benefit rates. The allowances, now 40p, 80p or £1.20 a week, will go *up to* 55p, £1.10 and £1.65 respectively.

Parliamentary report, page 8

France has repudiated EEC terms —ministers

By Penny Symon
Political Staff

Five of the ministers who dissented from the Government's decision to recommend that Britain should stay in the EEC said yesterday that President Giscard d'Estaing of France had effectively repudiated *the terms for British* membership that had been put to the British people by the Government.

In a statement signed by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, Mrs Hart, Minister for Overseas Development and Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and *Local Government*, President Giscard d'Estaing's press conference in Paris on Wednesday was heavily criticized.

"We feel it necessary to take the earliest opportunity to draw attention to the fact that he made a statement which effectively repudiated the terms", they say. "He reaffirmed French insistence on economic and monetary union, although we have been told it could only happen in the distant future. He made it plain that the prosperous members of the EEC would pursue his policy irrespective of Britain's view, and he said that we would be unable to join this union because of our lasting economic weakness."

The statement said that by basing himself on the Paris *summit agreement of last* December the President made clear that in his view Britain had renounced the right of veto, which could halt this development. "For in the communiqué issued after that summit, to which this Government was a party, it said:

In order to improve the functioning of the Council of the Community, they consider that it is necessary to renounce the practice which consists of making agree*ment on all questions conditional* on the unanimous consent of the member states, whatever their respective positions may be regarding the conclusions reached in Luxembourg, January 28, 1966.

"The implications are brutally clear. *A ruling block*, a rich man's club of six prosperous nations, will be formed within the Common Market. These six rich countries will follow concerted economic and monetary policies, and Britain *will be the poor relation.*"

The ministers say Britain would be in a worse situation *than if we had never joined*, and that to accept those terms would amount to a national humiliation.

"We will still be forced to buy expensive French food, forbidden to make trade arrangements *in our own favour*, powerless to influence the course of Community development, yet the ruling block will accept no responsibility for our economic problems."

Other referendum news, page 4

Dr Soares says Portugal will not stand for Communist dictatorship

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, May 22

The Portuguese Socialist Party today refused to participate any longer in the Government unless the Communists were restrained.

Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, told a press conference here: "We want the laws on the *democratic system to be* respected. We do not want a communist dictatorship in Portugal. The people do not want it and will not accept it."

The Socialists, who won 38 per cent of the vote in last *month's elections and are the* biggest political party, have two ministers and five secretaries and undersecretaries of state in the coalition Government.

Dr Soares said his party ultimatum had been handed today to President Costa Gomes. The Revolutionary Council, the *supreme ruling body*, was meeting urgently this evening to consider the demands.

These were for freedom of the press from what Dr Soares called a Communist stranglehold: national elections in the near future; and election of trades union officials by secret ballot.

The crisis was precipitated this week by the closing down of the Socialist evening newspaper *Republica* by the printing workers' committee, which the Socialists say is a tool of the Communist Party.

According to Dr Soares, important national decisions were being made without the knowledge of the Cabinet or of the Socialist Party. "We are often surprised", he declared, "by newspapers announcing *decisions which were never* discussed in the Cabinet and of which we were not even informed".

The case of *Republica*, he went on, "is extremely important, extremely serious". There was now manipulation of the press in Portugal. "One has only to read the press here, *and listen to the radio, to know* it is manipulated", he added. Liberties were being undermined.

In addition there was a recrudescence of an anti-Socialist campaign everywhere. Libellous statements were made against the party and their victory in the election was being represented to the public as an "expression of the silent majority" —the alleged right-wing *elements whose frustrated* demonstrations on September 28 last year heralded the down*fall of President Spinola.*

Dr Soares, who has been accused in the press of insulting the Armed Forces Movement (AFM), said that the pact signed between the AFM and the political parties "showed us the way to pluralist (multi-party) socialism . . . the socialism that respects pluralism and *the liberties.*" He added: "It is thanks to the AFM that Portugal is not yet a dictatorship."

Turning to the economic situation he pointed out there had still been no announcement about the administrative structure for the wholesale nationalization of industries. There are already 200,000 unemployed, *and the number would be* increased by settlers returning home from Angola and Mozambique as independence for these territories approached. Their numbers would also be swollen by returning troops.

"We do not wish to promote a Government crisis", Dr Soares insisted. "We wish the *Socialist Party to continue the* revolutionary process. But it is necessary to ensure the multi-party system and respect for the Socialist Party. We want the laws on the democratic system to be respected".

Rome, May 22.—*Unita*, the organ of the Italian Communist Party, the largest in the west, *today accused Portuguese* Communists of political intolerance and said all parties must strive *to retain independence from* foreign interference.

In an editorial comment on the closure of *Republica*, the Italian newspaper said: "To us it is absolutely obvious that (the Socialist) Party has the right to express itself through the pages of a press organ".—AP.

Leading article, page 15

New UK curbs on Indian doctors

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

No doctor qualifying from an Indian medical school will henceforth be recognized automatically for full registration to practise in the United Kingdom, the General Medical Council announced yesterday.

The decision caused an *immediate outcry from Indian* doctors already in Britain, and an Indian Medical Society spokesman accused the GMC of discriminating against Indian doctors.

The decision ends an arrangement begun in 1892 with Indian *medical colleges for reciprocal* recognition of graduates. It has been taken, the council says, because it is virtually impossible for the council to remain satisfied about the present standard of the 55 colleges previously recognized and because of progressive difficulties in monitoring the educational standards of the growing number of Indian medical schools.

*Indian doctors already work*ing here are not affected. At present about 950 a year have been granted full registratio..

which means they may practise in hospital or as general practitioners. About 800 a year are granted temporary registration.

Temporary registration will continue, but, as decided earlier this year, will be subject to an examination of competency, including language ability, which seeks a standard equivalent to the minimum required of a graduate of a British medical school. The first of those examinations will be held in *Edinburgh late next month.*

When the decision was announced at the meeting of the

Continued on page 2, col 6

cabinet' for social services spending

respondent riorities and ly to be de- a social ser- et" after an eek between ter and his inisters. The eement is the *cern* at the on in social d to restrain ve agreed to ns on various s and adjust r priorities Treasury, the the Depart- *and Social* Security, Education and Science, Environment and Employment are involved in the agreement.

The approach might mean that parts of the education programme would be given up in favour of more cash help for disadvantaged groups after joint ministerial decisions. Parliament would thus have less *direct say* in the matter.

The agreement is based on a confidential Cabinet paper, *Joint Approach to Social Policy*, parts of which are published today in *The Times Educational Supplement*. The Cabinet paper says the aim is to give governments a better chance of carrying out the social policies on *which they were elected.*

It says government spending, particularly on social programmes, has grown faster than production. Unreal expectations of the scope of social policies had been generated and there had been little incentive to improve the efficiency of existing programmes.

This cannot go on. The economic situation over the next few years imposes new constraints on public spending. This will mean cutting back on some plans in the social field, as elsewhere.

If the structure of social expenditure is not to become increasingly arbitrary, some better basis is needed for defining priorities. This will be needed even if public expenditure constraints are eased in the longer term. Ministers also need to ensure that their priorities are adequately reflected in policies which are actually being carried out; and that in practice these policies are having the effects intended.

The paper says that a joint and more coherent approach to social policy will succeed only if departments and ministers are prepared to adjust their priorities, policies and administrative practices. The ministers involved have agreed to discuss overall strategy at six monthly meetings, as the paper suggests.

There will also be a new group of senior statisticians in the Central Statistical Office, whose job will be *to provide* ministers with better information on which to base their social policy decisions.

Doctors hold sit-in over Abortion Bill

About twenty doctors occu*pied the British Medical Asso*ciation's headquarters in London last night to protest at the association's "silence" on the Abortion Amendment Bill, now being studied by a select committee after receiving its second reading in February.

The doctors would like the BMA to organize a national petition among the medical profession against the Bill, and to express support for the aims *of the National Abortion Cam*paign, which has been sponsored by several members of Parliament.

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Motorway firm given £14m government aid

French Kier highlighted the crisis in the motorway construction industry yesterday by disclosing losses for 1974 of £2.94m, after the Government had injected £9.5m to assist it in completing road building contracts. The Government is also giving the company a £4.5m loan which could lead to the state taking a 28 per cent stake in the equity.

Page 17

Power strike threat

The Electricity Council meets negotiators from the Electricity Power Engineers' Association today in a final effort to avert a strike ballot among the power industry's 28,000 key managers and technicians over a 33 per cent pay claim.

Page 3

Rhodesia banned

The International Olympic Committee, meeting in Lausanne, decided by 41 votes to 26 to withdraw recognition of the Rhodesian National Olympic Committee after considering a report by three of their members. In Rhodesia the decision was greeted with dismay.

Page 6

Maserati going into liquidation

Maserati, the Italian sports and racing car company, announced yesterday that it was going into liquidation. Its losses in 1974 exceeded its capital, and pros*pects for the coming* year were regarded as bad. A statement said the crisis in the car industry had dealt a blow to the luxury sector.

Page 4

Government may drop Bills

The Government is considering dropping several Bills from this session's legislative programme because of *business congestion* and a threat by peers not to sit after the Commons has risen for the summer recess. A decision on the timetable will be made after the EEC referendum.

Page 2

Postal vote pledge

A Tory move to allow the Government to defray postal expenses of *unions* in postal ballots for national officers was defeated by 14 votes to 11 in standing *committee on the* Employment Protection Bill yesterday. Mr Booth, Minister of State for Employment, promised consultations with unions on the possibility of using public funds for ballots.

Page 3

Mr Shelepin ousted

The career of Mr Alexander Shelepin, the former KGB chief and Politburo member, drew nearer a conclusion with the long-expected news from Moscow that he had lost his job as chairman of the Soviet Trade Union Council.

Page 5

Stonehouse debate: The Commons will debate on June 12 whether Mr John Stonehouse should be expelled. 2

"Scrap big match": A railwaymen's leader said yesterday that the England-Scotland football international tomorrow should be scrapped. 2

Madrid pamphlets: Right-wingers handed out pamphlets in Madrid yesterday, calling for the Prime Minister's resignation, as police looked on. 4

Tanzanian escape: Students who escaped when guerrillas attacked an isolated camp in Tanzania were saved because park rangers refused to say where they were sleeping. 5

Racing: Aintree changes hands again for £3m. The new owner is Patrick McCrea, an Irish property developer. 7

Jordan: Despite many setbacks, Jordan is again heading for economic viability. *Six-page Special Report*

Home News 2, 3
EEC Referendum 4
European News 4
Overseas News 5
Appointments 16
Arts 9
Business 17-24
Church 10
Court 16
Crossword 28
Diary 14
Engagements 16
Features 10, 14
Law Report 16
Letters 15
Obituary 16
Parliament 8
Property 11
Sale Room 2
Science 10
Sport 6, 7
TV & Radio 27
Theatres, etc 9
25 Years Ago 16
Weather 2
Wills 16

Leader page, 15
Letters: On the case for a written constitution from Professor S. E. Finer and *Mr Peter Newling*; on one-parent families from Mr Tom White and others
Leading articles: Unemployment; Portugal in the balance
Features, pages 10 and 14
Russell Lewis says only bold reform can rekindle the faith of the Tory voter; Latin sounds of the Seventies
Arts, page 9
Philip French on Alain Resnais's new film, *Stavisky*; Irving Wardle on Robert Patrick's *The Haunted Host*
Obituary, page 16
Professor Christopher Strachey.
Sport, pages 6 and 7
Golf: Peter *Ryde previews Penfold PGA* tournament which has Palmer and Oosterhuis among the entries; Rugby Union: Latest on England's injuries in Australia:
Business News, pages 17-24
Stock market: Equities drifted in thin *trading. The FT index fell 1.8 points to* 349.7
Financial Editor: ICI as volume falls away; what went wrong at Associated Fisheries; Debenhams after the cuts
Business features: The significance of an increasing level of income tax avoidance is discussed by Tim Congdon;
Business Diary: The Electricity Council recruit a new industrial relations trouble-shooter

HOME NEWS

Pressure of business and Lords' revolt may force Government to drop Bills

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Government is considering dropping several Bills from the legislative programme this session because of congestion of business and a warning from the House of Lords that the peers are refusing to sit after the Commons have risen for the summer recess.

A decision on the timetable will not be announced until after the EEC referendum, when it is expected that there will also be changes in the Administration.

On present plans, the Government hopes to get about 70 Bills on the statute book by the autumn, which is ambitious by any standard. The aim is especially challenging in view of the Government's delicate majority position in the Commons. More Bills than usual are consolidation measures, which require little parliamentary time, but the average for the session for all Bills in recent years has been just over 50.

About thirty Bills still have to be cleared by the Lords, including the controversial Industry Bill, the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bill, the Employment Protection Bill, the British Leyland Bill, and the Community Land Bill.

The Policyholders' Protection Bill, which started its progress in the Lords, has run into strong opposition, and the alacrity with which the Government accepted amendments seems to suggest that it may decide that this is one of the Bills that can be postponed until next session or withdrawn.

This is the measure intended to give protection to policyholders against the risk of an insurance company failure. The guarantee fund would be financed by a compulsory levy on all companies carrying on particular types of insurance.

It is under attack by both Conservative and Labour peers, and the Government may decide to return to the proposals of the companies for a voluntary scheme.

The Industry Bill, now under a guillotine in the Commons, will finish its committee stage on June 12, and two days have been promised on the floor of the House for report and third reading. This means that the Lords will not get it until the fourth week in June.

Meanwhile, the Government has to make available 12 more supply days on which the Opposition can choose the subject for debate. This might involve the Government in giving up one and a half to two days each week up to the summer recess.

Time also has to be found for essential financial legislation. This greatly restricts the time available unless the House is to have a number of all-night sittings.

The Employment Protection Bill is due for drastic amendment in view of the promises made to the trade unions about temporary employment subsidies to be paid to ailing companies to allow them to defer redundancies. This form of state subvention is likely to be strongly opposed by the Conservatives.

Another attempt is also to be made by the Conservatives, with assistance from the moderate Manifesto Group of the Labour Party, to write into the Bill a provision for assisting unions to finance postal ballots for elections of officers.

The most likely casualty in the list of Bills promised for this session is that to nationalize the shipbuilding and aircraft industries.

It is becoming obvious to everyone, including the Labour left wing, who have been pressing for action, that the Bill stands no chance of getting through if the session runs the normal course, which is the intention. There will be a short "overspill session", after the party annual conferences in October, and the next session will begin in November.

Another Bill promised this session that may not get through is that for the registration of student accommodation contracts. The Government will also find it difficult to provide time for debates in the Commons on EEC legislation the scrutiny committee has recommended should be considered by the House.

Excessive holiday surcharges denied

By Michael Baily

Up to a million British holidaymakers are being made to pay surcharges this year which are unduly high in relation to actual changes in fuel and currency costs, it was alleged yesterday.

Mr Francis Higgins, managing director of Thomson Holidays, said British Airways achieved a big share of the market last year with artificially low fares and was now using this year's seller's market to apply excessive surcharges.

On a typical package tour to Palma, Majorca, British Airways' own Sovereign Holidays, and other tour operators using BA scheduled flights, had applied a surcharge of £8, compared with 20p extra being charged by Thomson on the basis of changes in fuel costs.

For a family that could mean an increase of £30-£40 on the cost of their holiday; but people were reluctant to cancel their holiday because most operators were fully booked, and so they had little choice but to pay, Mr Higgins said.

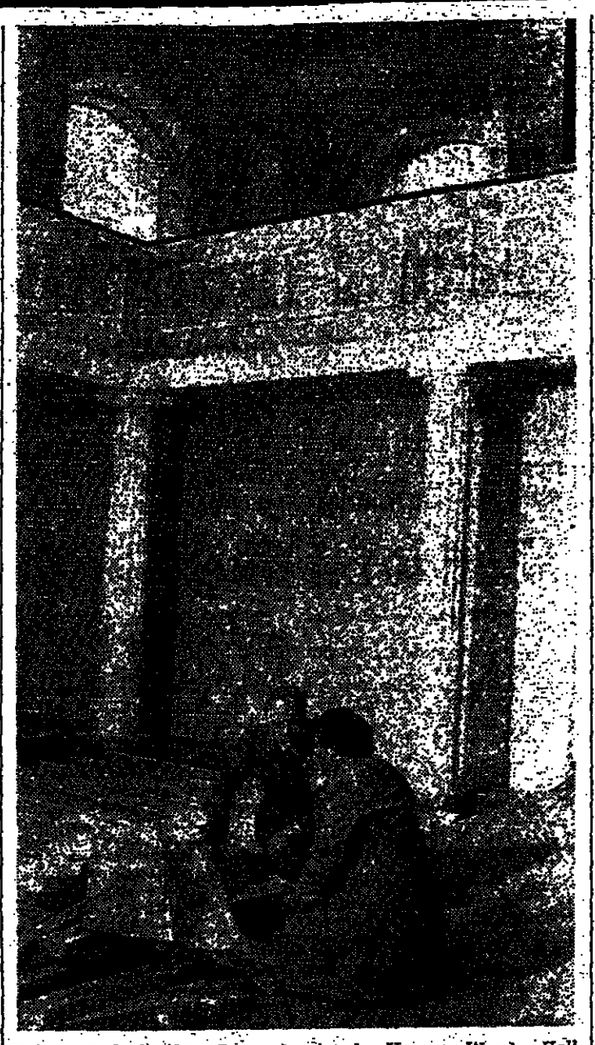
A British Airways spokesman said: "It is not true that we are profiteering, and we are not going to be dragged into the mud Thomson's are spreading." The increased charges applied to charter seats on scheduled flights and had been agreed by the International Air Travel Association on the basis of a general rise in costs, including fuel. Flights to Spain were under greatest pressure from the Spanish airline, which felt it had been losing out.

According to British Airways, charter flight operators put up prices by about £10 last year, while scheduled flights rose by only a few pence. This year it was the other way round. It was a cyclical affair.

Mr Higgins replied: "It is nonsense to say our prices rose by £10 last year. The actual increase was £3, which was fully justified by the sharp increase in fuel prices in November, 1973."

Thomson had found it possible to make refunds to customers where currency moved in favour of sterling.

Other operators were using the currency situation to increase their profits, Mr Higgins alleged.



Rehearsal hall: Mr Bernard Haitink (left), principal conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, discussing plans with Mr Derek Sugden, a partner of Arup Associates, the architects, at the nearly completed Henry Wood Hall, Southwark, yesterday. The hall is being converted from the former Holy Trinity Church at a cost of £560,000. It will be used for rehearsals by the LPO and other orchestras.

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Stonehouse issue debate on June 12

The select committee report recommending the expulsion of Mr John Stonehouse, Labour MP for Walsall, North, is to be debated in the Commons on June 12.

The runaway MP appears for extradition proceedings in Melbourne on Monday, on 21 charges of fraud, forgery and theft. Even if the hearing is completed on Monday, Australian law lays down that he will have to wait another 15 days before he returns.

Earlier this month the select committee recommended that Mr Stonehouse should be expelled from the House if he did not return by June 6. He has written to officials of his constituency Labour party saying that he will attend one of its meetings on June 11.

Question answered: The question Mr Stonehouse placed on the order paper, seen by many politicians as a device to prove that he was not neglecting his parliamentary duties, received a written answer yesterday.

Mr Stonehouse had asked what annual saving would result from a 20 per cent reduction in the number of civil servants.

Mr Charles Morris, Minister of State for the Civil Service Department, said Mr Stonehouse would recall that every effort was made to ensure that the number of civil servants employed was directly related to the administrative tasks imposed by legislation.

Mr Morris said it would not be practicable to make such a reduction in the number of civil servants without a corresponding reduction in the work they were required to do. Twenty per cent of the estimated salary expenditure for 1975-76 amounted to about £450m.

University costs

A full account of the proposals for university economies made by Lord Crowther-Hunt is published today in *The Times Higher Education Supplement*. There are also articles on academic salaries, the work of Basil Bernstein, and five pages of philosophy books.

ICI gets 42% claim 'to match living costs'

The management of ICI is considering a 42 per cent pay claim submitted on behalf of members of the technical and supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers employed by the company.

The claim was submitted on Wednesday, the day the TUC issued a statement urging unions to reach settlements within the guidelines of the social contract.

Although the claim affects only about three hundred union members, it is significant in that it shows that the union is still opposed to the concept of any restraint in wage bargaining.

The union says ICI salaries rose by only about half between 1970 and 1974. Although the retail price index had risen 50.3 per cent, "when the rising marginal rate of tax and national insurance payments are taken into account, the cost-of-living increase turns out to have been about 63 per cent".

The union adds: "This illustrates a real decrease in the standard of living of engineering group staff of about 12 per cent over this period. We must make it clear that this decrease took place at a time when profits more than doubled, even when account is taken of inflation."

Chemist says medicines should be date-stamped

Medicines, like food, should have expiry dates stamped on them, the Pharmaceutical Society's annual representative meeting was told yesterday.

"Many products considered stable by the general public, such as cough syrups and vitamin preparations, are those which are inherently unstable", Mrs Jane Nicholson, a chemist from Slough, said. "It is therefore vital to ensure that expiry dates are included on preparations."

In most cases, for example with cough mixtures, taking old medicines would do no actual harm.

However, Mrs Nicholson said, "certainly old antibiotics could be distinctly dangerous. Aspirin can be distinctly acidic and cause more gastric irritation than necessary if it is three or four years old".

The meeting also called for an end to vague instructions on medicine bottles.

Mr Charles Brower, a Sussex pharmacist, said "two tablets daily" might mean together or separately, and "every four hours" left patients wondering how many should be taken in 24 hours.

He asked "Does the patient know that 'before meals' requires the dose on an empty stomach, or that 'after meals' requires the presence of food to reduce certain side-effects?"

Scrap soccer match, NUR chief says

By Tim Jones

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said yesterday that the home international football match between England and Scotland at Wembley tomorrow should be called off ing from his members' refusal to operate trains to the stadium.

British Rail and London Transport Underground drivers have said they will not operate services to the ground in protest at hooliganism by supporters in 1973. It is unlikely that they will agree to last-minute talks with Mr Howell, Minister of State for Sport and Recreation, to avert the strike.

Mr Howell, who is known to be concerned at the prospect of thousands of supporters walking from central London to Wembley and stopping for frequent liquid refreshment on the way, has said he is available at any hour to discuss the situation.

It is estimated that 30,000 Scottish supporters are travelling to King's Cross and Euston for the match. No extra buses are being provided for them, so many will have to walk to Wembley.

Mr Weighell said: "The chances of calling off the ban are worse today than yesterday. I have already urged the men not to take this unofficial action. I do not see what I can do further."

Good will message upsets Convention

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

A fresh indication of the difficulties facing Ulster's new constitutional Convention was provided yesterday when the members gathered for their second full session amid continuing pessimism about their chances of devising an acceptable solution.

Even a seemingly innocent attempt by the independent chairman, Sir Robert Lowry, to read a good will message from four church leaders provoked hostile statements and a loud cry of "hypocrisy" from the "loyalist" benches.

Later there were angry exchanges between Roman Catholic politicians and the Rev Ian Paisley, who made a short speech before presenting the controversial draft rules of procedure. The proper debate on their content is not planned to begin until next week.

As Mr Paisley issued figures intended to show that there had been more harmony on the rules committee than indicated in the press, there were angry murmurings from many of the SDLP representatives.

During a renewed upsurge of sectarian warfare in and around Belfast yesterday one man was killed and two were seriously injured in three separate attacks.

The dead man, a Roman Catholic bricklayer, was killed when a booby-trapped vacuum flask blew up in his face. He was part of a large Catholic workforce building a new school on the outskirts of the city.

According to his workmates, the red flask had been lying around the site all week, and had been handled several times without exploding. Yesterday it blew up when Mr Gerald De'Ath, the father of three children, picked it up out of curiosity and unscrewed the cap.

Ulster's new language, page 14

Settlement of action by 'Guardian' editor

A legal action brought by Mr Alastair Hetherington, editor of *The Guardian*, to stop a committee of the National Union of Journalists hearing a complaint against him was settled on agreed terms in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Hetherington, an NUJ member for 30 years, sued members of the union's Central London Branch alleging that its complaints committee appeared to have prejudged the issue and that he would not receive a fair or impartial hearing.

Announcing terms of settlement yesterday, Mr Richard Scott, QC, told Mr Justice Oliver that Mr Hetherington had agreed to waive any claim for costs and damages, estimated at £1,500. The union had agreed, as a reciprocal gesture, to contribute that sum to the NUJ Widow and Orphan Fund.

The union also agreed that the complaint against Mr Hetherington shall be reheard by a committee composed of union members drawn from other branches. The complaint was originally heard in Mr Hetherington's absence last October.

Indian doctors face new curbs in U…

Continued from page 1

council yesterday, one member expressed disquiet that, unless the reasons were properly understood, it might create ill-feeling. Sir John Richardson, president of the council, said the decision had been taken after consultations at the highest level.

A statement by the council later said that the decision did not imply any deep anxiety about the standard of practice of Indian doctors in Britain.

The Department of Health said last night that about 10,000 Indian doctors already qualified might be expected to come here in the next five or six years. The GMC decision might mean some temporary staff shortages.

During the past four years the GMC has been conducting a review of arrangements for registration of foreign doctors. The overseas committee reported yesterday that one feature distinguishing India from all other countries was the number of qualifications granted in it that the council recognized for full registration. India had 55 of the 82 medical colleges overseas at present recognized by Britain for training students. But that number was only about half the medical schools in India.

The Indian Medical Council, established in 1933, prescribed a curriculum largely based on the British pattern. The Indian council no longer felt able to make available to the GMC the reports of its visitors and inspectors. The attitude of the Indian council was that a system of reciprocity required that the GMC should accept its judgment on the sufficiency of medical colleges in that country.

The overseas committee appreciated the reasons for that attitude, but the consequence was that it had become increasingly difficult for the GMC to assess the standard of Indian medical training.

The committee says the situation in Burma and Uganda is different. In Burma there are three medical institutes recognized here for full registration, and one in Uganda.

Since November last year, some further information had reached the committee about the present standard of medical education in … but it did no… the committe… could be con…

The Britis… ation welcom… sion, pointin… evidence to … mittee recem… there should… matic recog… qualifications… The Merriso… the same vie… Criticism: … worsen the s… and cause th… Service to s… the short te… Sayeed, chai… ing Conferen… izations in … dom, said la…

"The NH… dependent o… Indian subc… adding that … in singling o…

A spokesm… Medical Soci… like to ask th… Council wh… singled out. … Commonweal… not even me…

Texas cattlemen look at Britain's

From Our Correspondent
Shrewsbury

Forty-two Texas cattlemen visited the centenary year Shropshire and West Midland show at Shrewsbury yesterday and cast experienced eyes over the cream of Britain's beef animals. They are on a 10-day tour of Britain, and were at the show specifically to see the record entry of 209 Hereford cattle, the most popular breed in the American south-west.

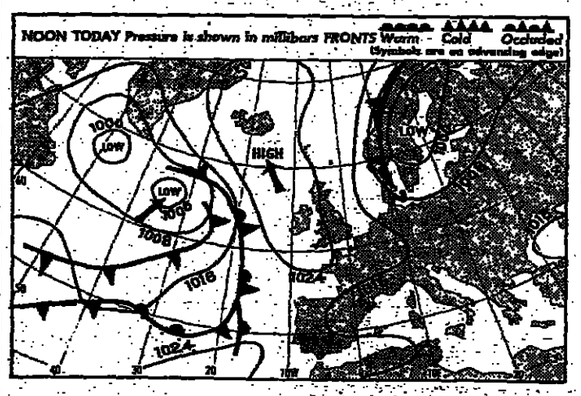
But the visitors, members of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, were not buying. Mr Ellis Locke, who runs a herd of 800 near Amorillo, said: "We are here to look them over and get up to date with developments. But if anything takes the eye then a deal could result."

Mr C. J. Thomas, of Coventry, whose British Friesian cattle took the supreme championship on the first day, yesterday won another top award. Two high yield cows from his herd … dairy cattle t… Ayrshires fro… Farms Ltd o… reserve award.

Championship a… 1

Welsh mountain … and Son, Llanu… supreme, Lady … Wrexham. W… supreme, Mrs … borough, Mrs Sheil… Needham. We… supreme, Mr … Pershore, Child… S. J. and J. E. … Reading.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 4.59 am … Sun sets: 8.57 pm

Moon sets: 3.43 am … Moon rises: 7.10 pm

Full moon: May 25.

Lighting up: 9.27 pm to 4.28 am.

High water: London Bridge, 12.39 am, 6.7m (22.1ft); 1.15 pm, 7.0m (22.9ft). Avonmouth, 6.19 am, 12.6m (41.5ft); 6.48 pm, 12.8m (42.1ft). Dover, 10.18 am, 6.3m (20.7ft); 10.39 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft). Hull, 5.15 am, 6.9m (22.5ft); 5.31 pm, 7.1m (23.4ft). Liverpool, 10.26 am, 8.9m (29.3ft); 10.53 pm, 9.1m (29.8ft).

An anticyclone is expected to remain stationary near Iceland and a rather cool NE airstream will cover most parts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, E, SE England: Cloudy, occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind N moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Central N, S England Midlands, Channel Islands: Cloudy, scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind N moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Central Highlands, N Ireland: Mainly dry, sunny spells; wind N or variably, light; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Little change.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind N moderate; sea moderate.

Strait of Dover: Wind NE moderate or fresh, sea moderate.

English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind NE moderate, sea slight.

Irish Sea: Wind N moderate, locally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 11°C (52°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 8°C (46°F). Humidity, 7 pm 66 per cent. R… trace. Sun, 24… Bar, mean sea l… millibars, fallin… 1,000 millibars…

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; h, hazy; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	c 19	66	Cologne	r 11	52	Palma	s 33	91
Amsterdam	c 10	50	Copenhagen	c 7	45	Palermo	s 20	68
Athens	s 34	93	Dublin	s 11	52	Paris	s 13	55
Barcelona	s 23	73	Edinburgh	c 11	52	Perth	s 13	55
Belfast	r 11	52	Florence	s 27	81	Prague	s 18	64
Bilbao	s 22	72	Frankfurt	r 12	54	Reykjavik	s 8	46
Berlin	s 17	63	Geneva	s 18	64	Rome	s 24	75
Biarritz	s 20	68	Gibraltar	s 24	75	Salzburg	s 18	64
Birmingham	c 10	50	Guernsey	r 13	55	Stockholm	s 12	54
Bristol	c 12	54	Helsinki	s 9	48	Strasbourg	s 18	64
Brussels	s 12	54	Innsbruck	r 11	52	Tangier	s 23	73
Budapest	s 17	63	Istanbul	s 21	70	Tenerife	s 24	75
Cardiff	c 14	57	Jersey	s 14	57	Tunis	s 31	88
Casablanca	s 23	73	Lisbon	s 23	73	Valencia	s 23	73
Cologne	r 11	52	Locarno	s 20	68	Venice	s 22	72
Copenhagen	c 7	45	London	c 11	52	Vienna	c 20	68
Dublin	s 11	52	Majorca	s 28	82	Warsaw	c 15	59
Edinburgh	c 11	52	Malaga	s 27	81	Zurich	r 13	55
Florence	s 27	81	Malta	s 24	75			
Frankfurt	r 12	54	Manchester	c 11	52			
Geneva	s 18	64	Moscow	r 21	70			
Gibraltar	s 24	75	Munich	c 13	55			
Guernsey	r 13	55	Nairobi	s 27	81			
Helsinki	s 9	48	Naples	s 27	81			
Innsbruck	r 11	52	New York	s 19	66			

At the reso…

24 hours to 6 p…

	Sun hrs	R
E COAST		
Scarbrough	5.…	
Gorleston	6.…	
Clacton	9.6	
Margate	8.0	
S COAST		
Hastings	2.…	
Eastbourn	1.…	
Brighton	1.…	
Worthing	1.…	
Bognor R	1.…	
Southsea	1.…	
Sandown	2.…	
Bournemo…	3.…	
Exmouth	5.…	
Torquay	1.…	
Falmouth	10.…	
W COAST		
Morecamb	11.…	
Blackpool	9.…	
Ilfracomb	10.…	
Newquay	11.…	

Overseas selling…

Austria Sch 18…
Denmark Dkr 5…
France Fr 2.60; G…
Greece Dr 30; …
Italy Lire 400; …
Maderia Esc 15; …
Nor 4.00; Portugal…
Spa 38; Sweden, Sk…
Swi 2.50; USA/Can…

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Wilson jeer at Tory recipe for inflation and division

Continued from page 1

nationalization schemes. Hospital pay beds would be retained at a saving of £40m.

Mrs Thatcher warned the Government that the present level of public expenditure was well beyond the tax capacity of the population. The nation had reached the limit of increased taxation, and the Government knew that. She said the Treasury was already planning a further deflationary package for later this year.

But when Mrs Thatcher was challenged by Mr Powell to give her figure for what public expenditure borrowing should be she replied that it should be the size that could be financed without resorting to the printing press. Giving a warning that there were no magic solutions and no panaceas, she told MPs that the real cause of inflation was not economic but social and political.

Inflation was caused first by governments rapidly raising public expenditure beyond what the taxpayer could bear. It was caused secondly through groups of people who tried to get more out of the economy than it produced.

Mr Wilson ruthlessly destroyed the Tory proposals. Mrs Thatcher's plans, he said, would not cure the crisis that both sides of the House agreed was facing the country. They were a recipe for a permanently divided Britain. Mockingly, he drove home the policy divisions on the Tory front bench by noting that Sir Keith Joseph—"Mrs Thatcher's personal, private think-tank", her "mentor and Svengali" and, later, "the right hon lady's Rasputin"—had been kennelled up for this debate so that MPs could not ask him for his solutions.

It was all very well, Mr Wilson said, for Mrs Thatcher to talk about the cuts she would like to see in Labour's plans, but what about all the expenditure on defence, social services and health that the Tories had been calling for in recent weeks?

The Conservative proposals were no less than "hollow pretensions" which had to be exposed. He asked where Mrs Thatcher stood on monetarism.

The debate ended with a defeat of the Tory motion condemning the Government's economic policies by 278 votes to 244; Government majority 34.

Parliamentary report, page 8

New rights for assaulted traffic wardens

A police order has been issued to prevent traffic wardens in the Metropolitan Police area from inadvertently disqualifying themselves of the right to claim civil damages if they are assaulted, the Civil Service Union announced yesterday.

It follows negotiations it has been having with Scotland Yard. The union said that unless an assault had been serious enough for the police to prosecute in the past wardens were often advised to take out a private summons under the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861. But anyone convicted under that Act had automatic immunity against a subsequent civil action.

Fifty Conservative rebels over aid to Leyland

By Our Political Staff

Sixty MPs were against the order guaranteeing a further £50m in assistance to British Leyland in the Commons on Wednesday night. They included 50 Conservatives who defied the advice of the Shadow Cabinet, which was to abstain. The order was easily carried by the Government, by 226 votes to 58.

Those voting against the order were:

Conservatives: Mr Aitken (Thanet, East), Mr Biffen (Oswestry), Mr Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest), Mr Body (Holland with Boston), Mr Bowden (Brighton, Kemptown), Mr Boyson (Brent, North), Mr Brotherton (Louth), Mr Budgen (Wolverhampton, South-west), Mr A. Clark (Plymouth, Sutton), Mr Cope (Gloucestershire, South), Mr Cormack (Staffordshire, South-west), Mr Fairbairn (Kinross and West Perthshire), Mr Fletcher (Edinburgh, North), Mr Fletcher-Cooke (Darwen), Dr Glyn (Windsor and Maidenhead), Mr Grieve (Solihull), Mr Hannam (Exeter), Mr Hordern (Horsham and Crawley), Mr Howell (Norfolk, North), Mrs Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston), Mr Lawrence (Burton), Mr Lawson (Bisley), Mr Ian Lloyd (Havant and Waterloo), Mr Macfarlane (Sutton and Cheam), Mr McNair-Wilson (New Forest), Mr Marshall (Arundel), Mr Mathew (Ealing), Mr Maydon (Reigate), Mr Mills (Devon, West), Mr Moate (Faversham), Mr Morris (Northampton, South), Mr Morrison (Chester, City of), Mr Nelson (Chichester), Mr Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam), Mr Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury), Mr Rost (Derbyshire, South-east), Mr Shepherd (Hereford), Mr Sims (Bromley, Chislehurst), Mr Spence (Bedford), Mr Spence (Thirsk and Malton), Mr Spicer (Dorset, West), Mr Stanbrook (Bromley, Orpington), Mr Sutcliffe (Halesowen and Stourbridge), Mr Robert Taylor (Croydon, North-west), Mr Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford), Mr Townend (Bexley, Bexleyheath), Mr Warren (Hastings), Mr Wiggin (Weston-super-Mare), and Mr Winterton (Macclesfield).

Liberals: Mr Smith (Rochdale) and Mr Freud (Isle of Ely) (tellers), Mr Thorpe (Devon, North), Mr Bruce (Berwick upon Tweed), Mr Pardoe (Cornwall, North), Mr Ross (Isle of Wight), Mr Steel (Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles), and Mr Wainwright (Colne Valley).

United Ulster Unionists: Mr Powell (Down, South), and Mr McGrady (Antrim, South).

Vice-chancellors attack dons' action on exams

A decision by the Association of University Teachers to ask members to withhold students' examination results until an arbitration tribunal has settled their salary dispute could not be supported in any way, university vice-chancellors said yesterday.

Sir Arthur Armitage, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said such action might prejudice the future careers of students, for whose welfare universities and their staff had great responsibilities.

Sir Arthur added: "It is important to say that examinations are proceeding and scripts are being marked, and I very much hope that the early arbitration and an early award will result in universities completing the examination process in the normal way."

It was announced yesterday that the arbitration tribunal will meet next Thursday.

Prices rising at 34 per cent

Recalling the disputes between Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Conservative Party about the running rate of inflation at the time of the 1974 October general election, Mr Churchill, Conservative MP for Stretford, asked Mr Healey yesterday what was the current rate of inflation "on the same basis as his computation of 8.4 per cent in October".

Mr Dell, Paymaster General, replying for the Chancellor, said: "The rate of increase in the Retail Prices Index in the three months to April, expressed at an annual rate, is 34.4 per cent."

Beer up 1p a pint

Courage announced yesterday that some draught beers in managed public houses will go up 1p a pint from today.

Royal groom stole fodder

Harry Nunn, aged 53, the Queen's head stud groom at Hampton Court paddocks for nine years, pleaded guilty at Richmond Magistrates' Court yesterday to stealing horse fodder and was given a conditional discharge for 12 months.

Reginald Sheedy, a greengrocer, of Hampton, who pleaded guilty to handling the fodder, was given a similar discharge.

Life jail for girl's murder

William Ian Copeland, aged 34, an agricultural labourer, was sentenced at Chester Crown Court yesterday to life imprisonment for the murder of Jane Taylor, aged 10, of Mobberley, Cheshire.

When Mr Justice Mars-Jones sentenced Mr Copeland, of Arundel, Sussex, his sister, Mrs Dorothy Finan, of Braithwaite Towers, Paddington, London, collapsed in court.

Railway record

A total of 260,000 farepaying passengers travelled on the private Bluebell railway in Sussex in the past 12 months, nearly 10,000 more than the previous year's record number.

Seven escape

Seven prisoners escaped from a police van on the outskirts of Leeds yesterday while being taken from court to a remand centre, but five were recaptured later.

ME NEWS

al effort today to rt strike ballot power engineers

Routledge
ditor
is "make or break" the pay dispute that to disrupt electricity next month, Mr John he power station en- leader, said last night earing that manual in the industry had ee to one in favour of rises averaging 31 per

ectricity Council meets rs from the Electrical Engineers' Association oing in a final attempt a strike ballot among dustry's 28,000 key and technicians. If the to produce a "satis- factory" settlement of the association's claim for rises of 33 per cent across the board, the ballot will go ahead next week.

Mr Lyons, general secretary of the union, said: "This is make or break day. We were nowhere near a settlement after our talks earlier this week, but we will make every effort to reach agreement. Failing that, the ballot will go ahead immediately."

The Electricity Council made some improvement in its offer of 20 to 31 per cent rises on Tuesday, but that secret enhancement still leaves "major differences" between the two sides.

450 deal for clerks of 18 ermines Jones formula

Labour Editor

er cent pay deal giving ld junior filing clerks n £2,450 a year which n negotiated by the moderate electricians' nderlines the severe es facing acceptance of Jones's formula for g wage inflation by pay rises.

agreement, covering ite-collar workers em- y British Insulated Cables (BICC) lifts mini- es for staff now ranging 40 for the lowliest clerk rovinces to £5,000 for grade in London. It hat staff wages have by just over a third

Mr Tom Rice, national officer for the Electrical Engineering Staff Association section of the electricians' union, said last night: "This is a very complex settlement. BICC has a very sophisticated system of job evaluation which measures people's performance and we feel that their high productivity justifies these high rates of pay.

"I can understand the leader of a general trade union saying there should be across-the-board flat-rate rises for all employed people, but I represent members who are more highly paid, and I should not be representing their interests if I accepted a lump sum in line with Mr Jones's formula.

Unearthing London's celebrated dead

By Philip Howard

The grave's a fine and private place: but not a spot that tourists chase. That is about to be changed next month by the publication of the first good grave guide to London, listing more than a thousand celebrated interments off the beaten track of such national necropolises as Westminster Abbey. Some are so far off the beaten track that the dedicated necrofan needs special licences to get near them. Mrs Beeton is at West Norwood. The founding father of the Rothschilds is in a private cemetery off Whitechapel Row. Charles Dibdin, the author and composer, rests, all sea shanties spent, beside Camden High Street.

St John's, Hampstead, is fertile soil for the great, holding, among much other famous dust, Beerbohm Tree, Hugh Gaitskell, Gerald Du Maurier, Constable, and Kay Kendall. The guide is the result of four years' exploration and sketching by Conrad Bailey, who first became interested in graveyards as a child, when his mother took him to visit the graves of drowned sailors at Yarmouth.

Mr Bailey explained the attraction of cemeteries yesterday: "There is a strong nostalgic feeling for hunting for famous names from the past. Victorian monumental architecture is often architecturally and aesthetically pleasing. And graveyards tend to be havens of peace and greenery away from the ugliness of London."

Arguably the most rewarding graveyard in London is Kensal Green Cemetery, a large oasis of overgrown funereal peace in the middle of a wasteland of gasholders and railway lines. No fewer than 64 of its graves, overgrown by brambles and chestnut trees holding their mortuary candles, are starred in the guide. Doric temples, Egyptian pyramids, and mourning angels twice as large as life fight a losing battle with the undergrowth and the vandals to maintain man's pomposity in the grave.

Here lie Thackeray, Trollope, Thomas Hood, and Wilkie Collins, with plain memorials needing no further advertisement than their names. More grandiose monuments keep the lesser known dead, or at any rate the undertakers, in the style to which they were accustomed. Andrew Ducrow, acrobat and circus-owner, buried in 1837, has a Nilotic mausoleum with sphinxes, which cost £5,000 at that date. Thomas Hancock, the inventor of india rubber manufacture, has a towering Corinthian column. Obscure generals from Victoria's little wars have temples supported by atlantes.

Two of George III's children preferred Kensal Green to Windsor, but the splendour of their tombs preserves their status among the common herd.

As well a well-wrought urn becomes
The greatest ashes, as half-acre tombs.

Mr Bailey says, with the devotion of an enthusiast: "Many of these old cemeteries are in a terrible state; within 10 years many of them will be lost for ever. I just hope that we can save some of the finer graves. I hope that my book will encourage tourists to visit them, and perhaps also encourage admirers of great men like Trollope and Thackeray to come down and clear the undergrowth from their graves."

Mr Conrad Bailey, author of the "Guide to Famous London Graves", making notes in Kensal Green Cemetery.

Call for changes in open-prison system

By Our Legal Correspondent

Open prisons were not fulfilling the aims for which they were created, Professor Howard Jones, a leading criminologist, said in London yesterday. The attitudes of both the prisoners and the staff were having an adverse effect on the system.

Professor Jones, of Cardiff University, who was telling the Howard League for Penal Reform of the broad results of a research project he and a colleague had conducted, comparing open and closed prisons, called for the staff of open prisons to be specially selected.

The study showed that in the case of both prisoners and staff there was an overriding "prison culture" which did not differentiate between open and closed establishments.

There was a feeling among officers in open prisons that they did not know "where they are" as compared with those in closed prisons, where the boundaries of behaviour for both inmates and staff were clearly laid down and enforced.

There was often a preoccupation with security, which worked against the relaxed regime which open prisons were intended to develop. The staff's attitudes had been formed largely while they were working in closed establishments, before they were transferred to open institutions, and their culture was thus based on the more traditional closed-prison model.

Professor Jones calls for a reassessment of the objectives of open prisons and the means of achieving them. "There has never been any serious official attempt to define how exactly an open prison should work. Prescriptions have always been piecemeal and concerned with general aspirations", he said.

In particular, open prisons had never been accepted frankly, as the challenge to the containment function. Professor Jones asks whether "open prisons might not be a self-contradictory concept".

He recommends that the staff for open prisons should be chosen at the outset of their careers, and do their initial training in them. The qualities required from prison officers in open and closed institutions were different.

The training of open prison staff should be based on enabling them to work with confidence in a less structured setting, responding more flexibly to the changing pattern of personal relationships in the daily life of the prison.

vernment dge on on postal lots

Parliamentary Staff

surance that the Gov- would consult the ion movement on the y of using public postal ballots by trade was given yesterday by h, Minister of State for ent.

Government was con- hat the democratic pro- of unions should be o give members proper of the union's policy.

MPs considering the ment Protection Bill. If scussion with the union nt, it was found changes sirable, the Government ttempt to amend the

Opposition amendment new Advisory, Conciliation Arbitration Service set he Bill should provide guidance in codes of on the conduct of elec- postal ballot for the officers of trade unions ated by 14 votes to 11. r, Mr Barney Hayhoe, ative MP for Hounslow, d and Isleworth, and an on spokesman on em- t, said the object of the ent was to assist union cy. If postal ballots in- polling from 8 per cent r cent, it would be a ng.

ne small expenditure funds was involved it e worth while if, as a eople carrying the sup- a more substantial of union members were

bert Cryer, Labour MP ghley, said he was to a charge on public r trade unions to have ites.

Action call over dockland scheme

The Government should give a firm and early commitment on how much money it is prepared to pay towards the redevelopment of London's dockland, a Commons expenditure committee report on the project said yesterday. The committee notes that concern has been expressed at apparent delays to the scheme.

But the report said it was not for the committee to take over the role of the planners, and it did not, therefore, comment in detail on any specific dockland proposal.

No sum has yet been settled for the scheme, but the estimates included from £900m to £1,250m suggested by government spokesmen and £1,000m to £1,500m suggested by Mr Geoffrey Rippon, former Conservative environment minister.

Transport systems will cost between £120m and £200m, depending on which scheme is adopted. The committee said there was doubt about the feasibility of expensive Tube developments, including extension of the Fleet Line.

It urged further study of possible development of existing lines of communication. Meanwhile, the report said, existing bus and rail links should be improved.

There was a conflict of interests between the local authorities who wanted to buy land in the area and the seller, the Port of London Authority, which wanted the best possible price to finance its own future developments.

The Government's Community Land Bill proposed that "land be acquired at current use value". The report said the local authorities should not delay buying the land, to take advantage of the Bill.

The committee accepted that the cost of developing dockland might be several times higher than developments in new towns and even higher than the cost of building the Thamesmead project. But it was for the Government to decide whether there should be "substantial development" in dockland and to choose between the schemes of different densities and cost.

The development will cover 2,800 acres in an area of east London, from Barking Creek to the Tower of London. It will include new homes for up to 80,000 people, with parks, schools and shops.

Race bar 'should be a crime'

Racial discrimination should be made a criminal offence, the West Indian Standing Conference suggested yesterday in its evidence to the Commons select committee examining race relations administration.

The conference also suggested legislation to prevent any individual's exclusion from membership of any club or association because of race.

It agreed with the proposal that a council composed of immigrant groups should be fully consulted about the composition of the Race Relations Board, except for the chairman, who is appointed by the Home Secretary.

It said the present members of the board were too far removed from the reality of discrimination. The board's failure to attract more valid complaints was partly due to its members' lack of credibility among prospective complainants.

The same criticisms and suggestions applied to nominations for membership of conciliation committees.

Immigrant leadership should be constituted formally into a consultative council with regular direct access to the Home Secretary, thereby establishing a real and active voice in the making of such appointments.

The Race Relations Board should have legal powers to summon respondents and witnesses and compel documents to be produced before conciliation committees.

Private citizens should have the right to use the prosecution machinery of the Race Relations Board; or to start actions even if the conciliation committee has decided not to prosecute, unless the committee's chairman can prove that such prosecutions would be unwarranted.

Wimbledon a target for anti-apartheid group

By a Staff Reporter

The Wimbledon tennis championships are to be the first big target of a renewed campaign in Britain against racialism in South African sport, Mr Peter Hain, the anti-apartheid campaigner, said in London yesterday.

He said the Stop All Racist Tours movement, of which he is vice-chairman, is trying to persuade the Government not to allow the large contingent of white South African players to enter Britain.

If that failed, direct action to prevent them from playing would be considered, Mr Hain added.

Mr Hain said he had met Miss Lestor, Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who has special responsibility for African affairs, and she had authorized him to say that she would be taking the matter up.

Mr Howell, Minister of State for Sport and Recreation, Department of the Environment, had also agreed to meet a delegation from the campaign.

The movement would also urge world airlines to refuse to carry all sportsmen going to or coming from South Africa, Mr Hain said.

The movement would present formal complaints to the Advertising Standards Authority about advertisements sponsored by the South African Embassy, which, Mr Hain said, gave an entirely false picture of the reality of apartheid in sport.

Pet trade blamed for depletion of wildlife

By a Staff Reporter

The pet trade is to blame for the serious depletion of many species of wildlife, Mr John Walsh, Western field services director for the International Society for the Protection of Animals, told a meeting of the society in London yesterday.

He cited a case of the Greek tortoise, 750,000 of which were imported into Britain from Morocco between 1965 and 1967. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources says the tortoise is now "heavily depleted throughout its range", and attributes its decline to "collection for the pet trade".

About 550 species are either extremely rare or in danger of extinction, Mr Walsh said. In the United States and Puerto Rico between 1600 and 1850 only two species of mammal and three species of bird had been lost.

Even with the restrictive legislation now being introduced in some countries, international poaching and smuggling remained a multimillion dollar business.

A recent case in the United States involved an animal dealer who had been buying zoo animals, including endangered species, to be released, and shot by unsuspecting trophy hunters.

International traffic in living wild animals for research and zoos, as well as for the pet trade, also gave cause for concern. Mr Walsh thought the solution lay with the enactment of the Treaty on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, drawn up in Washington in 1973

Dons' pay rises blamed for Cambridge debt

The financial position of Cambridge University remains very uncertain and it will find itself in debt by £68,579 this year despite a Government grant of an extra £1m to counter rising costs.

That is stated in a report from the Council of the Senate to members of the university. It says: "If inflation does not moderate, the pressure on the university will become increasingly severe".

The report shows that the estimated deficit for 1974-75 compares with a surplus of £3,421 forecast last year.

The council estimates a total income of £17,193,200 and expenditure of £17,261,779 this year. Most of the expenditure increase is attributed to wage rises to dons and non-academic staff.

In brief

Pilgrims' island up for sale

Bardsey Island, off the coast of Caernarvonshire, a place of pilgrimage in the early Christian period, is up for sale. On the 440-acre island are the ruins of a thirteenth-century abbey, and 20,000 "saints" are reputed to be buried there.

The owner, Mr Michael Pearson, wants offers of about £150,000. A monastery on the island was founded in the fifth century. Bardsey was later a centre for piracy, and is now noted for birdwatching.

Mini-tram plan dropped

Sheffield will not get its £11m experimental automatic mini-tram, Mr Mulley, Minister for Transport, announced yesterday. He said pressure on public expenditure and the need for extensive development work was the reason.

Whales' teeth summons

Committal proceedings against Harry Marthei, an advertising director, of Howland Street, St Marylebone, London, summoned for unlawfully importing whales' teeth into the United Kingdom, were adjourned until July 16 at Marylebone Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Journalists defy union

Twenty journalists employed on the Peterborough Standard weekly newspaper have defied a National Union of Journalists instruction not to provide copy for non-union labour after the dismissal of 42 printing workers.

Airport men remanded

Fifteen Pan American Airways loaders, who were charged with theft after a police raid on an airline rest room at Heathrow airport, were remanded on bail at Uxbridge Magistrates' Court yesterday to various dates.

Paddle ship sails again

The Waverley, which is said to be the world's only seagoing paddle ship, yesterday sailed again on the Clyde. She was saved from the breaker's yard, and given a £60,000 refit after a public appeal.

Award for Vera Lynn

Miss Vera Lynn received a special Ivor Novello award as a tribute to her singing career from the Songwriters' Guild of Great Britain and the Performing Right Society in London yesterday.

Train drivers' strike

Train services between Euston and Watford Junction will be at a standstill on Monday because of an unofficial one-day strike by some drivers over Bank holiday payments.

Delegates tell of attempts to poison prison officers

From Clive Borrell
Felixstowe

Staff in prisons throughout Britain have begun compiling a detailed dossier for the Home Office citing cases where attempts, so far unsuccessful, have been made to poison or injure prison officers.

Delegates attending the annual conference of the 16,500-strong Prison Officers' Association at Felixstowe spoke of cases where powdered glass was mixed with sugar being used by members of the staff.

A resolution calling for a ban on allowing prisoners to deal with catering duties in staff canteens was not reached before the conference ended, but many delegates continued the debate as they left the conference hall. Their evidence is to be investigated by the association's executive committee and passed to the Home Office.

One prison officer told me how he caught one inmate "doctoring" a sugar bowl just as an officer was about to have some tea, and another described finding traces of shoe polish in food.

Perhaps a more serious threat comes from the smuggling of drugs into penal establishments. It was stated that microdot tablets of LSD had been left in places where prison staff could pick them up by accident during their duties.

An officer told me: "What some of them do is to place these tiny drug tablets on the landing rails where officers often lean to observe the conduct of inmates going to and from their cells. These drugs can have a devastating effect just by being absorbed through the pores of the skin."

Mr Sidney Powell, chairman of the association, said last night: "There is already a lot of evidence of drugs being introduced into prisons, and the risks of their being passed about is very real, especially with the softening attitudes being adopted in some prisons towards the inmates."

Some officers said they would prefer outside caterers to provide their meals, even though they had estimated that it would cost about 3p more for each meal. "This is a very small price to pay to save us from being poisoned, or even killed", one delegation said

egories of Love' study by onese fetches £24,784

ldine Norman
m Correspondent

known preparatory draw- sronese for his four great "Allegories of Love", ndon National Gallery was Sotheby's sale in Los on Wednesday night for £24,784 (estimate $18,000 00). The list important studies by Veronese that through the sale room 9,800 in 1969. The draw- ought by a big American

the National Gallery aintings only, the national of Old Master drawings British Museum, there o have been no attempt to ie drawing for London. is a general feeling that nuseums cannot afford to illars. On the other hand, n was known to be l, since the paintings at e belonged to Queen

ie of paintings and draw- hich totalled £110,388, a painting by John Herring Snr, "Benjamin Groom Leslie with Avon- t 526,000 or £11,207 (esti- ,000 to $25,000).

same evening, Sotheby ernet, New York, were their big summer sale of onist and modern paint- view of the recent depres- his market things did not too badly. The star lot e of Gauguin's Tahiti a great rarity on the Entitled "Hina Maruru", from 1893 and depicts a tone goddess attended by ung Tahitian girls. The as $950,000 or £409,483, on record price for the he painting had been at n 1965, when it was sold ,000. It was bought on lay by Gusbo Catano, a ie dealer, on behalf of a llector.

high prices included a "Danseuse au Palmier", 1923, at $230,000 or (estimate $280,000 to and a Picasso "Portrait" with eyes set at right and bosoms on the move as in the conventional caricatures of his work, at $200,000 or £86,207 (estimate $180,000 to $220,000). The first went to a New Jersey collector, the second to an Italian dealer. A Magritte that had been widely advertised, "La Grande Guerre", was unsold at $110,000 or £47,414 (estimate $130,000 to $160,000) and a fine Tanguy, "Le Pourvoyeur" met the same fate at $120,000 or £51,724 (estimate $140,000 to $160,000). A Francis Bacon "Study for a Portrait of Henrietta Moraes" was unsold at $170,000 or £73,276.

There were some high prices for Photo-Realist paintings and a new auction record for Richard Estes when his "Bus Reflections" of 1972 brought $55,000 or £23,707 (estimate $55,000 to $75,000). Duane Hanson's "Tourists" of 1970 made $33,000 or £14,224 (estimate $18,000 to $25,000).

In London yesterday, Christie's sale of Continental furniture brought many prices above expectations. A Venetian walnut and marquetry bombe bureau made £5,460 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) to Zambomi, an Italian dealer, while a Venetian lacquered and giltwood bureau-bookcase made £2,047.50 (estimate £800 to £1,000) to Ridd. Dutch furniture was equally in demand with a large marquetry armoire at £3,465 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) to Alexander, a Glasgow dealer. An eighteenth-century marquetry display cabinet went to Ridd at £3,255.

A fine silk Kashan prayer carpet was sold for £3,570 (estimate £1,800 to £2,000) to C. J. Carpets, while a Kashan silk prayer rug went to an Austrian buyer, Firouzen, for £1,680 (estimate £1,000 to £1,250).

Sotheby's jewel sale included a Victorian emerald-and-diamond tiara which can also be turned into a necklace, at £21,000, and a cushion-shaped alexandrite of 34.88 carats, mounted with diamonds as a brooch, at £16,000. The top price in a Belgravia silver sale was £2,600 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) for a massive Garrard trophy-ewer applied with sculptural stags; it weighs 271 oz. The bidding appeared to be unaffected by VAT, with only 3 per cent unsold out of a £36,678 total.

Chicken dearer but eggs will be cheaper

Food prices

Hugh Clayton

Supermarket managers and game dealers have a bewildering variety of birds ready for the long holiday weekend. Poultry producers, ever ready to make the most of high meat prices, have wasted no time in extolling the value and nutritional value of their products.

But chicken prices are also rising. Although there are some broiler birds at 29p a pound, many will cost almost as much as small frozen turkeys, which are about 35p a pound. Most fresh chickens will cost between 38p and 42p a pound, and there will be plenty of frozen ducks, whole or in portions.

Guineafowl at £1.60 are available from some supermarket freezers, while the John Lewis Partnership is committing sporting sacrilege by selling pheasants out of season in 14 of its shops. The birds are deep-frozen, and the company clearly expects a thoroughly non-sporting clientele, since each pack carries a warning about the possibility of finding lead shot in the carcass.

Eggs will be cheaper next week, but bacon will go up. Surprisingly, severe cuts on eggs of 5p a dozen for large and 4p a dozen for medium will alarm farmers. Goldenlay, the largest egg marketing company in the country, said British farmers have been producing more eggs than usual. But this was vigorously denied by the National Farmers' Union, which attributed the excess to imports from France.

Prices of home-produced and imported bacon rose by almost 1p a pound on wholesale markets yesterday, which will lead to increases of 3p a pound on some cuts next week.

Some tomatoes will be cheaper this weekend than last, but there will still be few at less than 30p a pound. Lettuces have become dearer and will cost as much as 15p each. There are plenty of spring onions from 8p a bunch and radishes from 10p.

Meat remains expensive with good rump steak still over £1 a pound, and pork chops 60n or more. Most fish prices are steady.

Miss Louise Davies, the Government's food prices consultant, advises shoppers to buy grapefruit, rhubarb, mackerel and spinach, and to make their own lemonade.

Aspects of Scots army case 'rival theatrical farce'

Some of the evidence in the "Scottish Army" conspiracy trial at the High Court in Glasgow rivalled any theatrical farce, a defence counsel said yesterday.

Mr Herbert Kerrigan, for the defence of William Murray, told the jury: "When you saw the indictment on the first day it must have seemed to you that this whole thing was a dreadful conspiracy. It must have seemed to you that you were personally threatened, that the whole nation was threatened.

"As the evidence has come out there have been some sinister aspects, but there have also been aspects which rival any farce which has been presented in the Citizens' Theatre here in Glasgow, or any other theatre throughout the country."

Mr Kerrigan added that there had been an element of overreaction during the trial; he instanced the strict security network around the court and the personal searches.

The four men who remain in the dock are: Mr Murray, aged 43, of Earl Street, Scotstoun, Glasgow; William Bell, aged 45, of Greig Street, Inverness; William Anderson, aged 35, of Springhill Crescent, Aberdeen; and Frederick Boothby, aged 65, of Broughton, Borders. They deny conspiring to further the purposes of the Scottish Army of the Provisional Government by criminal means.

One of the seven originally accused, John Carlyle, aged 35, of Albert Road, Crosshill, Glasgow, has been freed after charges against him were dropped. Two others are to be sentenced at the end of the trial.

A verdict is expected today.

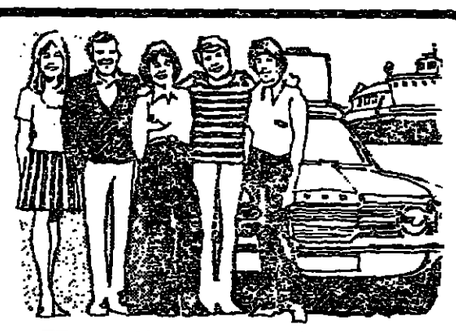
12,300 derelict acres restored over two years

By a Staff Reporter

About 107,000 acres of derelict land is lying waste in England, the 1974 Department of the Environment survey says, and threequarters of it could be usefully restored.

The department's annual Survey of Derelict and Despoiled Land in England, published yesterday, shows that between January 1, 1972, and March 31, 1974, more than 12,300 acres was restored to beneficial use.

In a Commons written reply, Mr Gordon Oakes, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of the Environment, said that about 28,000 acres of land is in use for refuse and industrial waste disposal, of which about 21,000 acres is subject to restoration conditions when working is completed. Further permission had been given for about 7,000 acres.



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EEC REFERENDUM

Loans to British Steel from Community may near £200m this year

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Loans totalling nearly £200m are likely to have been made to the British Steel Corporation from European Community funds by the end of this year, it was disclosed yesterday.

In a statement commending continued British membership of the EEC, the board of the state steel undertaking declared that *continued membership* would be a significant factor in ensuring the future growth and prosperity of the corporation, *its employees, the* United Kingdom economy and British industry generally.

The BSC's views on the benefits to the steel industry in particular run completely counter to those expressed in recent weeks by prominent Labour opponents of EEC membership, notably Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, and Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for *Industry, who is the minister* directly responsible for steel.

Mr Benn was locked in a bitter public dispute with the BSC earlier this month over its controversial plans to dismiss up to 22,000 workers, and both he and Mr Heffer have at various times declared that *continued membership of* the EEC would involve strict control from Brussels over the corporation's investment plans and would produce a spate of redundancies.

In the statement issued the day after it was disclosed that the EEC was to advance a *£15.5m loan to ameliorate* redundancies at the BSC's plant at Ebbw Vale, the constituency of Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, the BSC pointed out that it had already borrowed more than £51m from funds provided by the European Coal and Steel Community and a further £49m from *the* European Investment Bank to support *its investment programme*. The total by the end of this year, the BSC said, was likely to approach £200m.

But, the BSC stated, like all other steel companies in the EEC, it was required to pay an annual levy based on production *to the Community* which this year would amount to some £4.75m. In return, however, apart from the funds available from European sources to support new investment, it was estimated that over the next five years BSC employees would receive an annual average of £2m in resettlement grants and there would be a further £200,000 annually to assist in retraining costs.

Other sources of finance were available to support other measures, including the provision of subsidized loans for housing steelworkers and assistance for industry established in areas where steelmaking was in decline.

On the trading front, the BSC declared: "The planned large growth in steel sales into Western Europe, needed as a vital support to BSC's expansion strategy, depends greatly on Britain's continued membership."

Dealing with imports (a point on which Mr Benn expressed concern earlier this week), the corporation said that while there had been an increase that had *to be seen in the light of the* exceptional events since United Kingdom entry into Europe, including the three-day week and its aftermath, which had adversely affected BSC's performance.

The board emphasized that the statement was designed to explain its views on the effects and fortunes of the BSC and its workers of continued membership; it was not designed to *advise employees on how to cast* their votes in the referendum.

Rivals strive to inject some human interest

By Roger Berthoud

As if sensing a dwindling interest in speeches on the EEC by politicians, the umbrella organizations of the two rival camps yesterday sought to inject some human interest into their daily press conferences in *London*.

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, the Britain In Europe group's chairman, produced two real live pro-EEC trade unionists. Shortly afterwards the National Referendum Campaign trundled on as anti-EEC a couple of farmers and two agricultural economists as well as Mr Norman Buchan, Labour MP for Renfrewshire, West, who resigned as Minister of State for Agriculture last autumn over the sugar issue.

For the third time in a week the pro-EEC brigade made jobs *the main issue. Perhaps they* fear that the link being made by the anti-EEC side between unemployment in Britain and the high level of imports from the EEC is hitting home, however spurious Mr Benn's statistics may seem to them. Mr Jenkins stressed that inflation *was the main threat to* jobs in Britain, not the "fanciful hobgoblins of Brussels".

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) and a member of the TUC General Council, said he reckoned on the basis of grass-root contacts that 60 per cent of trade unionists would vote for Britain to stay in the EEC.

It was not EEC membership but the failure to invest during the 15 years before we joined that caused Britain's difficulties.

Mr David Warburton, chairman of the Trades Union Alliance for Europe and industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said there had been a clear swing among trade unionists towards staying in, and that would accelerate.

Over *in the anti-EEC* camp, Mr Buchan was evidently delighted to have detected a fresh folly of the common agricultural policy. "There is a new draft regulation from Brussels to recommend the smashing of glasshouses", he solemnly announced. "If you throw a brick through a pane of glass in Brixton you go to jail. If you do it in the Common Market you get £1.75 for every square metre of glass you smash."

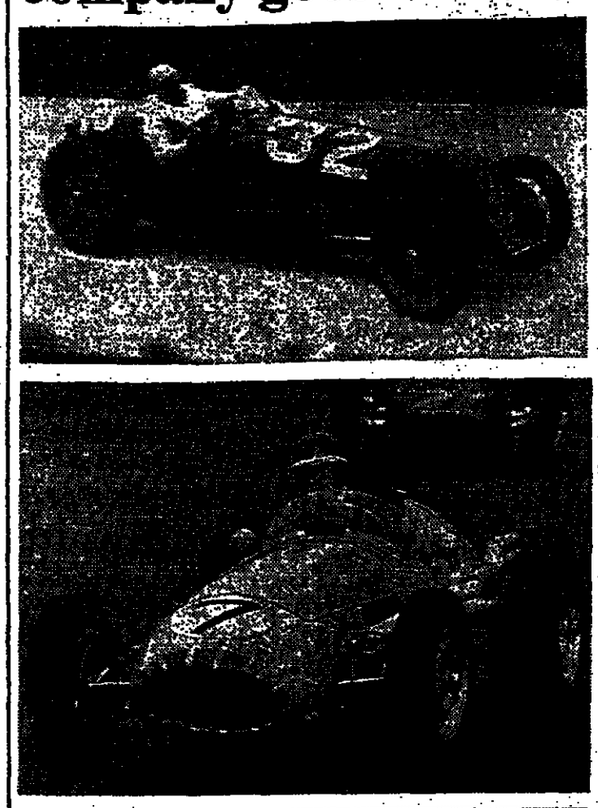
The proposal in question, it seems, is designed to encourage the consumption of Mediterranean fruit and vegetables rather than northern hothouse products, and has not yet been considered by the council of ministers.

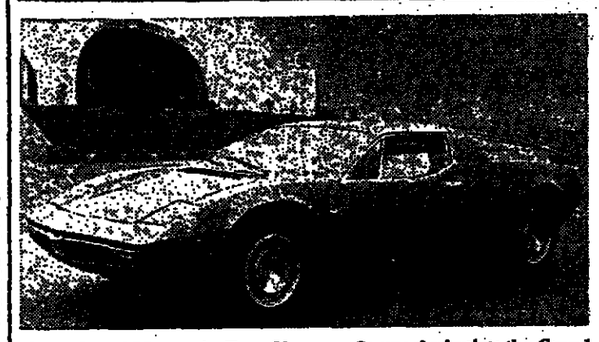
Presumably even in Brixton one can throw stones at one's own glasshouses without risking incarceration: and is Brixton not in *the Common Market?*

Lord Woolley, aged 70, former president of the National Farmers' Union, appeared to be questioning *the good sense of the* NFU's council, almost unanimously pro-EEC, by suggesting that membership of a "restrictionist and protectionist block" was disadvantageous to British agriculture.

WEST EUROPE

Maserati sports and racing car company goes out of business





Memories of Maserati: Top, Giuseppe Campari winning the Grand Prix of the French Automobile Club at Montlhéry in 1933; centre, Mike Hawthorn leadin gin his winning Maserati during the International Trophy race at Crystal Palace, London, in 1955; bottom, one of the last additions to the makers' range, the Bora.

From Patricia Clough
Milan, May 22

The Maserati sports and racing car company announced today that it was going into liquidation. A statement issued after an extraordinary shareholders' meeting in Milan said that the crisis in the motor industry had dealt a body blow to the luxury sector. Speed restrictions imposed in many countries had administered the *coup de grace*.

The shareholders said they had been forced to take the decision after losses in 1974 exceeded the company's capital and prospects for the forthcoming year were judged to be bad. They were aware of the gravity of their decision.

The Maserati company, based in Modena, was controlled by the French Citroën company, which acquired its share in Maserati in 1969 for about 1,000m lire (£600,000). The factory at Modena, which employed 900 people, produced two and a half cars a day as well as 30 engines a day for the Citroën Maserati SM model Grand Tourism car. The production of these engines had been suspended recently because of unsold stocks in Paris.

The firm was founded in 1914 by the brothers Alfieri and Ettore Maserati who were joined five years later by another brother Ernesto. At first they built racing cars for other firms, but in 1926 started production under their own name.

In following years, with *drivers such as Juan Fangio* and Sterling Moss, Maserati became a big name on the world racing circuits and maker of some of the world's most dreamed-of sports cars. The latest models it produced cost between 16m and 18m lire (£10,500 to £12,000).

The closure is a severe blow for Modena, the home of Italian racing cars. The town, however, still has Ferrari, which was *saved from what could have* been a similar fate when the Fiat company took over sports car production.

A controlling share in the other Italian luxury car firm, Lamborghini, of Bologna, was recently bought by two Swiss businessmen.

Madrid policemen s with fascist protest

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, May 22

The police stood by and watched today as right-wing demonstrators handed out leaflets in Madrid accusing members of the Cabinet of being enemies of the Franco regime.

The 500 demonstrators, who included many secret policemen, marched two blocks to the General Directorate of Security where they shouted slogans calling for the deaths of Basque extremists and sang the Falange song, "Face to the Sun". Uniformed police filed out of the building and saluted the *demonstrators*.

The occasion of the march was a well-publicized requiem Mass at a *Roman Catholic* church near the national security police headquarters for the repose of the souls of Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, the murdered Prime Minister, and 33 other "victims of Marxist terrorism".

Significantly, Madrid's normally busy Puerta del Sol square, which is dominated by the national police headquarters and is normally as jammed as Piccadilly Circus, was almost deserted at 1 pm, the hour of the Mass. Madrid residents gave a wide berth to the rally *called by the fascists and police*.

Leaflets distributed at the scene accused three Cabinet ministers of being enemies of "the spirit of July 18", the date on which the uprising began which brought General Franco to power.

The leaflets did not identify all three, but they did demand the immediate resignation of Señor Arias Navarro, the Prime Minister, "in order to avoid *greater evils*". The last line of the leaflet was even more threatening. It said: "The hour has come to either die or conquer."

Among those on hand for the rather small demonstration was Señor Sanchez Covisa, a prominent figure in the fascist Warriors for Christ the King.

Reports from the Basque country said that a worker-priest in Ondarroa, near Bilbao, narrowly escaped death when a gang of unknown men fired at him with a machinegun and

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Mrs Castle calls the EEC food policy a scandal

By Our Political Staff

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in London last night that membership of the EEC had meant and must mean dearer food. She declared:

The real scandal of the Common Market's agricultural policy is that it taxes food imports from outside the EEC and so makes the price artificially high. And worse is to come, because we are only halfway through to paying full EEC taxes as we shall have to by 1978. Butter at full EEC prices in Germany was costing 64p a pound last December and is almost certain to rise again before 1978.

Since Britain joined, she said, British housewives' and taxpayers' money had been used by Brussels towards the purchase of 628,600 tons of beef to be locked *in cold store*, 500,000 tons of skimmed milk and barley, two million tons of wheat, and thousands of tons of rye, oil seeds, sugar and tobacco. It had been locked away because it was too expensive to consume.

Mr George Thomson, EEC Commissioner for Regional Affairs, went to Wales yesterday to reassure farmers that the Community had faith in the future and had proved it by delving into its pocket. He told the Farmers' Union of Wales in Aberystwyth:

Welsh steel-making, coalmining and farming are now entitled to draw on the resources not only of Britain but on the full capacity to help of the European Community. That is why so much of the money for steel modernization at Port Talbot, Llanwern and Ebbw Vale, £38m so far, is now coming from the European Community. It is also why the Community is putting up a good part of the finance for Wales's new coal mine at Bettws, nearly £2.5m.

Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in Middlesbrough that if he were not satisfied that Britain could safeguard her interests, he would not recommend a "Yes" vote. But he did recommend it.

Michael Foot, page 14

Commission suggests new type of ties with Canada

From David Cross
Brussels, May 22

The European Commission today recommended that the EEC *should conclude a new type* of agreement on economic and commercial cooperation with Canada.

The proposal, which is in response to Canada's wishes for closer relations with the Community, extends beyond the usual field of trade policy. It would provide a framework within which EEC and Canadian industries could promote joint ventures and it would complement *the commercial and economic* ties which already exist between Canada and most member states.

The Nine have already agreed at ministerial level that Canada and the EEC should negotiate some form of "contractual" link, but have been divided over what form it should take. The British, for example, have been reluctant about offering too ambitious a deal, while the French were never particularly keen on any kind of formal agreement.

By contrast, the Canadians originally suggested a modest trade agreement but after contacts with the EEC have moved closer towards the type of agreement now suggested by the Commission.

The Commission's view has *always been that Canada, as an* advanced industrial nation, should be offered terms different from those granted to developing countries such as India and Brazil.

Brussels talks on links with Portugal

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, May 22

Two leading Portuguese Ministers will be *in* Brussels tomorrow to discuss closer economic ties between their country and the European Community.

The talks between Sir Christopher Soames, the European Commissioner for External Relations, Major Melo Antunes, the Foreign Minister, and Senhor Silva Lopes, the External Trade Minister, are expected to pave the way for *further discussions among the* Nine's foreign ministers in Dublin next Monday and for a subsequent meeting between EEC and Portuguese officials two days later.

Spanish socialists prep for a coordinated attac

From Richard Wigg
Paris, May 22

A Spanish socialist leader claimed in Paris today that the Madrid Government is using brutal repressive tactics in its Basque provinces in an effort to reassert control in a national situation which is increasingly getting out of hand.

He said the growth of repression in recent months, from which the clandestine Socialist Workers' Party had suffered together with the Basques, was indicative not of the strength of the Franco regime but of the major political crisis it faces.

Señor Felipe Gonzales, the secretary general of the party, argued that the Government of Señor Arias Navarro faced a challenge to its authority. For the "opening" promised by the Government towards greater liberty had been widely seen to have failed while popular expectations and demands grew. The dictatorship therefore felt an ever mounting need to assert its control, as there were also extreme right-wing forces, such as the "Christ the King" guerrillas, seeking to push things even farther to the right.

Señor Gonzales, a Seville barrister still in his thirties, who was secretly chosen last autumn to head the main Spanish socialist party, was making his first international appearance at a press conference here organized with help from the French Socialist Party.

He said that the opposition's strategy to combat Franco regime mus
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In brief

MPs sing 'Nein' to the Nine

MPs opposed to British membership are ready to burst into song about it. Mr William Molloy, Labour MP for Ealing, North, whose idea it is, promised yesterday that it would be "No song for Europe, still less Community singing".

A tune has been selected and titles being considered are "The Common Man's Guide to the Common Market" or "Nine? *Nein, nein*".

Company choice

Marks & Spencer has come our strongly in favour of Britain's staying in. Sir Marcus Sieff, chairman of the company, says in his annual statement that if Britain withdraws "our economic growth will be *slowed* down".

Ulster alert

A number of *part-time Ulster* Defence Regiment men are to reinforce regular soldiers during the referendum count in Northern Ireland.

Mr Mellish rejects Benn figures on employment

By Penny Symon
Political Staff

Mr Robert Mellish, the Government Chief Whip, last night described the assertion by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of *State for Industry*, that British membership of the EEC had resulted in a loss of 500,000 jobs as a classic mixture of doubtful logic and raging fantasy.

Without mentioning Mr Benn, Mr Mellish added his voice to the Government's concerted chorus of disapproval of the Secretary of State's calculations. He said that all the evidence available to the Government suggested that the precise opposite was the truth. "The jobs of our people depend on continuing membership."

Whether one liked it or not, millions of people earned their living in the private sector and many large companies had made it clear that they would regard withdrawal as extremely serious. *A recent survey conducted by The Times* and covering 500 companies had shown that 50.2 per cent expected to offer fewer jobs if Britain withdraws, and only 2.4 per cent were likely to be employing more. He went on: Jobs depend on investments, and that depends on industry finding profitable markets for its products: the 300 million people in the Community provide an opportunity which we shall find nowhere else. To turn away would be the supreme folly, and many good, decent, hard-working folk would see their security vanish.

Employment was also the issue for Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, who told a meeting in his Grimsby constituency that the question of jobs was at the heart of the whole debate and the present crisis in fishing had little to do with the EEC

Mr Arthur Latham, Labour MP for City of Westminster, Paddington, who has been ill, sent a message to the anti-EEC meeting in London, which he was due to chair last night. He said that it was not surprising that those who did not seek radical or fundamental change *in Britain in the relationship* between wealth and people should find it less difficult to accept the basic concepts of the Treaty of Rome

Centre of Breton resistance to Nazis provides warm welcome for guests from twin town in Germany

Old enemies become firmest of friends

From Charles Hargrove
Josselin, Brittany, May 22

The picturesque little Breton town of Josselin, with its old houses clustered round the fine old basilica of Our Lady of the Brambles, and its splendid turreted medieval castle mirrored in the waters of the Oust, indulged last weekend in an uninterrupted three-day orgy of Franco-German friendship.

The occasion was the visit of *a party of 60 Germans*, led by their burgomaster, from the town of Alzey, in the Palatinate, with which a twinning agreement was concluded in 1973.

There is no obvious reason why Josselin should be so enthusiastic about Germany. It is located in a region where the Breton resistance to the German occupation was particularly active, near Saint Marcel, where, one day in June, 1944, it fought a pitched battle from dawn to dusk against German troops in which 900 were killed.

President Giscard d'Estaing's recent decision to abolish VE day was *not especially popular* here. And when the mayor, the present Duke of Rohan, proposed a twinning arrangement to his town council two years ago, some of its older members demurred.

But the overwhelming hospitality given to a delegation of the council by the people of Alzey in the autumn of 1973 made a deep impression on the *doubters. Since then, relations* between the Breton town and its Hessian partner have been excellent.

One can be sceptical about the twinning of towns. Often, it remains an exercise in mutual admiration by the prospective town councils. Not so with Josselin and Alzey.

Perhaps, as its young burgomaster declared, the men of his generation did not feel any *sense of guilt for what the pre*vious one had done to Germany and France. Perhaps, also, because Alzey had acquired from its two periods of French occupation, under Louis XIV and Napoleon, a certain French *laisser-faire* and a rather un-German determination to work *to live, not to live to work*.

Whatever the reason, the fact is that there have been many exchanges between the two towns in the past two years, and each time, the bonds have tightened because they were forged, the burgomaster told me, between the ordinary people.

His charwoman, for instance, had volunteered to come on the 17-hour bus drive from Germany to Brittany, along with representatives of the Alzey fire brigade in their black uniforms and high peaked caps.

All 60 Alzeyer were put up in the homes of Josselinais, with whom, in some cases, they could communicate only by sign language.

The occasion for the visit this time was the biennial *foire-exposition* of Josselin. Alzey had contributed a stand showing *off its most characteristic pro*duce—wine. The delegation had succeeded in getting across the frontier 1,500 litres produced by the town vineyards.

There was a wine-tasting party in the largest hotel and there was singing and dancing.

The trumpeters and troops of *the Republican Guard* gave a concert on the terrace of the illuminated castle.

Striking French printer hijack 'pirate' edition

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 22

Two delivery vans of the *Parisien Libéré*, the Paris daily *which has been strikebound for* a fortnight, were stopped this morning on their way from Belgium by members of the communist-controlled printers' union and emptied of their contents.

The management of the newspaper, in order to break the *strike called by the union* to maintain its closed shop, had arranged to have it printed in Belgium.

The first van was
dawn a few miles
Belgian frontier, on th
motorway. About 18,
of the newspaper were
over the area. The s
was stopped at St Ot
of Paris, a little later,
copies were scattere
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men.

Last night, printer
the newspaper office
copy away by force,
to a statement issue
management. The
said legal action would

Investment strike by employers alleged

Mr Alex Ferry, chairman of the Scottish committee of the Get Britain Out Campaign, told a news conference in Glasgow yesterday that Mr Heath, over the past two days, had made statements to the effect that certain big companies in Britain were withholding investment because of the uncertainty over Britain's attitude to the EEC.

"That confirms our opinion", said Mr Ferry, who is Glasgow district secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, "that there has been an investment strike by employers in this country over the past two or three years. If this strike has been caused by the Common Market situation, then it has done a great deal of damage to our economy".

He said that a great number of industrialists, including some foreign investors, had been giving money to pro-EEC organizations. He added:

We believe this to be a subtle way of interference in British politics. I would advise them that, for the sake of future good relations, they realize the grave mistake they are making.

Mr Ferry, who was speaking after a meeting of 130 shop stewards' convenors, representing about a hundred establishments in the Greater Glasgow area, had decided to campaign for a "No" vote in the referendum, said that the shop *stewards had reacted to* "interference" by employers who gave "advice" to workers on the EEC issue.

The shop stewards were now in the process of organizing mass meetings at factories in the west of Scotland, and he was quite sure that similar action would be adopted in the east and north-east of Scotland.

Mr Edward Heath said in Edinburgh yesterday that there was nothing incompatible for Scotland between devolution and membership of the EEC. He was replying to questions after addressing students of Edinburgh University on why Britain should stay in.

Mr Heath was asked what he would do if he were Prime Minister and the result of the referendum was a "No" for Scotland and a "Yes" from England. He replied:

If that result were to come about, and I do not think it will, then as Prime Minister I would say this is another argument against having a referendum. What it is doing is creating additional tension between different parts of the United Kingdom and I do not think that is desirable.

There was nothing in British membership of the EEC to prevent devolution inside the United Kingdom to any extent wished. He pointed out that the Federal Republic of West Germany had already granted to its individual states a degree of devolution that had never been *envisaged or considered for* Scotland, England or Wales. He said:

It depends entirely on ourselves the extent to which we have devolution inside these islands. I think it is very important for Scotland to realize that there can be nothing incompatible between devolution and membership of the Community.

He added that if Scotland wanted other arrangements for sending more people to Brussels, that was a problem that must be worked out. "I do not think there is any need to have an inferiority complex about it."

France will continue to go it alone in defence

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 22

M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, yesterday denied insinuations by the Communists that France was working its way back into Nato.

Speaking in a defence debate in the National Assembly, he declared: "There is no change in our line of conduct. Our defence is independent and the *lucidity demonstrated* nine years ago when we recovered our freedom of action [by withdrawing French forces *from the Nato command structure*] enables us today to demonstrate it with complete serenity. . . .

"No nation can depend on another to ensure its security and its independence. There can be alliances. There cannot be transfers of responsibility. While reaffirming strongly our peaceful intentions, we intend to pursue our policy in the nuclear field in order to endow our country with a modern and sufficiently deterrent armament."

Referring to unrest among national servicemen, the Prime Minister roundly condemned the "scandalous incidents" which had recently taken place in the armed forces. "We shall not remain indifferent to the attempts to destroy military institutions which appear to be the avowed aim of some people", he said.

M Pierre Villon, for the Communists, accused the Government of intending to set up a European nuclear force which would include West Germany. He said: "It would be a death blow to détente in Europe, and by so doing you would accept that France was no longer mistress of its decisions. Already the French nuclear strike force, which *depends on the Nato warning* system, could not be used without the agreement of the United States."

M Yvon Bourges, making his parliamentary début as Defence Minister, insisted that European defence required an "assured diplomatic and political authority. M Villon accused the minister of evading the issue. "The nuclear deterrent is a means of genocide", he said. "You are bound in Nato to countries which have shown they could resort to it." "And what about *Hungary* and Czechoslovakia?", M Bourges retorted.

General Bigeard, the former paratroop general who is now State Secretary for defence, brought a touch of colour to the debate by his unparliamentary language and crisp military manner. Addressing an Opposition deputy as a "comrade of the Socialist Party", he remarked that "to trim the central administration, it would be necessary to requisition the Khmer Rouge."

Speaking in a more serious vein, he said: "What is necessary is to reverse the trend which leads to the destruction of the West. Faced with totalitarian regimes, which lean on indoctrinated masses, we quibble about our malaise. It is not by criticizing the Army that we shall maintain our freedoms. We must inculcate the spirit of defence and of freedom in our young people."

The debate was the occasion for the reappearance on the parliamentary scene of General Stehlin, a former chief of staff of the Air Force, who was forced to resign from the Centrist Party for his impassioned advocacy of cooperation with the United States over the "arms deal of the century" last year.

There was, he said, a flagrant contradiction between French and West Germany defence policies. One could not at the same *time want national independence* and European union. "In matters of defence, the hour of Europe alone is past. The time is now for Western solidarity."

Five passeng burnt alive in train crash

From Our Own Corres
Paris, May 22

Five passengers wer
alive today when a train
with a road tanker
domestic fuel near
south-western France.

According to eye w
the tanker broke dow
level crossing which has
and was struck at full s
the express train from
to Toulouse. There was a
diate explosion and
coaches were set on fir

Husband sent to p for raping his wife

Turin, May 22.—A m
jailed for two years ye
for raping his wife at gu
The court ruled that a
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ERSEAS

banese Army drives a wedge tween warring factions in irut as death toll rises to 20

aul Martin
May 22

nese security forces were
f tonight to enforce a
re between Palestine
las and right-wing
gists who have waged a
ay battle in several
suburbs.

he toll in the latest out-
of fighting rose to more
) dead and 100 wounded.
radio announced that
y forces were wedging
lves between the warring
and would shoot anyone
oke the ceasefire.

military action was taken
day of tension through-
banon and the paralysis
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day owing to rival
l strikes.

ough President Suleiman
ih completed consulta-
ith the country's political
ngs for a new govern-
no indication was given
this would be formed.
sence of a government
the resignation of Mr
al-Soh's Government a
go, has been one of the
contributing factors to
esent crisis.

of the casualties in the
g this week have been in-
around the Tal Zaatar
for Palestinian refugees
outskirts of Beirut. Here
elsewhere in the city
attempts failed to keep
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eeping the fighting from
ing even farther.

pervading sense of in-
y and uncertainty had
it rival militias on to the
in several sensitive areas
rut, where there has so
en no open conflict.

latest outbreak came only
ith after the war in the
, between the guerrillas
ie Phalangists which left
han 180 dead and several
ed wounded. Although political contacts between the various Lebanese factions restored order, this was shattered by last week's stormy resignation of Mr Solh and his Government.

For the second successive day shops and business premises closed in the capital and few cars appeared on the streets as most workers observed rival strikes. The principal shutdown was ordered by the Lebanese Merchants' Association to protest at the damage to the country's role as a commercial centre caused by the continuous internal strife. Above £100m was calculated to be lost to the economy through last month's confrontation.

The merchants' strike, which began yesterday, coincided with another called by "progressive" forces to commemorate the incident which set off this latest period of unrest.

This was the ambush of a Palestine guerrilla convoy by armed Phalangists when about 30 guerrillas died and many more were wounded.

In the four weeks of relative calm after the April clashes, Lebanon has been through its greatest period of insecurity since the 1958 civil war. Every other day has brought rumours which closed businesses and left the usually lively capital deserted after dark. Serious lapses in law and order have aggravated the situation.

Tal Zaatar, the focal point of the present fighting, is a well-known flashpoint, nestled in the middle of Phalangist territory. The Phalangists have declared that the radical elements in the camp have so disrupted life in neighbouring areas that Tal Zaatar's 6,000 inhabitants must be moved elsewhere. The guerrillas say this is part of Phalangist plans to execute a "Jordan" in Lebanon.

There are conflicting claims about who started the fighting. But neither side appears willing to give ground and at least three cease-fires have failed to stop the daily machine-gun, mortar and rocket barrages.

The fighting in Tal Zaatar remains merely the spark in an increasingly dangerous political situation. As in the earlier clashes it is clear that the left, which has grown more powerful in recent years, has found in the guerrillas a convenient, if unwilling, vanguard for its political campaigning.

The continuing atmosphere of political uncertainty has revived calls by Muslim political leaders for a revision of the system. This was one of the key issues of Mr Solh's resignation speech to Parliament. Either there should be a revision of the confessional system as it stands or a completely new set-up based on a modern democracy, he said.

The Lebanese system is based on the so-called 1943 covenant, an agreement which shared power among the various Christian and Muslim sects. Under it the President is traditionally a Maronite Christian, nominally the numerically strongest sect, the Premier a Sunni Muslim, the Speaker of the House a Shia Muslim, and so on.

Among those who have called for a change is Mr Rashid Karami, the Sunni leader from Tripoli who is expected to be the next Prime Minister. Mr Karami, who has declared that he will stand for the Presidency next year, said that the covenant has served its purpose and it was now time for change.

All of this has contributed to the sense of anxiety in the country. It has also made the task of finding a new Prime Minister all the more difficult.

In the past few days President Suleiman Franjieh has held consultations with most of the 99 deputies in the Lebanese Parliament over who should be chosen.

South Vietnamese prisoners being marched through Saigon as the communists took over.

Investigation by Senate 'not out to wreck CIA'

From Fred Emery
Washington, May 22

The Senate investigation of American intelligence operations, now getting into higher gear, will not be "a reckless Jacobin assault" out to wreck bodies like the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Senator Frank Church said here today.

The senator is a liberal Democrat, whose appointment as chairman of the Senate select committee conducting the investigation has brought panic to some parts of the intelligence community. But he was full of statesmanlike assurance at a breakfast meeting with foreign reporters today.

While insisting that the committee would examine "the trend towards big brother government" in all its aspects, he disclosed the extreme security precautions he is taking to ensure that the CIA in particular is not damaged by the investigation.

He also says that until the public is satisfied that all the troubling questions raised have been examined and are meeting with corrective action, the erosion of public confidence will be of more harm to the intelligence men than an investigation.

Closed session hearings have already begun with Mr Colby, the CIA director, in the witness chair. Contrary to reports, Mr Church has not stated that Mr Colby has confirmed CIA involvement in assassination plots against foreign leaders. But Mr Colby is certainly being asked about the matter.

The foreign activities of the CIA, and others, will be dealt with only in closed session. The senator believes that the committee will complete its report, with probable recommendations for changes in the law and organization, by the end of this year—a tall order.

Laos releases Americans detained by students

Vientiane, May 22.—The United States Embassy in Vientiane said today that 18 Americans detained in the town of Savannakhet for nine days by student demonstrators had been flown to Thailand on board Air Force aircraft.

At the same time, an embassy spokesman announced that the evacuation of Americans from Laos would begin tomorrow by chartered Royal Air Lao jets. He added that the 18 Americans from Savannakhet, as well as an unspecified number of Japanese peace corps workers, European missionaries and British volunteer workers, were flown today to Udon Thani, north-east Thailand, on board a United States Air Force C47, attached to the defence attaché's office in Vientiane.

The release of the Americans and other foreign nationals, some of whom had been under loose house arrest since students took over the American aid compound in Savannakhet, came after the visit of Mr Pheng Phongsavan, the Interior Minister, to the town yesterday.

About 1,000 Americans remain in the country, the embassy spokesman said. He added that "hundreds would be flown out in the near future." Most of those due to leave tomorrow had their passports in safe keeping in one of the buildings of the United States aid compound, which had been occupied by student demonstrators since Wednesday.—AP.

Saigon may ask Western companies to drill for oil

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, May 22

Representatives of United States oil corporations here confirm cautious hopes, recently expressed at a conference of oil executives in Virginia, that the new South Vietnamese Government may invite a resumption of foreign drilling for rich offshore oil deposits.

Chinese aid is considered unlikely because of Peking's own strained dependence on limited technological equipment and techniques. Also Sino-Vietnamese competition is already likely in oil exploitation along the continental shelf in the South China Sea. The new Saigon Government is aware that Peking has already begun oil drilling on the Paracel islands, which a Chinese naval force invaded and seized from the former Saigon Government 18 months ago.

Both Hanoi and the then Provisional Revolutionary Government (which now rules South Vietnam) were embarrassed by an appeal then from the Thieu Government to forget internecine strife and form a united Vietnam front to defend the Paracels.

This ancient offshore island rivalry is likely to extend as the new Saigon Government has quietly moved in to strengthen the existing Vietnam military strength on the Spratly Islands, farther south, over which Peking also claims "indisputable, historical and legitimate" ownership. (Taiwan and the Philippines also claim territorial rights over the Spratlys.)

brief

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etrol), cameras, jewelry
amophone records under
proposals presented in
ment tonight by Mr
Tizard, the Finance
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increases are tempered,
er, by cuts in income tax,
eral wage rise and higher
security benefits.

engaged

irid, May 22.—Queen
line of Albania has
nced the engagement of
n, King Leka, who has
living here in exile since
to Miss Susan Cullen-
aged 34, daughter of an
dian sheep farmer.

di Arabia plan

dh, May 22.—The Govern-
as announced a £62,000m
nic development pro-
e designed to turn Saudi
into an advanced nation
years and minimize its
dence on oil as a source
ome.

est to Ethiopia

e, May 22.—A note of
from all nine EEC
ies alleging restrictions
zens' movements has been
ted to the Ethiopian
y Government.

strialist ransomed

amo, Italy, May 22.—Kid-
rs today released Signor
tonini, aged 60, an indus-
from Verona, after 15
captivity and payment of
,000 ranson.

ilment kills 34

itra, Morocco, May 22.—
st 34 people were killed
ere today when an express
ger train went off the

n light on space

cow, May 22.—American
oviet officials have given
final go-ahead for the
-Soyuz orbital link-up
uled for July 15.

America urged to buy arms from Europe

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, May 22

Mr Roy Mason, the Defence Minister, today urged the United States to buy more weapons from Europe, making the transatlantic arms trade more of a "two-way street" than in the past, according to informed sources here.

Mr Mason made the appeal at a meeting here of Nato's defence planning committee, which brought together defence ministers from 13 Nato countries. He said that the present ratio in the arms trade was running 10 to one in favour of the United States.

There was a favourable response from Dr James Schlesinger, the American Defence Secretary, according to the sources. The Eurogroup is to hold a special meeting devoted to the "two-way street" concept later this year, before its usual December session.

It was suggested that a Nato agency should be set up to monitor research programmes from the conceptual stage on both sides of the Atlantic, to provide better information of the equipment that was likely to be available.

The related issue of the need for standardization of Nato equipment was strongly emphasized in a report to the ministers by Admiral Sir Peter Hill-Norton, chairman of the alliance's military committee.

Nato planners have long argued, though so far to little effect, that besides improving operational efficiency arms standardization could cut production costs substantially and avoid wasteful duplication.

Part of the trouble has been that with the general superiority of American technology, standardization tends in practice to mean buying American, which further weakens Europe's technological and industrial base. The "two-way street" is seen as a possible answer.

The defence ministers were also told by General Erik Fournais, Nato's senior intelligence officer, of the continuing improvement in the quality and quantity of military equipment deployed by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries.

Although Warsaw Pact ground forces had not increased in size or deployment over the past year, equipment improvements had added to their overall mobility and firepower, he said.

The maritime exercises in mid-April had also emphasized the Soviet Union's role as a global power.

During their discussions, the sources said, the defence ministers agreed that while the overall balance of strength between Nato and the Warsaw Pact was still tolerable, any further shift in favour of the communist side, particularly in conventional forces would be dangerous.

They also made the point vigorously that, if their domestic public opinion was to be persuaded fully of the extent of the threat posed by the Warsaw Pact countries, much more Nato intelligence information needed to be declassified than at present.

The ministers were also expected to review the situation on Nato's southern flank, which has been considerably weakened in the past year by Greece's announcement last August of its intended withdrawal from the military side of the alliance, by the American embargo on arms for Turkey, and by the increasing political uncertainty in Portugal.

Spain was the subject of a lengthy and controversial discussion, according to informed sources. This was touched off by a request from Dr Schlesinger that the communiqué to be issued tomorrow should refer to the contribution made to Nato's defence by America's strategically important bases in Spain.

The Dutch delegation, for one, was not prepared to countenance this. The British, among others, made it clear that any formal linking of Spain with Nato was out of the question so long as General Franco remained alive and in power.

The issue is of importance to the Americans who are negotiating the renewal of their base rights in Spain.

Turkey tells Cento bizonal Cyprus is 'only solution'

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, May 22

The Central Treaty Organization's ministerial council opened today in Ankara, somewhat overshadowed by the bilateral talks between Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, and Turkish officials.

After meeting Mr Caglayangil, the Turkish Foreign Minister, Dr Kissinger said: "We had a very good exchange of views on bilateral relations between Turkey and the United States and other international problems, including the Cyprus discussions."

He affirmed that the talks must be held between "the parties concerned" and that the United States is making no proposals nor attempts at mediation.

Earlier, in his opening speech at Cento headquarters, Mr Caglayangil had noted "the encouraging developments" achieved in Vienna and reiterated that a bizonal federal state was the only solution to the Cyprus problem.

Mr Hatterasley, British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, also spoke of Cyprus. "As time passes, attitudes and positions harden", he said. "No military solution is ever final. A long-term negotiated solution must be found.

Tanzanians saved white students

Nairobi, May 22.—Three students who escaped a guerrilla attack on an isolated camp in a Tanzanian national park, said today that their lives were saved by park rangers who refused to tell the raiders where the whites were sleeping.

Miss Emily Polis, a 20-year-old American, told a press conference that the raiders threatened to kill the rangers if they did not say where the whites were. "They were beaten with rifle butts but none of them told. They were very brave and saved our lives", she said.

Miss Polis, Mr Jim Baugh, an American, and Mr Jonathan Wainwright, an Englishman, arrived in Nairobi from Tanzania today. Three American students and a Dutch girl were abducted from the camp on Monday night.—Reuter.

Dar es Salaam, May 22.—The identity of the 40 uniformed men who mysteriously kidnapped four students from an animal research centre in a remote area of western Tanzania on Monday is giving rise to growing speculation here.

The kidnapped four—Miss Barbara Smuts, aged 24, Miss Carrie Jane Hunter, aged 21, and Mr Kenneth Smith, aged 22, all Americans, and Miss Emilie Bergman, of Holland—were students of Stanford University, California, which is sponsoring a six-month study programme at the centre, located in Gombe Stream national park on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

Apparently, the raiders wanted to kidnap Dr Jane Goodall, the British anthropologist, who is director of the centre, but she and other foreign residents had escaped into the bush.

One theory is that the kidnappers are members of a little known guerrilla movement operating in the mountains of eastern Zaire on the other side of the lake. They spoke Lingala and French, both languages of Zaire, formerly the Belgian Congo.

A group called the Parti de la Révolution Populaire (PRP), has been engaged in an armed struggle against the Zaire Government since 1967.

Wheelchair patient found in hospital's lift after being missing for 26 hours

From Peter Strafford
New York, May 22

An atmosphere, of mystery, together with considerable embarrassment are surrounding a hospital in Chicago over the discovery that a paralysed patient, a former Marine, was lost for some 26 hours.

He was eventually found in a lift, slumped in his wheelchair. Officials say there is a strong possibility that he had spent the 26 hours in the lift, going up and down while hundreds of people entered and left. But for the moment no one knows exactly what happened.

The Hines Memorial Veterans' Hospital, as it is known, is a Government-run institution which treats former members of the armed forces, and two officials of the Veterans Administration have been sent from Washington to investigate what happened.

All that is known for certain, according to the hospital, is that Mr Erwin Palewski, aged 54, was taken from his ward on the third floor to the therapy clinic in the basement on the morning of May 1. He was taken from there to the lift some time after 11 am, and was seen by the therapist outside the lift.

The person who was responsible for taking him back up to his ward was one of the volunteer workers, or "candy-stripers" as they are known. But no one appears to know who the particular volunteer was, whether she actually pushed Mr Palewski into the lift, or whether she took him back to his ward.

There was another patient with Mr Palewski, a man in a similar condition, and he was taken back to the ward quite normally. But he has not been able to give a coherent account of what happened.

Mr Palewski had been in hospital since April 9 suffering from a blood clot in his brain. He continued to have therapy after the incident, but it was not successful and he was operated on on May 12. He died on May 18.

Hospital officials insist that his death was not caused by the 26 hours he spent in his wheelchair, whether in the lift or elsewhere. He was suffering from dehydration when he was found, they say, but there were no other ill effects.

They are, however, understandably embarrassed by the incident. Not only was Mr Palewski apparently abandoned at some point, but there is the bizarre thought that the hundreds of people who use the hospital lifts each day may have seen him there and done nothing about it, thinking that someone else was looking after him.

Mr Palewski was not able to talk or move. But he was probably aware of his surroundings and of what was happening to him.

There are varying accounts of when Mr Palewski's absence was first noticed. Mr Vern Rogers, of the Veterans' Administration office in Chicago, said that it was not until the following day. But Mr Donald La Rocque, of the hospital, said that it was within half an hour of when Mr Palewski should have returned to the ward, and a search was put into operation.

The hospital is a large one, with about 1,300 beds and 2,800 employees. The volunteers, who are responsible for wheeling about patients who cannot walk, are mainly women who come in for varying periods of time to help out. They do not get paid.

Mr Smith in jovial mood after seeing ANC leaders

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, May 22

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, held a 90-minute meeting today with a delegation of six from the African National Council (ANC). It was the first meeting between both sides since talks broke off in March after the detention of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

Both Mr Smith and the ANC officials were non-committal about the talks when they emerged from the Prime Minister's office in Salisbury. Dr Elliott Gabellah, the ANC vice-president, said: "We conveyed our message" and added that there would be another meeting.

A crowd of about 200 blacks clapped and whistled as the nationalists drove off to their hotel in Salisbury's Highfield township. Mr Smith seemed to be in a jovial mood. When asked by reporters if the meeting had been successful, he smiled and said: "Well it was a meeting. You know my stand. I don't negotiate in public. So you are not going to get much out of me."

When asked if the plannned meeting between representatives of the Rhodesian, South African and Zambian Governments and a member of the ANC was still going to take place, Mr Smith said: "If it is necessary, I hope."

The Prime Minister then observed what a beautiful day it was, what a beautiful country Rhodesia was, after which he got into his car.

Today's meeting came after a decision by the ANC executive on April 27 to tell Mr Smith that they would not resume talks on Rhodesia's constitutional issue until the Government fulfilled the conditions of the Lusaka agreement made last December.

The Government has since denied ANC assertions that it has broken conditions of the agreement, particularly in relation to the refusal to release political prisoners and the continuation of what the ANC calls political trials.

The only positive thing to emerge from today's meeting is that further talks are planned; and Mr Smith looks nothing like the downcast and worried man his critics make him out to be. His jovial mood and banter with journalists must reflect that the outcome of the talks with the ANC were not contrary to his liking.

estern allies to discuss , economics and defence

avid Spanier
matic Correspondent
portant decisions on oil,
mic policy and defence
members of the Western
ce at three key meetings
is and Brussels next week.
tain will be pressing for
y action, both to help its
mic situation and to im-
international trade and
ons.

Callaghan, the Foreign
tary, will represent Britain
e meeting of the Inter-
nal Energy Agency Gov-
g Board on Tuesday, and
then take the chair at the
ng on Wednesday of the
nisation of Economic Co-
ration and Development
D). Mr Healey, the Chan-
r of the Exchequer, takes
chair the next day. On
sday and Friday, Mr
on will join Mr Callaghan
the Nato meeting in
sels.

e of the main themes on
economic front will be
in raw materials, follow-
Mr Wilson's initiative at
recent Commonwealth con-
ice. Britain hopes that
D, which is already doing
del work, will give the
on plan more political im-
petus, by lending its support to further studies.

The longer term aim is to secure a common approach by industrial countries to promote a constructive dialogue at the seventh special session of the United Nations in the autumn.

In the general economic debate, Mr Healey, supported by Mr Shore, Secretary for Trade, will be anxious to encourage renewed support for positive economic action by OECD, particularly from such countries as West Germany which are in payments surplus. Closer coordination among OECD countries in medium term planning, to overcome the present crisis, will also be urged.

At the IEA meeting, the main question will be the ways and means of resuming a dialogue between consumer and producer countries, which so far has proved a failure.

The grand theme of the Nato summit, which was originally proposed by Mr Callaghan, will be a reaffirmation of member countries' commitment to the alliance. All heads of government are expected to attend, except for President Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr Shelepin relieved of his trade union duties

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, May 22

The long-expected announcement of Mr Alexander Shelepin's "release" from his duties as chairman of the Soviet Trade Union Council came over the Tass press agency wire service today.

As with his dismissal from the Communist Party Politburo last month, the reason given was "at his own request". There was no reference to his being transferred to some other government or party job.

Various rumours have him demoted to some minor post in the bureaucracy of Soviet higher education.

The official procedure for his release was strictly according to the book. A plenum of the Trade Union Council executive accepted his request and then elected one Alexander Vikdorov, a worker at the First Moscow Ball Bearing Factory and a Hero of Socialist Labour, as secretary—but not chairman—of the council.

Apparently the post of chairman remains vacant.

Though the full story behind Mr Shelepin's fall may never be disclosed it appears there were strong personal reasons.

Friction developed not long after the removal of Nikita Khrushchev in which he had been instrumental. He cherished ambitions of moving into the top slot himself but was manoeuvred out of it.

The bungling over Svetlana Stalin's case by the security organs—which led to the dismissal of Mr Semichastny, who had succeeded Mr Shelepin as chairman of the KGB (secret police)—must have rubbed off on his patron.

In any event, soon afterwards in 1967 he was released from the Central Committee secretariat.

Criticisms of the leadership's handling of foreign policy which he made at the December, 1974, party plenum probably decided his subsequent fate. He was sent on his ill starred mission to Britain with the foreknowledge that it would probably end in ignominious failure.

The move to eliminate him was perhaps prompted by the desire to clear the field of undesirable contenders in view of the coming twenty-fifth Party congress

Communist agents denounce US radio station

By Gabriel Ronay

A Soviet block agent who has recently come in from the cold after working for eight years for Radio Free Europe (RFE), has been put on Warsaw television in prime Sunday viewing time to unmask the "true nature of the American-financed radio station in West Germany".

Andrzej Smolinski is the third East European "to choose freedom" and go East since the Munich-based radio began to rejuvenate its staff with young and recently arrived political émigrés. At least two of these refugees in reverse have turned out to be Soviet block plants recalled for propaganda purposes.

In March, 1971, Mr Andrzej Czechovicz returned to Warsaw after a career at RFE. He was greeted with fanfares, and the authorities openly acknowledged that he was a captain in the Polish secret service. The country's mass media then ran a series of "revelations" about the scope, political affiliations and financing of RFE.

At the end of last year Czechoslovakia joined in the fray against the radio station, which offers itself as a substitute free press for Eastern Europe, denying the ruling communist parties a monopoly of the mass media.

Prague's claim that one of its secret service agents had returned from Munich after "successfully fulfilling his mission at RFE" appears to have been false, however. He had never worked for the organization "in any function, either as an employee or as a freelance contributor", according to an RFE official.

As the Soviet block propaganda offensive, aimed at closing down RFE, recently showed signs of losing its impetus, Mr Smolinski, "recalled" some time last year from Munich, was suddenly produced on Polish television. Three days later, Mieczyslaw Lach, yet another "disillusioned refugee" (or perhaps another recalled agent) went on Warsaw television to say he "had had enough" of the tawdry charms of the West.

There can be little doubt that Mr Smolinski, a former analyst in RFE's Polish section, had been allotted, after months of careful preparation, a star role in this latest campaign. His wife, Wanda, a former employee of the RFE monitoring service, had been given a supporting role.

Mr Smolinski's performance on Warsaw television was a mixture of attacks on the Central Intelligence Agency and the characters of his former colleagues.

He asserted that the radio preferred to have "people with a murky past" on their payroll because "this gave them a firm hold over their staff".

"Murky past" is, in communist jargon, a reference to alleged collaboration with the Nazis during the Second World War, and Mr Smolinski used this innuendo to besmirch Mr Jan Novak, the head of the Polish section of RFE, one of the wartime heroes of the London-based Polish underground army.

In a statement issued from a Munich hospital, Mr Novak told me: "In my 23 years as director of RFE's Polish programme, communist propaganda has made me, in turn, an agent of the Gestapo, British intelligence, the CIA, Bonn and Tel Aviv.

"It would be silly to answer similar accusations concerning my activities during the Nazi occupation of Poland, since my activities in the Polish resistance are a matter of public record. Recently, I also became used to the new technique of character assassination through forgeries openly sponsored by Poland's communist authorities."

A highly placed source at RFE told me that, according to information in their possession, the recent spate of forged documents were the handiwork of a secret "unit of misinformation" set up by the Polish Interior Ministry in 1974. This unit is known by the cover name "Bureau LL-ADP" and is headed by Colonel Stefan Zalewski. His deputy, Colonel Kanik, is understood to have built up "Section T-7" which deals specifically with the forging of documents.

The main purpose of these forgeries is to confuse and discredit selected recipients in the West about certain aspects of Polish life. An ancillary purpose is the discrediting of Polish émigré organizations.

Within the framework of an orchestrated campaign against the West's demands of free flow of ideas and information, the "revelations" of disillusioned emigrés and agents coming in from the cold have their own part to play. But the timing of the Smolinski and Lach television shows would indicate that they were made with an eye on the United States Congress.

SPORT

Golf

Palmer one of five US players in new-look Penfold tournament

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

The Penfold PGA championship which begins today at Sandwich promises much that is different, quite apart from an unusual first prize of £10,000 which shows a touching faith in British golf. It brings us Arnold Palmer and other Americans to be seen in a tournament as distinct from a championship context.

As a rule Americans over here score better in championships than in tournaments. Charles Coody, in winning the Wills tournament two years ago, is the most recent exception to that, but there have not been many American tournament winners. As far as Europe is concerned Palmer is the most recent winner, and his eagle scored at the 72nd hole in the Spanish Open will occupy a warm place in his memory for years.

He practised yesterday in company with his manager, Mark McCormack, and David Foster, president of the Colgate-Palmolive empire. It is this company that has acquired the Penfold and injected a new life into that company's tournament which dated back to 1932. For years it struggled on on a shoestring but it has now been catapulted into the position of the richest sponsored tournament in Europe. Palmer has another reason to be pleased with life, and that is his nomination at Ryder Cup captain, an appointment that has long been foreshadowed since the site of the match, Laurel Valley, is Palmer's home course.

Among the five Americans in the field are two young players who came to the professional scene with the biggest reputations of anyone since Nicklaus. Both Wadkins and Crenshaw have, since turning professional, found life much harder and, in fact, Rod Curl, a comparative unknown and only 5ft 5in tall, finished higher than either of them, in seventeenth position, in last year's order of merit. Wadkins is paired with Dale Hayes, of South Africa, at 9 o'clock and Crenshaw with Bembridge at 11.07. Oosterhuis goes out at midday with O'Leary and Palmer with Nagle, the man who beat him out of first place in the 1960 centenary Open.

Oosterhuis is back, and that is quite exceptional. There is little of nostalgia or patriotism about his return. He is completely absorbed in carving a career in the United States and this is simply a business interlude in that work. He is like a man returning as a stranger to the village in which he once lived. Having just come from the steamy heat and flat fairways of New Orleans, he is in the best position to appreciate the contrast between the two types of golf. It is not only the temperature, which for him has dropped 35 degrees, thanks to the persistence here of a north-east wind, but the presence of real rough, deep bunkers, and sliding fairways. But as a member of the 1967 Walker Cup team here, he should remember enough about the course not to be worried.

The mingling at Royal St George's of much that is old and good about the game with much that is new and good is another fascinating aspect of this week. Oosterhuis's admission that he cannot remember when he last hit a ball off a sloping lie sums up in one line the difference between golf and American golf. There are those from America here this week who will not be deterred. This is certainly true of Palmer, who has, for the past quarter of a century, preached and practised that golf is bigger than American golf. Another is Crenshaw, of the silky swing, who has already shown unusual concern for the game's tradition.

Several players this week will either accept or reject the present conditions which are in effect the same as for any British Open championship. If they do not come to terms with them they certainly will not win here. I say championship conditions because this week they will be trying out for the first time, at this level, the four altered holes, the third, fourth, eighth and 11th, alterations carried out with the idea of the Open one day coming here when approach roads have been opened up.

The course measures 6,736 yards, short by championship standards, but with the air seldom still and with tough hazards specially from the tee, perhaps not too short. Even the siting of the tournament in the calendar is new, bestriding, for the sake of Spring Bank holiday crowds, two weeks instead of one. BBC Television have paid it the compliment of giving it coverage on each of the four days with the climax coming about 5 o'clock on Monday.

Geoffrey Marks has been preferred to Sandy Lyle, to whom he finished second in the Brabazon Trophy last week, in filling the last place in the England team for the European championship at Killarney next month, writes Peter Ryde. The other members of the team, of which the non-playing captain is Michael Lunt, are the five English Walker Cup players.

The full team is: J. C. Davies (Royal Mid Surrey), G. R. D. Eyles (Frilford Heath), P. J. Hedges (Langley Park), M. James (Burghley Park), G. C. Marks (Trentham), M. Poxon (Whittington Barracks). First reserve: A. W. B. Lyle (Hawkstone Park).

Miss Harrold chooses ideal moment to take lead

Lynne Harrold, the 18-year-old Buckinghamshire champion from Gerrards Cross, gained an impressive and dramatic victory by one hole over the former champion, Ruth Porter, in the semi-final round of the English women's golf championship by winning three of the last four holes at Royal Birkdale yesterday.

When Miss Harrold secured her win it was the first time that she had been in the lead, and her opponent in the 18-holes final today will be another experienced Curtis Cup player, Beverley Huke, who is making a return to competitive golf after a year. Miss Huke, who lives in Dundee, ended the hopes of Ruth Barry, the 17-year-old British girl's champion, beating her in the semi-final round by 5 and 3.

Miss Harrold, who works as a clerk during the winter so she can play golf in the summer, seemed to be heading for defeat when she lost three out of four holes from the third to go three down at the sixth.

She was still trailing by two at the 14th but started a recovery by chipping to four feet of the 15th hole for a birdie four. She won the 16th and then Miss Porter was in trouble all the way down the 18th. She took four strokes to reach the green and finally conceded the hole and the match. Miss Huke, runner-up for the British title in 1971, was held to all square for 10 holes but then her nervous opponent landed in bunkers at each of the next four holes to lose them all and go four down.

FOURTH ROUND: Miss R. Barry (Burnham and Berrow) beat Mrs J. Holmes (Thorndon Park), 3 and 2; Miss B. Huke (Cotswold Hills) beat Miss J. Walter (St Ives), 1 hole; Miss R. Porter (Long Ashton) beat Mrs A. Stant (Bean Desert), 3 and 2; Miss L. Harrold (Gerrards Cross) beat Miss C. Barker (Hartlepool), 4 and 3.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: Miss Harrold beat Miss Porter, 1 hole; Miss Huke beat Miss Barry, 6 and 5.

Tennis

Bertram's wayside stop on road back to fitness

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Byron Bertram, a South African who has settled in Chicago, is probably the most distinguished competitor in the Surrey hard court tennis championships, sponsored by Rothman's, at Guildford. Indeed, it was surprising to find him in such a modest field. But Guildford, is, for him, a wayside stop on the road back to fitness and form. Bertram has been out of the game for nine months because of an injured arm.

This is his fifth tournament since he began the attempt to regain his former status as a promising player firmly established on the international circuit. He won the junior invitation tournament at Wimbledon in 1969 and 1970. His subsequent progress was not spectacular. But by 1974, he had improved enough to finish seventh on the United States indoor circuit, and earn a contract with Baltimore in the American inter-city league. But after playing at Wimbledon and three tournaments in the United States, he had to withdraw from a career that was beginning to look rosy.

Bertram, aged 22, is 6ft 2in tall, and weighs more than 12 stone. Yesterday, he had to come back from 3—5 down in the third set (he won the next two games to love) to beat David Lloyd, a former British Davis Cup player. Today Bertram plays Robin Drysdale, a month older and an inch taller, in a match that could have an alarming effect on any low-flying birds.

Drysdale, an Italian, was Britain's junior grass court champion in 1970, but then receded into the academic whirlpool of Oxford University. After three years, he emerged last summer, with a law degree, and decided to give tennis his undivided attention "for a year or so". His success, or lack of it, will dictate his choice of career. In this respect, his background is similar to that of Mark Cox, who also made sure of a degree before settling down to full-time tennis.

The other men's match features two Australians: Peter Doerner, who has been on tour since 1969, and Peter McNamara, aged 19, who hails from Kew (the Melbourne edition) and is a relatively new bloom in the tennis nursery. It is possible that for the first time Doerner and his wife, Cynthia, will reach the singles finals of the same tournament. But yesterday Mrs Doerner's language and her reaction to a few adverse line calls caused more of a stir than her tennis. Her opponent, Elizabeth Vlotman, of Port Elizabeth, was in tears after the match. She asserted that, besides beating her, Mrs Doerner had extended her vocabulary.

The umpire, Laurence MacCallum ("she told me I couldn't see"), twice descended from his chair to examine impact marks. He was induced to warn Mrs Doerner that if there was one more incident she would be reported to the referee. "Most unpleasant", observed Mr MacCallum. Most surprising, too. When not on active service Mrs Doerner looks as pretty and proper as a Jane Austen heroine.

The mind boggles at the explosive possibilities of a match today with Pat Hogan, who has never been noted for tight-lipped serenity. Yesterday Miss Hogan disposed of the top seed, Christine O'Neil, who had three set points in the first set. Miss Hogan saved the first of those with an improbable drop shot played from well behind the base line and then hit more winners to save the other two. Visibly shaken, Miss O'Neil could never again provide serious resistance.

Lesley Charles, ranked fourth in Britain, beat Lindsey Beaven, ranked seventh, by an impressively decisive 6—2, 6—1 margin. Miss Charles's forehand tore gaping holes in Miss Beaven's defences. Today Miss Charles plays Judith Connor, who is only 21 but has already represented New Zealand in three successive Federation Cup competitions.

This week Miss Connor has had the satisfaction of beating the New Zealand open champion, Susan Mappin, of Britain and, yesterday, Terry Holladay, of Florida, runner-up for last week's British hard court championship. Miss Holladay beat Miss Connor at Bournemouth, but acquired a cold as well as a lot of money. She frankly confessed that she tried harder at Bournemouth than she did yesterday.

MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final round: B. Bertram (SA) beat D. A. Lloyd, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5; P. McNamara (Australia) beat R. Simpson (NZ), 7—9, 6—1, 6—2; R. Drysdale beat M. Edmondson (Australia), 6—4, 6—1; P. Doerner (Australia) beat W. Blocher (US), 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Fourth round: Miss L. Beaven beat Miss R. Whitehouse (SA), 3—1, 6—3, 7—5; Quarter final round: Miss P. S. A. Hogan (US) beat Miss C. O'Neil (Australia), 6—2, 6—1; Mrs C. Doerner (Australia) beat Mrs E. Vlotman (SA), 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; Miss L. Charles beat Miss L. Beaven, 6—2, 6—1; Miss J. Connor (NZ) beat Miss T. Holladay (US), 6—1, 7—5.

Olympic Games

Rhodesia storm out into wilderness

From John Hennessey
Lausanne, May 22

Rhodesia followed South Africa into the Olympic wilderness here today. By 41 votes to 26 the members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decided to withdraw recognition of the Rhodesian National Olympic Committee after consideration of a report produced by three of their members who visited that country last year, Sylvio de Padilha (Brazil), James Worrall (Canada) and Wajid Ali (Pakistan).

This, at least, is the official version and it is possible to deduce parts of the report as evidence of discrimination against people of other than Eufopean descent.

The case against Rhodesia was presented by Abraham Ordia (Nigeria), Jean-Claude Ganga (Brazaville) and Musa Kasonka (Zambia), officials of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa. The three Rhodesian spokesmen, who stormed out of the Palais de Beaulieu after the vote was taken without a word, were Grant Stuart, Oswold Plaskitt and Frank Lincoln. A little short on tact at the best of times, they were unwilling even to exchange a word with the one South African in our midst who had come specially for this one item on the IOC's long agenda.

It is a matter of conjecture how many members may have voted the way they did, not as a matter of principle but influenced rather by the hard facts of life in international sport. They will recall the threat of a boycott that led to South Africa being, first, denied a place in the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City and, secondly, in 1970 expelled from the movement.

Much more recently, they recall, too, that a Rhodesian team presented themselves in Munich for the Games of 1972 and were forced to play the role of spectators in the face of an astute African attack based on legality of passports. The then IOC president, Avery Brundage, referred to "naked blackmail" and confessed to a sense of shock. Now, fortified by a report that can genuinely be construed as confirmation that some discrimination exists against black people in Rhodesian sport, the IOC can claim to have acted honestly and sincerely.

The IOC invoked their Rule 25 in taking the present decision, a wide-ranging rule that states that "national Olympic committees that do not conform to the rules of the IOC forfeit their recognition and consequently ther right to send participants to the Olympic Games". And embodied in Rule 3, among the "fundamental principles", we find that "no discrimination in the Olympic Games is allowed against any country or person".

This must be read alongside the following passage in the commission's report: "This fundamental principle does not specifically refer to racial discrimination . . . in sports within the country . . . controlled by the National Olympic Committee." However, by extension of the basic principle involved, this has been interpreted as forbidding racial discrimination against individuals in sports within their own countries.

Silenced spokesmen: Plaskitt and Stuart, of Rhodesia, were stung by the vote.

Given this background, the members of the IOC must have been struck by the first paragraph of general observations in the commission's report. It reads: "The majority of witnesses interviewed, whether African, Asian, Coloured or white, agreed that the government policy against multiracial sports in the schools not only substantially prohibited sports competition at the lower age levels, but developed attitudes in all races which made multiracial competition in later years and in provincial and national competitions much more difficult to achieve. It is an educative process and multiracial competition is more difficult for adults to accept than children and boys and girls of secondary school age."

Mr Kasonka, the least forthright of the three Africans, was the most impressive, using gentle persuasion where his colleagues relied on rhetoric and bombast. The Rhodesian case would have looked better had they included a black man among their spokesmen, but, as Mr Kasonka pointed out, that would have been difficult, if not impossible, in view of the ban on Rhodesian passports throughout most of the world.

White Rhodesians, hardened travellers, have no such difficulty, but Mr Stuart was placed on a spot by a tactical question asked by Lord Killanin, the IOC president, at the behest of the Africans. This forced the confession that they were not using Rhodesian passports. This must have been evident to all those in the chamber, but it was a trick well won.

I asked Mr Kasonka, a recent student at Leeds University, if he had not, in fact, denied some black Rhodesians, however small in number, the chance of competing in Montreal next year. It was a small price to pay, he said, as a former international competitor himself in football and athletics, if it would speed the day forward when discrimination was abolished.

He could see that happening in Rhodesia during his lifetime (he is early middle-aged), but the impossible would take a little longer in South Africa. In any case the sacrifice would be more than offset by the joy and encouragement today's decision would bring to black people throughout the world. It had, he said, told against the Rhodesian committee that they had retreated behind a government edict and done nothing to repair the situation or even to express their concern.

The news of Montreal today was mercifully short. The IOC unanimously and naively, I fear, approved the report presented by Jean Drapeau and his friends yesterday. This was received with incredulity among Canadian observers, one of whom whistled "Oh la la", while another, speaking English, had performed a valedictory contortion beyond description in a family newspaper.

Salisbury, May 22.—The Rhodesian Olympic Committee expressed shock at the decision of the International Olympic Committee to expel them. Don Grainger, an executive member of the Rhodesian committee, said it was a very sad day.

"One can only be sad that, despite the fact that the Olympic committee took a look at us and appeared to be impressed by the progress we have made, they have still seen fit to expel us", he said.

Motor racing

Ford and Ferrari power struggle

By John Blunsden

Maintaining the tradition that the Belgian Grand Prix alternates between venues in the French and Flemish speaking regions of the country, next Sunday's race—the sixth of the 15 counting towards the 1975 world championship—reverts to Zolder, which is situated just off the Antwerp-Liège motorway near the town of Hasselt.

It was here, two years ago, when the 2.65 miles course was used for the Grand Prix for the first time, that a dispute broke out between the organizers and the drivers over the deplorable state of the track, and the race only took place after workmen had toiled overnight to replace a newly laid surface which had peeled off like a Swiss roll during practice. No such problems are expected this week, for during a recent tyre test teams reported the track to be in excellent condition.

During these tests Niki Lauda, the victor of Monaco 12 days ago, proved to be the pace setter when he took his Ferrari 312T round in one minute 27 seconds, but Tom Pryce was only a tenth of a second slower in his UOP Shadow to emphasize the intensity of the battle which is developing this year between the top Ford powered cars and their Italian rivals.

Since the last Grand Prix at Zolder an additional slow chicane has been inserted into the course before the start-finish line, aimed at slowing the cars through the main pit and grandstand area, and for this reason it is most unlikely that Ronnie Peterson's 1973 pole position time in his John Player Lotus of one minute 22.46 seconds will be seriously challenged during training today and tomorrow.

Rugby Union

England's misfortunes go on and on

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Sydney, May 22

After the encouraging news yesterday that Preece and Bennett hoped to be fit for the first international here on Saturday the England team, by now well inured to misfortune, have suffered yet further setbacks to their hopes. these two players gave up training after half an hour this morning to depart for further treatment, neither was looking at all happy.

To make things gloomier, Ripley aggravated an old back injury before the end of training and he, too, went off to see the physiotherapist along with Morley, who still is slightly troubled by a strain in the lower stomach area. The one brighter piece of news is that Burton, his right knee heavily strapped after the knock he received on Tuesday, trained hard today without too much discomfort. He is determined to play in the international. Ripley is as determined to train again tomorrow, but his injury is ominous. even though he managed to live with it in South Africa last summer. It is just below the neck level.

As the situation stands this evening, it looks an open question whether Bennett (with a strain in the lower part of his back) and Ripley will be fit to play. The odds against Preece's chances must be more heavily weighed. He had no body contact at training, but still had to give up. The pain from his nastily bruised collar bone spread to the neck area, which gave him further discomfort today.

The way matters have developed England may not be able to decide their team and their replacements until the morning of the international. If Bennett plays, and Preece does not, then Janion will come in at centre along with Maxwell. If the reverse applies, I think England would switch Maxwell to stand-off, with Janion partnering Preece in the middle. If neither of them plays, then Wordsworth must surely be picked at half-back, Maxwell and Janion completing the midfield trio.

As I wrote yesterday, it is a pity that Wordsworth was not a reserve at Goulburn so that he could have had another run when Bennett retired. All he has experienced on the tour is one difficult game, against Sydney. If Bennett is unfit—and regardless of who is fit at centre—I would be tempted to play Wordsworth in any case. Maxwell showed against New South Wales that he is capable of doing a strong and sound job at stand-off half, but centre is his best position. Stand-off is a specialist position and Wordsworth has the greater flair for it, if not as much solid experience.

If Ripley has to drop out, England will be faced with the necessity of replacing, so far as they can, his ball-winning ability at the tail of the lineout. They could move Rollitt to number eight and give a cap to Callum on a flank, but that would be asking much of a 19-year-old who thus far in his career has played six first-class games, two of them out here. It would be better to leave Rollitt in the position in which he was so outstanding against New South Wales, and to give a first cap to Wilkinson, the best jumper among the three young locks. Wilkinson has experience as a number eight.

I am in danger of going up and down with the news like a yo-yo, so let me add that Preece has had the same cortisone injection that did wonders for Bignell, and that there is no great anxiety about Morley's fitness for Saturday. Orum, the scrum half reserve, has also recovered from a groin strain.

Scotland to face Nelson at Trafalgar

Nelson, May 22.—The Scottish team, touring New Zealand, had its final training period here today for its opening match against Nelson Bays on Saturday. With their coach, William Dickinson, the Scots went through a vigorous, two-hours at Trafalgar Park, which is where they will play on Saturday.

The Scottish forward pack for the match, a likely Test combination practised for half an hour on a scrum machine attached to a car. They looked sharp and appeared to have overcome any travel effects they may have suffered on their journey.

The Nelson Bays side spent today relaxing and fishing. They are staying at a local school hostel to build up their team spirit for the match against Scotland. Two provincial sides to meet Scotland on the seven-match tour, Otago and Wellington, will wear different shirts because their traditional colours clash with the Scottish dark blue.

Otago, who play Scotland next Tuesday, will wear light blue. Wellington will appear in gold shirts with black trimmings for the match on June 7. It was earlier announced the All Black side for the Test match against Scotland on June 14 at Auckland would wear white shirts with a black fern leaf.

The Scottish manager, George Burrell, has named a team with only three changes from the side which lost to England by a point in the final match of the home international series. Burrell feels that he would like his team to start with a good win in the first match even though the opposition could be the weakest they will meet on the tour. The team is:

A. Irvine, W. Steele, J. Renwick, J. Pranee, L. Dick, C. Telfer, A. Lawson, D. Leslie, W. Lander, M. Biggar, A. Richard, Barnes, I. McLauchlan, D. Madsen, A. Carmichael. Reserves: B. Hay, I. McGeechan, D. Morgan, N. Pender, C. Fisher, A. Tomes.

The Caribbean has not seen the last of the Golden Oldies

Bravo, Butterfield's buccaneers

The remnants of the Golden Oldies (former internationals) rugby tour of the Caribbean, scarred but in high spirits, arrived back in London yesterday. In a series of six matches in Kingston, Jamaica, the Cayman Islands and Freeport in the Grand Bahamas, five had been won, and, what is more, won stylishly, decisively and suitably in a buccaneering spirit.

A brief explanation as to the Oldies credentials is necessary. Their origin derives from an idea of Peter Yarrington, the former Wasps and England lock forward, and having kindled interest in an aim to link past and present international players in charity and commemorative matches, a number of games had been played before the details of this tour were made ready.

The spur was a remark made at the celebration of the centenary of King's School, Canterbury, that "We can't go on playing for ever, let's have one great tour and finish for good!" Yet, led by Jeffrey Butterfield, who is still the trim, lean figure he was in those memorable years between 1953 and 1959, when his classical style brought him 23 caps in England's centre, this resolution had been defeated utterly by the end of the tour.

Butterfield's privateers proved to be such admirable ambassadors, and so successful, that in making his farewell speech Butterfield received unanimous support when he said that the only way to repay the great kindness and lavish hospitality afforded us at every port of call was "to come back again next year".

Bearing in mind that rugby football, recognizable as such and played by expatriates in these remote outposts, is still in its infancy—the game has developed slowly but steadily over the past two decades—the standard of play was surprisingly high. The Oldies, of course, included some particularly gifted performers, stars of a brilliant past, but past masters, so to speak, and again it was surprising, but a pleasure, to record that in quickly forming a subtle but powerful blend the stuff that had bestowed greatness upon them was rediscovered in these tiny islands.

It is true that the man to inspire, cajole, bully and bribe—no known instrument of incitement or inducement escaped him—was R. E. G. Jeeps, a veritable high priest and now, as a vice-president, a couple of rungs away from the top the Rugby Football Union's ladder. Jeep's distinguished international career had ended in 1962, by when he had been at the helm during three tours by the British Lions and won 24 English caps. Yet here he was fit and fearless, as before, the complete strategist, an overlord but leading by example and displaying a heroism and stamina scarcely credible.

Those of us who served under his command; together with the many enthralled by his performance lining the touchlines, had had an unforgettable experience. As Jeeps dextrously manipulated his men as if across a chessboard, the formula to a happy and memorable tour was conceived in the first match.

This was begun at 5.0 on the day following arrival in Kingston on May 5. The chairman's team, the Silver Slackers, performed well before a good crowd, with the Blue Mountains in the distance providing a splendid backcloth to the Jamaican Rugby Football Union's lovely ground at Caymanas. Leading by 20 points to 16 at half-time, the Oldies opened out in the second half to win by three goals, four tries and two penalty goals (40 pts) to three goals and a try (22). Peter Brown's value as a place kicker was realized at once when he converted the first try scored by Jeeps. His precision and accuracy meant that Brown ended the tour as top scorer with 53 pts, from 12 penalty goals, seven conversions and a try.

Humidity and a withering heat had led to the retirement of the Australian prop forward Sullivan shortly before no-side, and he spent the rest of the tour recuperating. It was known that in the next match, played under floodlights at the National Stadium, the Jamaican Baa-Baas would present the Oldies with a stiffer test. Butterfield, be it known a splendid captain and manager, pencilled in several queries against his side. Exposure to the sun following a trip from Morgans Harbour to the tiny island of Lime Cay, and later a sumptuous party in the evening—the first of many to come—had presented the physiotherapist, David Chapman, with a long list of patients.

Yet the Oldies triumphed here by 21—10; and in the next match by an unexpectedly wide margin of 52—0 against Cayman on their small but charming ground at South Sound. So to the last leg of the tour, where three matches took place on Freeport's magnificent pitch in Grand Bahamas. Here the Oldies played well to win the first match 21—3, but lost 13—20, chiefly through bad tactics, in the second game before winning the final one against the President's XV 28—15. Tour record: Played six, won five, lost one, points for 175, against 70.

PARTY: Full back: K. J. F. Scotland (Harlot's FP); wings: A. J. F. O'Reilly (Old Belvedere), A. Rose Completed (Leicester); centres: Horacio Mowing (Northampton), R. Butterfield (Northampton, captain); G. Avron (Wasps); G. Windsor-Lewis (Richmond), M. Dawes (Bath); stand-off halves: S. J. Smith (Glasgow Academicals), P. Morgan (Harlequins); scrum halves: A. R. Old (Leeds), G. Evans (Coventry); P. Wallace (London Welsh); forwards: D. L. Powell (Northampton), R. L. Challis (London Scottish), M. J. Sullivan (Queensland), M. Benyon (Northampton), J. Pullin (Bristol), P. A. E. Lanyon (Maesteg), S. A. M. Hodgson (Durham), M. J. Treadwell (Wasps), Jack Kennedy, P. J. Wallace (Dublin Wanderers), R. Hill (Carlisle), D. Curtis (Harlequins), P. C. Brown (Gala), J. Burgess, P. Small (Hawick), D. Parry (Canterbury, New Zealand), G. W. Rees, Rosslyn Park; No 8: D. Wills (Wasps).

Referee: C. Toom (London Society).

Peter Marson

Cricket

Hampshire's ground advantage this time

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

All eight sides left in the Benson & Hedges Cup are entitled to think that they have an even chance of reaching the semi-final round after yesterday's quarter-final draw, with the possible exception, perhaps, of Somerset, who play Hampshire, a repetition of last Monday's match which will have done Somerset's confidence no good. Draw:

Hampshire v Somerset (at Southampton).
Middlesex v Yorkshire (at Lord's).
Leicestershire v Lancashire (at Leicester).
Warwickshire v Essex (at Birmingham).
Ties on Wednesday, June 4.

Somerset beat Hampshire by one wicket in the corresponding match last year at Taunton. That was when Botham first came into the public eye. To a man, Hampshire reckoned he was run out not long before the finish, not by inches but by feet. This time, to take their revenge, Hampshire have ground advantage, and Richards and Greenidge are due for some runs against Somerset.

Between Middlesex and Yorkshire there has always been a special rivalry. "Where is Middlesex anyway?", a Yorkshireman asked once after Middlesex had beaten them. Having qualified for the quarter-final stage by the narrowest of margins, Middlesex may be feeling that this is to be their year for winning a one-day competition, something they have never done. On paper they have about as good a side as need hardly tell you, it will depend on Boycott.

Man for man, Lancashire are stronger than Leicestershire, the meeting of these two at Grace Road, where Leicester these days are monotonously beat. Although they have won their John Player League, Lancashire look to me the best balanced of all 17 sides for one-day cricket. I would expect them to beat Leicestershire not by much.

The form side, in view of their largely untried attack, is Warwickshire, winners of all their zonal matches and both their Sunday games. Their opponents, Essex, have also been doing well in the one-day stuff. They were unbeaten in their match against Kent. Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex, which takes some doing. If Boyce goes off, wild horses Essex could win, but I would rather not bet on it. Amiss, Jameson, Kallicharran, M. J. K. Smith and Kanhai are first five in Warwickshire's batting.

Of Wednesday's eight matches, four could have a result left. In the hope that the quarter-final ties will be exciting, Southampton, Leicester and Edgbaston will be filled on June 4.

Betting (Hills): 3 to 1 Warwickshire, 9 to 2 Warwickshire and Lancashire and Leicestershire, 5 to 1 Middlesex and Somerset, 6 to 1 Essex and Yorkshire.

Bolus resigns as captain of Derbyshire

Brian Bolus, the Derbyshire County Cricket Club captain, yesterday announced that he had resigned as captain. Bolus, aged 41, said that his decision had been made for business reasons. The wicketkeeper, Taylor, who is vice-captain, will take over as captain. Bolus will continue as a middle order batsman.

Leicestershire's captain, Illingworth, went into hospital yesterday for a manipulative operation on his back. The club's secretary-manager, Michael Turner, said: "The back strain has been troubling Ray all season but we are hopeful he will be fully fit for our championship match against Northamptonshire on Saturday."

Freddie Brown, chairman of the Cricket Council, has been appointed chairman of the National Cricket Association in succession to Aidan Crawley, who now lives abroad. Brian Aspital, a member of the Surrey committee, is the new secretary in succession to J. G. Dunbar, who is retiring.

Today's cricket

FINCHLEY: Finchley v. Sri Lanka (1.30).

Warwick v Scotla

AT BIRMINGHA

Warwickshire won by an ... 32 runs.

WARWICKSHIRE: First in ... for 8 wkts dec (R. N. A ... G. F. Goddard 4 for 74.

SCOTLAND: First in ... †H. E. More, l-b-w, b Rou ... D. B. S. Brown, b Bourne ... J. Lewington, b Bourne ... R. G. Swan, b Bourne ... D. E. R. Stewart, c Whitehead, b Dobson ... A. Brown, l-b-w, b Bourne ... *G. F. Goddard, c White, b Bourne ... R. G. Roger, l-b-w, b Dob ... E. R. Thompson, l-b-w, b ... ton ... F. Robertson, c Jameson, b ... son ... J. Clark, not out ... Extras (b 2, l-b 2, w 4, ...

Total ...

FALL OF WICKETS: 1— ... 3—49, 4—50, 5—60, 6— ... 8—113, 9—134, 10—135.

BOWLING: Harris, 10-... Rouse, 10—5—18—1; ... 27—15—32—2; Bourne, ... 43—4; Dobson, 12.2—7—...

Second Innings

H. E. More, c Humpage, b ... D. B. S. Brown, b Rouse ... J. R. Laing, l-b-w, b Rou ... R. G. Swan, b Rouse ... D. E. R. Stewart, c Bol ... Lewington ... A. Brown, b Rouse ... G. F. Goddard, l-b-w, b Do ... R. G. Roger, c Jameson, b ... E. R. Thompson, l-b-w, b ... F. Robertson, c Abber ... Dobson ... J. Clark, not out ... Extras (b 5, l-b 1, w 1, ...

Total ...

FALL OF WICKETS: 1— ... 3—56, 4—56, 5—56, 6— ... 8—86, 9—110, 10—139.

BOWLING: Rouse, 11-... Harris, 8—2—25—0; Dob ... 15—2—53—4; Lewington, 16— ... Bourne, 3—1—15—0.

Umpires: H. Horton and ...

Football

Keegan back to explain part in strange new cod

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

While the Scottish supporters—some 30,000 of them—are preparing for their traditional pilgrimage to Wembley tomorrow either by foot or taxi, high road or low road, their national team manager, Willie Ormond, has one problem—who to leave out of his team. In sharp contrast, his English counterpart, Don Revie, must be wondering who to select after two disappointing draws against Northern Ireland and Wales. He is fast running out of options. It is a case for the icepack on a fevered brow.

To add to his various troubles there came the complication of Keegan, the Liverpool forward, leaving the English headquarters on Tuesday night and returning home without a by your leave, all because, seemingly, he had been omitted from the side to face Wales at Wembley the next day. The one striker who had promised anything against the Irish in Belfast last Saturday he was, it was understood, being rested for the coming Scottish game, always the big match of the whole British championship.

Surely Keegan must have been informed of this by his manager? If not, it seems to have been an unfortunate breakdown in communication. Yet even allowing for that, Keegan's action was indefensible. This business of going AWOL is fast becoming a habit among players who seem to consider themselves bigger than the team or even the game itself.

First there was the ca ... and Hudson, who failed ... to Sir Alf Ramsey for a ... tour two or three yea ... though Todd, it seemed ... two or three letters exp ... personal problems wi ... reply. Last May it was ... Queen's Park Rangers, ... ished after being subs ... the caretaker manager, J ... at Wembley, so missing ... land match at Hampden ... the successful Contine ... which followed.

This season Beattie, t ... Town defender, defecte ... under-23 occasion. No ... has swelled the list. It ... of a strange new code ... of the day, but it is t ... to being a deserter while ... The present business, ... now seems to be on t ... Yesterday Mr Revie ... Keegan at his home and ... agreed to return to dis ... tens. Mr Revie said: "I ... did this to me twice th ... way he would be includ ... future internationals. ... have anyone running awa ... of pressure you're likely ... something like a World ... South America."

Chelsea, relegated to t ... division, will play the ... matches next season wit ... defender, Harris. At an ... deur tribunal in London ... Harris had his appeal a ... earlier decision by ... disciplinary commissio ... down.

Toshack out of Welsh te

John Toshack, who ignored the advice of doctors and captained Wales against England at Wembley on Wednesday, will miss the home international championship game against Northern Ireland in Belfast tonight. Instead of travelling to Ireland with the remainder of a diminishing Welsh party, Toshack will be back in Liverpool for treatment to his leg injury.

Toshack's decision to risk aggravating the injury on Wednesday was rewarded when he was named captain in place of the absent Leeds midfield player, Yorath, who was warned by his club, and he gained extra satisfaction by scoring the first Welsh goal in their 2-2 draw.

Wales will also be wit ... Birmingham defender, ... released because his wif ... have an operation yesterd ... This means that th ... manager, Michael Smith, ... with the problems of fi ... placements. In two posit ... will have to choose yet ... captain. Mr Smith has ... not to find fresh replacem ... He said: "I have a stro ... with me, and because Tos ... not be available for th ... against Austria I have ... adjustments anyway."

Despite the difficulties ... remains confident that W ... still share the champion ...

Yachting

E Germans on top in Solings

Alassio, Italy, May 22.—East German crews continued their domination of the European Soling yachting championship here today when they won first and third places in the second of the two races it has been possible to sail.

SECOND RACE: 1, GO 5 (East Germany—Below, Zachries, Engelhardt); 2, S 112 (Sweden, Wennerstrom, Bengtsson, Stroh); 3, GO 6 (East Germany, Schwarz, Claussen, Kuhnel); 4, G 155 (West Germany, Schwabe, Meyer, Mai); 5, OS 541 (Austria, Standecki, Pavel, Niederbrucker); 6, D 68 (Denmark—Jensen, Wagner, Jacobsen). —Reuter.

Cycling

CASTROVILLARI: Tour of Italy, stage six (282 miles): 1, R. De Vlaeminck (Belgium), 7 hr 2 min; 2, Van Linden (Belgium); 3, M. Basso (Italy); 4, D. Martinez (Spain); 5, J. Pesarrodona (Spain); all the 24min 45sec. Overall: 1, Galdos (Spain).

Golf

BLIE: Scottish women's ... ship, first round: Miss M. St ... Miss V. M. L. McAlister, ... Mrs A. J. Ferguson beat ... C. Lendle, 2 and 1; Miss ... Thomson beat Mrs G. H. B ... and 3; Mrs J. W. Norris ... F. N. Wilson beat M ... Norval beat Mrs H. R. Gibs ... 2; Dr A. J. Wilson beat M ... Mack, 3 and 2; Miss L. A. ... Miss B. McCormack, 4 and ... S. Cadden beat Mrs D. B ... 5 and 4; Miss L. M. Ben ... Miss J. McNeill, 1 hole; Mi ... Leslie beat Miss M. Stewart ... Miss L. A. C. van Reenen ... I. M. S. Walker, 1 hole; Mi ... Smith beat Mrs M. Wilson, ... Miss A. Bell beat Mrs A. W ... 2 and 1; Miss C. J. Lenton ... L. D. Hamilton, 5 and 4; M ... Marshall beat Miss L. ... hole; Miss S. C. Needham ... J. A. Crawford, 2 and 1.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Bos ... Sox 7, Oakland Athletics 5; ... Indians 3, California Angels 2; ... New Royals 4, New York Y ... Texas Rangers 8, Milwaukee ... 4; Baltimore Orioles 8, Chica ... White Sox 2; Minnesota Twins 6, ... Sox 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: San ... Giants 9, Pittsburgh Pirates 3; ... Montreal Expos 5, ... real Reds 12, New York ... Houston Astros 4, Philadelphia ... 0; San Diego Padres 4, ... Cardinals 0; Los Angeles Dod ... Chicago Cubs 0.

…gott and …cometti together again

…el Phillips
…orrespondent

…etti, one of only four to …placed in the three clas… …omprise our triple crown …war, the 2,000 Guineas, …and the St Leger, made …public appearance this …Goodwood after racing …hed yesterday. He was …Lester Piggott, who rode …e twilight of his three… …career, when he finished …the St Leger and then …n be won the Champion …Newmarket.

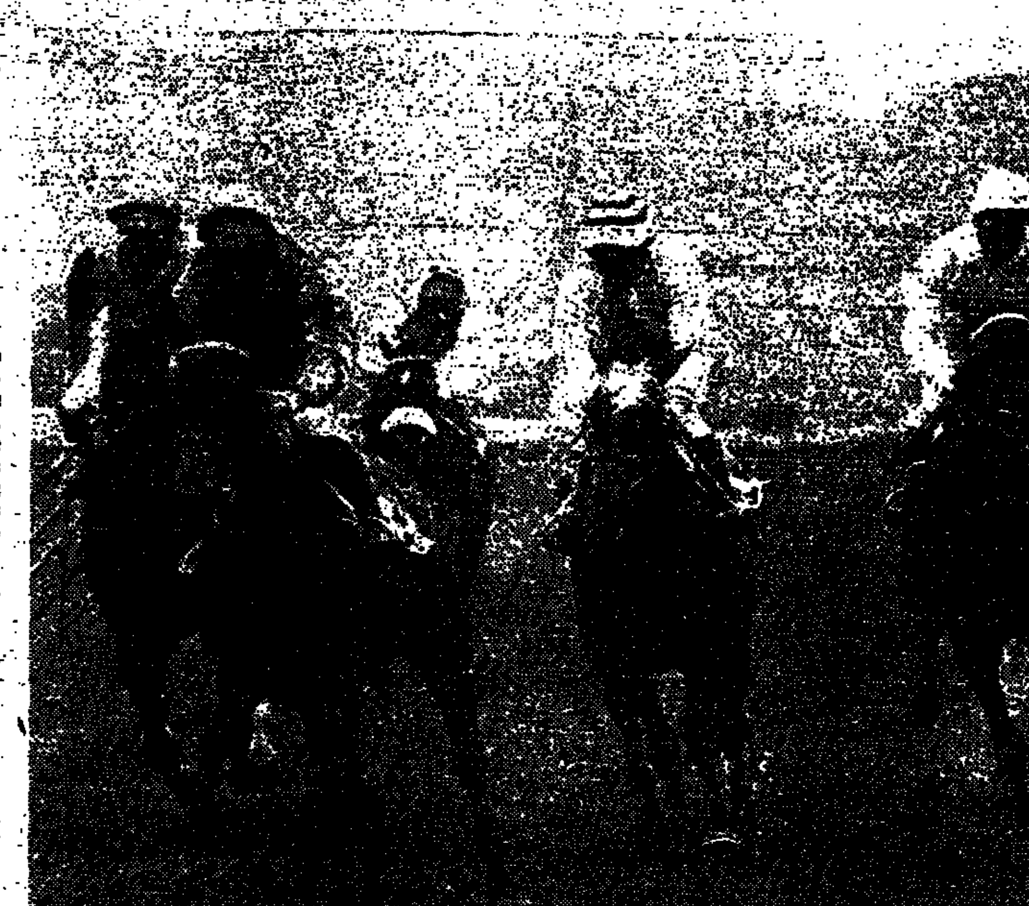
…etti galloped nine fur… …ongside two of Ryan …erby acceptors, Anne's …ridden by Tony Murray, …Game, ridden by Patrick …Price clearly has Gia… …in excellent fettle. He …maculate before his work… …he worked sweetly …t, quickening well to …e last half mile with …Pretender. Neither colt …a serious question but …much to admire about …hat Giacometti looked and

…rds Price said that he …hted and confirmed that …ill again ride Giacometti …igadier Gerard Stakes at …Park on Monday. That …over the course and dis… …he Eclipse Stakes, is seen …ect stepping stone for the …Stakes, his first proper

…tter what is said about …rice told me yesterday …e's Pretender could still …ible's best hope on Derby …viding that the going is …psom, even though he was …en by Patch in the Ling… …by trial. Murray will ride …retender in the Derby and, …fast ground, they will be …but a forlorn pair in …pinion.

…in the day there was a …the ring when it became …at Charles St George and …ichards, the owners of …ti, had again won the …Piggott in their attempt …a jockey to ride Bruni …in the Derby. The news …artnership, an association …s a familiar bell, spread …fire and in a matter of …Ladbrokes, to name but …e big firms involved, have …i to lose £50,000 as far as …y is concerned and cut his …16-1.

…been 33-1 earlier in the …aw the film of the Pre… …Stakes again yesterday, …in which Bruni had been …y No Alimony 24 hours …I stand by opinion that …like so many of Sea …stock and that he is not relaxed racing on firm ground. He did not look happy racing down the hill at Goodwood and he did *not stretch out until he met* the level ground.



Misoptimist (second left) eases up after winning the Lupe Stakes at Goodwood.

Heaven forbid what will happen if it should be firm at Epsom on Derby day. No wonder Price considers him to be much more of a St Leger horse. Peter Walwyn, who trains *No Alimony*, said yesterday that his colt returned home that evening with a slightly running nose and that in the circumstances his performance might well have been below par.

Misoptimist earned her place in the field for the Oaks, for which she is now a 25-1 chance, when she won the *Lupe Stakes* yesterday. She stood out in the paddock where both Nip in the Air, in an aptly named filly on this occasion when the temperature had fallen far below what it had been on the two previous days, was sweating *alarmingly as indeed was* Royal Sensation. It did not affect Royal Sensation in any way. Giving three pounds to the winner, she ran her race out well but was beaten by a better filly on the day.

On the other hand Nip in the Air ran a wretched *race and finished* last. A name to bear in mind for the future is that of Joking, a half-sister to Queen's Hussar by Ribero. She was catching the first three fast throughout the 10th and last furlong and will surely win for her owner and breeder, Lord Porchester.

Hovis won the Selhurst Park Handicap for the second year in succession, this time carrying *more than two stone more than* he had 12 months earlier. It is a fair performance by any standard. Richard Hannon and Frank Durr took the Mortar Mill Handicap *with Sound Jiff* and almost won the Langford Handicap with Murrmatch as well. But the draw probably beat Murrmatch and in the end he went under by a neck to Royfern and Jukebox Jury who deadheated for first place.

It is a poor reflection on the standard of the classic trials at *Chester this* year that Ravel, the winner of the Dee Stakes, has only 8 st 8 lb to carry in the Mentmore Handicap at Kempton Park this afternoon and that Amati, who finished second in the Dee Stakes, is now reduced to *running in the Windsor Park* Plate, a humble race for maidens.

Both horses are trained by Barry Hills and are still engaged in the Derby, as is their stable companion, Marco Ricci, who runs in the John Davies Stakes at Haydock Park this afternoon. Royal Manacle, who finished fourth in *the 2,000 Guineas, is Hills's first* string for the Derby. Anyone who dislikes the sight of the Derby being cluttered up by horses with what seems little chance will hope that Hills and a number of others will prune *their number of acceptors to a* realistic level although, with a 50-1 shot landing the jackpot last year, some owners will obviously be tempted to take pot luck.

Ravel ought to win the Mentmore Stakes if his victory in the *Dee Stakes meant anything. Even* with his weight increased by a penalty he is still receiving almost a stone from Noble Bay, who carried only 7 st 11 lb when he won the *Cosmopolitan Cup* at Lingfield Park 13 days ago. Flame Tree, who started favourite for that race, ran badly but with hindsight he was given far too much ground to make up in the straight in going that seemed to *suit front runners.*

The Ambition Handicap is the most open race on the card, with Asdic, Fanatico, Great Birnam, Baffin Bay, Pampered Miss and Monsieur Spock all in with a chance. Fanatico is gifted but he *does like to have everything his* own way and I doubt him getting that this afternoon.

The stable lads on strike at Newmarket are to picket four race meetings this weekend: *Kempton Park today and tomorrow;* Doncaster tomorrow and Monday; Haydock Park today and tomorrow; and Ayr tomorrow.

STATE OF GOING (official): Kempton Park: Good to firm on straight, remainder good. Haydock Park: Firm. Ayr (tomorrow): Good to firm. Doncaster (tomorrow): Good. Cartmel (tomorrow): Firm. Towcester (tomorrow): Good to firm. Southwell (tomorrow): Good to firm. Hexham (tomorrow): Good to firm.

Aintree is sold for £3 million but acute problems still remain

By Michael Seely

The two year struggle of Mr William Davies to run Liverpool *racecourse as a profitable concern* ended yesterday morning. At a press conference in London, the chairman of the Walton Commercial Group announced that he had *sold Aintree* to Mr Patrick McCrea, an Irish *property developer, for £3,000,000.* The news had leaked the day before but Mr Davies confirming the sale said: "I'm happy to see Aintree pass into the hands of a man who *has known the world of racing* all his life."

Mr Davies went on to say that his own ambitions for the racecourse have been too demanding on the time *he needed to devote* to the other interests of the Walton group. And so the saga of Mr Davies's defiant attempt to bulldoze his way to success as the promoter of the Grand National has died a foreseeable death. His grandoise scheme to feature a £50,000 Aintree Derby at the Liverpool October meeting had struck the authorities as an ill conceived project and his decision to raise the entrance fees last March to as much as £20 for the County Stand hardly succeeded in drawing additional crowds to this great sporting event.

Mr Davies's statement that 40,000 people had paid to see L'Escargot beat Red Rum was greeted with scepticism as most experienced observers put the *watchers at around 10,000.* The new owner of Aintree was in a jovial mood at the conference. Sidestepping all awkward and controversial questions, the Irishman said: "*It is the only way* to win the Grand National. It is the only way I can do it. I shall be able to hold my own gallops and run my own races." Mr McCrea continued by saying that all he intended to develop at Aintree was *the course and facilities and that* he had no intention of considering any other project.

Mr McCrea has enjoyed a spectacular rise to riches. After starting life as a ship's cook he *then entered the world of property* and became a millionaire. There is little doubt Mr McCrea is fanatically dedicated to racing, his chief passion in life. The 37-year-old Irishman owns a 150-acre farm in co Meath where he breeds *cattle and horses. At one time* there were no less than 40 horses in training carrying his wife's colours. In 1973 Mr McCrea had joined the race to acquire control of Aintree but Mrs Mirabel Topham had turned down his bid in favour of Mr Davies's offer.

Mr McCrea said yesterday that the meetings scheduled to take place on the course in June, July, October and November will go ahead as *planned and that* he intends to apply for permission to hold more steeplechasing fixtures at a later stage. While it is gratifying to know that the future of *the Grand National is in the* hands of a man dedicated to its continuance it must be admitted that the problems of turning Liverpool racecourse into a viable concern are acute.

Flat racing has never been *popular at Aintree and the possi*bility of drawing a sufficient attendance to fill a large course like Liverpool is remote. The Grand National meeting presents *its own difficulties. The Thursday* and Friday are never well attended and everything must hinge on the crowd on the big day itself. The days of over 100,000 packing the *enclosures at Aintree are gone for* ever.

Mr McCrea's only hope of recovering his overheads and showing a good profit on Grand National day must lie in the sale *of television rights as the big race is now one of the sporting spec*taculars of the year on the screen. But here lies another snag. There must be a limit to what the BBC can afford to pay for these rights, *for although there is nationwide* coverage of the race it would not be possible to hold foreign television companies to ransom for the privilege of screening the *spectacle, for I understand that* there is a knock-for-knock arrangement operating in this field between countries staging big events.

All this, of course, relates only to the problem of making Liverpool pay its way as a racecourse. The idea of making enough money to cover the interest that £3m *could earn elsewhere is absurd. I* have been told that the total profitability of all the racecourses in the country put together hardly reaches that figure.

Mr Patrick McCrea who bought Aintree for £3,000,000.

Horse show

Pyrah wins first event in jump-off with eight

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Malcolm Pyrah and April Love, the winners of the grand prix in Rome three weeks ago, won the first big show jumping competition at the Royal Windsor Horse *Show yesterday,* the Merck Sharp and Dohme Thibenzole Stakes. Nine went into the jump-off, and the nearest at the finish, only .2sec in arrears, was Caroline *Bradley, on Acrobat.* Tony Newbery, who qualified two horses for the final, finished third, .7sec slower, on Snaffles, who won at the Devon county show a week *earlier.*

Dorian Williams, the Master of the Whaddon Chase, and John Rawding, who stands four Hunters Improvement Society premium stallions at his stud in Buckinghamshire, judged the hunters. In a large class of novices the lightweight horses filled the first three places. Vincent Toulson's brown Cuptie, a six-year-old by the premium stallion Kadir Cup, won from two horses exhibited by the Hickstead stud.

The grey four-year-old Open *Mind,* by Tudor Treasure, was bought at Doncaster as a yearling by Douglas Bunn. Ridden by Roger Stack, he headed the initial line-up, but was eventually superseded by the winner, who has the advantage of two years' *seniority. Susan Bunn* finished third on the five-year-old chestnut, Welsh Version, by Welsh Rake. Both these young horses were making their first appearance in *the ring.*

The lightweight class produced the eventual champion, Lady Zinnia Pollock's bay six-year-old Picture Play, ridden by Ruth McMullen, who also won the championship on the same owner's *Prince Crispin at Exeter last week.* Picture Play is by the premium stallion Little Cloud, and formerly shown in the Welsh border country in the name of Daybrook Lad. *Picture Play* was also the winning lightweight at Newark two weeks ago.

A moderate class of middleweights was won by Paul Rackham's Langton Orchid. Mrs Peter Warren's Middleton Lad, another *six-year-old by Kadir Cup*, was moved up by the judges to the heavyweight division, which he duly won from Mrs Hugh Gingell's Badger. He has taken his turn with the Cambridgeshire Harriers, of which his owner is Master.

Princess Anne's Arthur of Troy was withdrawn from the Spillers combined training competition with slight heat in one leg, but it will not affect his trip to the United States with the British three-day event team next month.

THIBENZOLE STAKES:—1, M. Pyrah's April Love; 2, Miss C. Bradley's Acrobat; 3, T. Newbery's Snaffles.

HUNTER: Lady Z. Pollock's Picture Play (Miss R. McMullen): reserve Mrs P. Warren's Middleton Lad.

HACKNEY PONY: K. G. Moss's Hurstwood Untouchable: reserve J. Peters' Brookfield Favourite.

ARAB: M. A. Pitt-Rivers' Nasib: reserve, J. C. Breach's Magnifico.

WORKING HUNTER: Mrs P. D. Varley's Carrick Glen: reserve, G. Hennessey's Soltering.

WOMEN'S AND SIDESADDLE CLASSES: Lady Pollock's Picture Play (Miss McMullen).

SPILLERS COMBINED COMPETITION: 1, Miss V. Thompson's Cornish Duke (D. Hunt); 2, Miss J. Pointer's Royal Slant; 3, J. Meade's Leam Bridge (Miss A. Scrimgeour).

19lb weigh heavily in favour of Zimbalon

By Michael Seely

An antepost market has been formed on the Cecil Frail Stakes, Haydock Park's big race on Saturday. The Tote and Joe Corals issued prices yesterday for this one-mile handicap. The feature with both firms has been the *support for Born Gambler.* Robert Sangster's three-year-old laid to lose £5,000 at 6-1 is now 4-1 favourite with the Tote and Corals have Born Gambler and *Chil the Kite as their joint* favourites at 5-1.

Corals report *interest in* Rebec, clipped from 14-1 to 8-1. The two best backed outsiders with the Tote are Francella and Ruling Class. These three-year-olds are quoted at 8-1.

Another three-year-old handicap, *the John Davies Stakes,* is the feature of Haydock's card this afternoon. Run over one mile and a half, the race has attracted some promising young stayers. *The issue seems to lie between* Jolly Good and Zimbalon. Bred by his owner, Patsy Bricken, an American who lives in Newmarket, Jolly Good acquitted himself well in good company last season particularly when finishing second to the smart Red Regent *in the Feversham Stakes* at Doncaster. An impressive win*ner of his only two races this sea*son, Jolly Good excelled himself last time out at Lingfield Park when giving a handsome beating to the well thought of Relkonalia. But much as it goes against the grain to oppose this progressive *horse, he may face an impossible* task in being set to concede 19lb to Zimbalon.

Dick Hern's stable has been slow to find its feet this season, but struck form with a vengeance at Chester where Zimbalon was only *the first of three winners for West* Ilsley. Zimbalon, a half brother by Ragusa to the same owners Pop Song, a winner at Ascot last season, had previously finished fifth in the Wood Ditton stakes at Newmarket. The form of this race *is starting to work out* well as Born Gambler and the York winner, Habeus Corpus, finished behind Zimbalon that day as did Aman, subsequently second to his stable *companion, Ravel, in the* Dee Stakes at Chester.

Others with a chance at the weights are Snow Tribe, Boulevardier and Hollow Laughter, but I expect Zimbalon to make his pull in the weights tell against Jolly Good.

Two other likely winners at Haydock are both trained by Barry Hills. They are Nagwa in the *St Helens Maiden Plate, and Danum* in the Wigan Stakes. Nagwa caught a tartar at York when finishing second to the Queen Mary prospect, Everything Nice. Although there are some well bred newcomers in this afternoon's *field, Nagwa should have too much* pace for Friendly Builder, the runner up to Balita at Folkestone. Danum, six times a winner at Pontefract, showed something of his true self when chasing home London Glory at the Yorkshire track on Monday. The six-year-old may find the Chester winner, Hard Sailor, his chief stumbling block this afternoon.

…pton Park programme

…OFERN PLATE (2-y-o : £414 : 5f)

…411 African Winner (D) (Mrs Wade), C. Brittain, 9-4 L. Piggott 7
Admiral Count (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 8-11 E. Johnson 6
Double Mask (W. Maxwell), J. Sutcliffe, 8-11 B. Rouse 10
0 Durham River (T. Ivory), K. Ivory, 8-11 P. Waldron 8
3 Fastpad (Sir H. Ingram), P. Walwyn, 8-11 P. Eddery 4
Kyriakos (Mrs Anjoni), A. Pitt, 8-11 P. Eddo 2
22 Lord Helpus (M. Standen), B. Hills, 8-11 E. Hide 3
Piper (J. Berry), I. Balding, 8-11 Mullins 5
0 Pirate Dream (Mrs Hale), D. Keith, 8-11 S. Moriarty 1
Shelahnu (N. Cohen), H. Price, 8-11 A. Murray 5

…rican Winner, 3-1 Lord Helpus, 9-2 Fastpad, 7-1 Piper, 10-1 Shelahnu, …ble Mask, Admiral Count, 20-1 others.

…NTON COURT HANDICAP (3-y-o : £960 : 7f)

…2-4 Shek-O (Mrs Mullion), G. P.-Gordon, 9-0 B. Taylor 4
…-03 Petoona (Lady FitzAlan-Howard), J. Dunlop, 8-6 R. Hutchinson 7
…0-0 Tavella (FR) (R. Green), R. Armstrong, 8-5 L. Piggott 3
…0-0 Catch O'The Season (Mrs Weinlag), R. Armstrong, 8-5 A. Barclay 16
…00 Nantucket (P. Goulandris), P. Walwyn, 8-3 P. Eddery 1
…-0 Indian Sol (C. Drew), L. Hall, 8-2 D. McKay 6
…13- Calibina (E. Badger), P. Cole, 8-2 J. Lynch 13
…-00 Spirit Lake (D) (J. Roebling), I. Balding, 7-13 M. McKechnie 7 8
…0-0 My Joeale (A. Renshaw), P. Ashworth, 7-11 H. Ballantine 5 11
…13- Flame Bird (Lady McAlpine), F. Cundell, 7-11 P. Cook 3
…12C Paddy's Luck (Lady Clague), C. Benstead, 7-10 B. Rouse 5
…3-0 Deodar (R. McCreery), M. Stoute, 7-9 E. Johnson 15
…-00 Merchant Prince (L. Clark), B. Swift, 7-5 T. Carter 10
…-30 Keep Pace (C. Loyd), R. Houghton, 7-4 D. Cullen 13
…-00 En Suite (D) (R. Holmes), R. Smyth, 7-4 I. Cain 3 14
…004 Arzemboy (T. Rice), W. Marshall, 7-0 A. Major 7 9

…ntucket, 4-1 Petoona, 6-1 Tavella, Shek-O, 8-1 Spirit Lake, 9-1 Paddy's …1 Calibina, 12-1 Catch O'The Season, 16-1 Flame Bird, 20-1 others.

…NTMORE HANDICAP (3-y-o : £907 : 1m 2f)

…-30 Flame Tree (J. Hambro), B. Hobbs, 9-7 G. Baxter 2
…021 Noble Bay (D) (Mrs Joel), G. Harwood, 9-7 G. Starkey 7
…4-0 Beliver (F. Laker), R. Smyth, 8-11 I. Cain 3 11
…02- Nynon Princess (K. Gulrajani), D. Jermy, 8-8 J. Curant 5
…3-3 Fair Deed (W. Barnett), H. Candy, 8-8 P. Waldron 1
…021 Ravel (C. Harris-St John), B. Hills, 8-8 E. Hide 6
…-00 Great Lad (E. Benjamin), W. Wightman, 8-2 P. Cook 8
…-13 Gerpoora (Mrs Lester), R. Akehurst, 8-0 P. Eddery 4
…-42 Tudor Slipper (P. Finlason), H. Price, 8-0 A. Murray 10
…31- Jolly Smooth (Mrs Loverock), G. Hunter, 7-10 A. Bond 3 5
…000 So They Say (Sir D. Clague), C. Benstead, 7-9 D. Cullen 9

…avel, 6-1 Gerpoora, 7-1 Tudor Slipper, 8-1 Noble Bay, 10-1 Flame …1 Fair Deed, Jolly Smooth, 16-1 Beliver, 20-1 others.

…PHEUS STAKES (3-y-o : £573 : 6f)

…00 Zipperdi-Doo-Dah (F. Turner), C. Benstead, 9-0 A. Bond 3 9
…0- Dill (D) (A. Warren), P. Cole, 8-11 R. Edmondson 5
…00 Wrenaldo (E. Brooks), S. Supple, 8-9 G. Sexton 12
…0-0 Bridport (D. Cox), P. Haslam, 8-6 I. Johnson 3 8
…00 Catspoint (J. Russell), R. Hannon, 8-6 G. Starkey 2
…04 Chaplin (Mrs Cook), D. Keith, 8-6 J. Moriarty 7
…00 Copper Castle (P. Simantis), M. Haynes, 8-6 E. Eldin 13
…0- Dolly Darling (K. Howells), A. Jones, 8-6 T. Rogers 10
…03 Reprobate (A. Holland), J. Sutcliffe, jun, 8-6 B. Rouse 6
…0-0 Sweet Memories (Mrs Demon), R. Vibert, 8-6 P. Eddery 5
Topkapi (D. Sieff), P. Cundell, 8-6 P. Cook 1
…00 Tudisear (G. Pritchard-Gordon), R. Smyth, 8-6 I. Cain 3 4
…-00 Weeper's Star (J. Campbell), T. Goslin, 8-6 11

…probate, 3-1 Tudisear, 9-2 Chaplin, 6-1 Topkapi, 8-1 Dill, 12-1 Catspoint, …Doo-Dah, 25-1 others.

…BITION STAKES HANDICAP (£907 : 1¼m)

…312 Asdic (D) (J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid), S. Ingham, 4-9-7 L. Piggott 10
…0-0 Fanatico (Y. Yamamoto), M. Stoute, 4-9-5 E. Hide 9
…-42 Great Birnam (W. Hastings-Bass), G. P.-Gordon, 4-9-4 B. Taylor 6
…0-1 Baffin Bay (D) (P. Wright), J. Bethell, 4-9-4 I. Johnson 5 5
…140- Our Nicolas (S. Weal), P. Walwyn, 4-9-… P. Eddery 2
…000 Lousy Time (CD) (B. Barnett), B. Swift, 4-9-1 P. Cook 4
…4 Pampered Miss (L. Marler), S. Mellor, 5-8-0 F. Morby 7
…14-1 Monsieur Spock (D) (Mrs Pitt), A. Pitt, 6-8-7 A. Bond 3 1
…110- By Command (Mrs Hammond), M. Prescott, 4-8-5 G. Duffield 5
…300- Legal Fiddle (L. Bonham), Miss Wilmot, 5-8-0 S. Spendlove 7 11
…30-3 Sob Story (Lady Aitken), D. Hanley, 5-7-10 D. Cullen 8

…dic, 11-4 Great Birnam, 5-1 Baffin Bay, 6-1 Fanatico, 8-1 Monsieur …2-1 Our Nicolas, 14-1 By Command, 16-1 Sob Story, Pampered Miss, …ers.

…INDSOR PARK PLATE (3-y-o : £414 : 1m 3f)

…02 Amati (H. Zeisel), B. Hills, 9-0 B. Taylor 6
…00-0 Asama (J. Gashiyama), H. Price, 9-0 M. Germon 21
…-300 Bill Hobbs (D. Molins), P. Cundell, 9-0 P. Cook 17
…30-3 Carolus (Mrs Riley-Smith), H. Price, 9-0 A. Murray 18
…0-00 Coming Over (P. Crate), D. Hanley, 9-0 J. Curant 16
…0-0 Conderlan (V. Matthews), C. Brittain, 9-0 G. Duffield 9
…0-00 Crime Buster (J. Rogerson), B. Hobbs, 9-0 G. Lewis 12
…0 Grange Prince (A. Grogan), A. Jarvis, 9-0 G. Sexton 14
…030- John MacNab (C. Nathan), W. Wightman, 9-0 G. Starkey 1
…0-0 Pale Saint (W. Mann), A. Pitt, 9-0 E. Eldin 5
…0C- The Partner (T. Adam), P. Nelson, 9-0 G. Baxter 10
…24 Soldier Rose (Mrs Slade), H. Price, 9-0 M. L. Thomas 8
…00-0 Stanvale (P. Wentworth), P. Cole, 9-0 R. Edmondson 19
…0-00 Tromso (Mrs Bowry), M. Francis, 9-0 P. Eddery 15
…0-0 Viscount Gayle (F. Brown), R. Akehurst, 9-0 G. Williams 20
Igloo (P. Wright), J. Bethell, 8-11 I. Johnson 5 13
Cantonside (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 8-11 R. Hutchinson 23
…00-0 Lytham (H. Denton), J. E. Sutcliffe, 8-11 G. Ramshaw 3
…0- Minewa (Mrs Anderson), P. Cundell, 8-11 R. Middleton 7 16
Ticklish (P. Arnold), H. Cecil, 8-11 D. Gillespie 5 7
Tonedale (R. Knight), F. Camden, 8-11 F. Morby 11

…mati, 4-1 Carolus, 11-2 Soldier Rose, 10-1 John MacNab, 14-1 Ticklish, …ers.

Haydock Park programme

2.15 STRETFORD STAKES (3-y-o : £632 : 7f 40yd)

3 4000-00 Meli King (S. Oyston), R. Hollinshead, 9-0 T. Ives 3
7 0000- Swiftly (W. Blenkinsop), D. Williams, 9-0 — 13
8 00-0 Swinley Forest (Sir P. Oppenheimer), P. Rohan, 9-0 G. Oldroyd 4
9 00- Abercherry (H. Williams), A. W. Jones, 8-11 S. Webster 5 16
11 30-0000 Burglar's Hi-Lite (J. Livesey), B. Clay, 8-11 M. Kettle 11
12 0004-0 Drumadell (G. Gladstone), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 M. Wigham 7 7
14 0- Garn (G. Williams), A. W. Jones, 8-11 K. Lewis 10
15 0004-00 Gipsy Style (T. Dudley), J. Edwards, 8-11 G. Lewis 2
16 2000- Give Vent (D. Faulkner), E. Carr, 8-11 B. Connorton 18
17 000-000 Haveglass (W. Hewitt), R. C. Ward, 8-11 C. Eccleston 9
19 0000-40 Miss Kilo (Mrs Hughes), A. W. Jones, 8-11 C. Moss 6
20 000-000 Mister Chicken (Mrs Orritt), C. Crossley, 8-11 W. Carson 5
21 00030-0 Plaza Again (J. Davis), W. Wharton, 8-11 B. Clotworthy 7 8
26 20300-0 Soldiers Field (S. Childs), M. H. Easterby, 8-11 M. Birch 14
27 003 Takeflower (Mrs Barber), F. Carr, 8-11 G. Cadwaladr 12
28 2330-0 Tasane (W. Marshall), Marshall, 8-11 R. Marshall 15
29 0000-00 Torando Prince (M. Tabor), N. Callaghan, 8-11 W. Hood 17
30 0000-00 Uncle Stewy (G. Ashton), R. E. Peacock, 8-11 T. McKeown 19
32 000-f00 Wild Jerry (M. Callander), J. Etherington, 8-8 C. Dwyer 1

11-4 Meli King, 3-1 Tasane, 9-2 Swinley Forest, 6-1 Soldiers Field, 8-1 Give Vent, 10-1 Takeflower, 12-1 Gipsy Style, 20-1 others.

2.45 ST HELENS MAIDEN PLATE (2-y-o : £483 : 5f)

3 0 Brightest and Best (Mrs Cripps), C. Miller, 8-11 T. McKeown 12
5 Broken Date (T. Egerton), W. Hern, 8-11 J. Mercer 4
6 Cortown Lady (J. Brown), W. Wharton, 8-11 O. Gray 3 6
8 0 Cricket Bat (Mrs Lusty), W. Marshall, 8-11 R. Marshall 3
10 02 Friendly Builder (N. Callaghan), Callaghan, 8-11 —
13 0 Gay Eleanor (J. Thompson), M. H. Easterby, 8-11 M. Birch 3
15 Go About (R. McAlpine), P. Rohan, 8-11 G. Oldroyd 10
18 42 Nagwa (A. Fathaly), B. Hills, 8-11 W. Carson 9
19 Renda (Miss Sebag-Montefiore), R. Hobbs, 8-11 G. Lewis 7
20 Rosaleen (A. Morris), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 T. Ives 2
24 Tanella (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 8-11 B. Raymond 11
26 Wilsome (Mrs Hodges), D. Holmes, 8-11 T. O'Ryan 5 1

5-2 Nagwa, 3-1 Tanella, 5-1 Broken Date, 6-1 Renda, 8-1 Cricket Bat, Friendly Builder, 12-1 Gay Eleanor, 16-1 others.

3.15 JOHN DAVIES HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,242 : 1½m)

1 0423-11 Jolly Good (Mrs Bricken), B. Hobbs, 9-6 G. Lewis 6
3 100-004 Cawstons Prince (L. Hall), F. Maxwell, 8-7 J. Egan 3
5 0012-43 Son of Ragusa (H. Swarbrick), J. Calvert, 8-4 C. Eccleston 9
9 01 Zimbalon (R. Hollingsworth), W. Hern, 8-1 F. Durr 1
10 43033-1 Snow Tribe (N. Hetherton), W. Elsey, 7-13 S. Salmon 5 1
11 000-310 Boulevardier (F. Sasse), D. Sasse, 7-12 T. McKeown 8
12 0-000 Marco Ricci (C. St George), B. Hills, 7-12 W. Carson 2
13 202-133 Hollow Laughter (R. Sangster), F. Carr, 7-10 R. Fox 5 4

7-4 Jolly Good, 3-1 Zimbalon, 5-1 Cawstons Prince, 8-1 Snow Tribe, 10-1 Son of Ragusa, Marco Ricci, 12-1 Boulevardier, 14-1 others.

3.45 WILLOWS PLATE (3-y-o : £483 : 1m 40yds)

1 0-01 Baronet (Lady Beaverbrook), W. Hern, 9-7 J. Mercer 7
3 032-11 Croisette (G. Reed), S. Hall, 9-4 J. Bleasdale 7 1
4 00-21 Open Doors (J. Sanderson), F. Carr, 9-4 G. Cadwaladr 3
5 30330-1 Tony (Mrs Bousfield), E. Weymes, 9-4 S. Perks 2
8 00-0 Sir Pelleas (Mrs Frankel), G. Peter-Hoblyn, 9-0 G. Lewis 6
9 0- Wetherby (J. Barker), J. Hanson, 9-0 E. Larkin 10
14 40-0 Merette (Mrs Small), W. Elsey, 8-11 S. Salmon 5 11
15 00-3 Piccadilly Rose (Mrs Smith), L. Shedden, 8-11 W. Carson 5
17 0 Quick Half (F. Markland), D. McCain, 8-11 C. Moss 4
18 Rope Dancer (R. Sangster), E. Cousins, 8-11 B. Raymond 9
19 0230- Vidkun (S. Jackson), Denys Smith, 8-11 P. Kelleher 8

4-5 Baronet, 5-1 Croisette, 6-1 Sir Pelleas, 7-1 Open Doors, 10-1 Piccadilly Rose, 14-1 others.

4.15 CLUB PLATE HANDICAP (3-y-o : 7f 40yd)

1 132000- Dubello (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 9-7 B. Raymond 2
2 03413- Promise (M. Simmonds), P. Taylor, 8-12 J. Mercer 5
4 401-130 Jacmel (Lady Sefton), D. Smith, 8-10 T. McKeown 3
8 072- Crimson Dawn (B. Jenks), B. Hills, 8-2 W. Carson 1
10 144-000 Rafflnrula (K. Boardman), S. Nesbitt, 7-13 C. Eccleston 4

5-2 Crimson Dawn, 11-4 Promise, 3-1 Jacmel, 9-2 Dubello, 8-1 others.

4.45 WIGAN HANDICAP (£864 : 1m 40yd)

1 2100-00 Firetail (D. Russell), G. Hunter, 4-9-7 T. McKeown 4
2 303-021 Hard Sailor (E. Barber), J. Calvert, 5-9-6 J. Mercer 8
3 1120-02 Danum (CD) (Mrs Keaveney), B. Hills, 6-9-3 W. Carson 3
4 00000-0 Blue Barrier (C. Lim), E. Cousins, 4-8-13 G. Cadwaladr 5
5 200144- Push On (D) (D. Smith), Denys Smith, 5-8-13 L. Charnock 7 2
7 2-03020 Princely Mount (C. Perks), R. Hollinshead, 5-8-11 T. Ives 1
8 4-30003 Baggin Time (C) (G. Baillie), T. Fairhurst, 4-8-9 B. Connorton 7
10 04300-0 Red Dawn (Mrs Rankin), C. Crossley, 5-8-6 D. Rowlands 7 6
12 000 Siobara (Mrs Aspell), W. Haigh, 5-8-5 O. Gray 3 9

2-1 Hard Sailor, 5-2 Danum, 4-1 Princely Mount, 7-1 Baggin Time, Firetail, 10-1 Push On, 12-1 Red Dawn, Siobara, 14-1 Blue Barrier.

Kempton Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 African Winner. 2.30 Shek-O. 3.0 RAVEL *is specially recommended.* 3.30 Reprobate. 4.0 Baffin Bay. 4.30 Amati.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 African Winner. 2.30 Deodar. 3.0 Flame Tree. 4.0 Great Birnam.

Haydock Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Meli King. 2.45 Nagwa. 3.15 Zimbalon. 3.45 Baronet. 4.15 Dubello. 4.45 DANUM *is specially recommended.*

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Friendly Builder. 3.15 Jolly Good. 4.15 Jacmel.

…wood results

…0: BENGES STAKES (3-y-o: 5f)

…nsel, ch f, by Counsel—…Inn (Mrs O. Nicholls), P. Eddery (10-1) 1
…Pride, ch c, by Veiled …r—Band Practice (D. …), 8-11 A. Murray (13-8 fav) 2
…Askey, ch c, by Hotfoot—…(D. Thom), 8-11 F. Durr (8-1) 3

…RAN: 9-2 Ballycall, 7-1 Grace …9-1 Muff, 10-1 *Over Twenty* …, 13-1 Lewlike, 20-1 Chapeau …arper Lodge. 10 ran.

…Win, £1.01; places, 21p, 13p. …l forecast, £1.30. S. H. Supple, …ord. Sh hd, 3l. 1min 1.35sec.

…30) SEABEACH STAKES (3-y-o: £604: 7f)

…le Blanche, b f, by Golden …—Filter Flutter (G. Leigh), … G. Starkey (8-1) 1
…y Girl, gr f, by Great …w—Fishwife (Sir F. …), 8-11 R. Hutchinson (10-1) 2
…Balance, b f, by Sir Ivor—…Point (R. Tikkoo), 8-11 F. Durr (14-1) 3

…RAN: 15-8 fav School Bell, …r of Bagdad (4th), 9-1 Allegi… …(1 Aspara, 12-1 Miss Peking, …latia's, Precious Girl, Sylvan …(1 ran.

…Win, 73p; places, 30p, 2… …Harwood, at Pulborough. 2l. …1m 30.14sec.

…02) SELHURST PARK HANDICAP (£715: 6f)

…ch g, by Blast—Bread and Butler (Sir M. Turner), 6-9-10 I. Cain (11-2) 1
Far Cry, ch c, by Weepers Boy—Warning Note (F. Holland), 4-7-9 R. Fox (15-2) 2
Ephesian, ch c, by Rummymede—Bluebottle (P. Gallagher), 5-8-4 R. Marshall (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Roman Way, Briarcanter, 7-1 Pericet, 11-1 Boundless (4th), 16-1 *Prince Mandarin*, 20-1 Chin-Chin. 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 20p, 17p, 25p; dual forecast, £4.27. R. Smyth, at Epsom. 2l, sh hd. 1min 13.08sec. Gold Tipped did not run.

3.30 (3.32) LUPE STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £1,686: 1¼m)

Misoptimist, b f, by Blakeney—Heat Beat (Mrs P. Threlfall), 9-8 A. Kimberley (15-2) 1
Royal Sensation, b f, by Prince Regent—Nettling (Mrs C. Bingham), 8-11 P. Eddery (7-4) 2
Lynwood Sovereign, b f, by Connaught—Hypatia (J. Hill), 8-8 W. Carson (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-8 fav Nip in the Air, 10-1 Hill Moss, 12-1 Joking (4th), 33-1 *Stormy Princess*. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 34p, 13p; dual forecast, 71p. J. Hindley, Newmarket. 2l, nk. 2min 14.27sec.

4.0 (4.5) MORTAR MILL HANDICAP (£772: 1m)

Sound Jiff, ch c, by Never Say Die —Sound Number (K. Girling), 4-9-0 F. Durr (4-1) 1
Prince Gourmet, gr h, by Native Prince—Good Taste (H. Brennan), 5-9-3 P. Cook (11-2) 2
My Hero, b h, by Le Levanstell—Sistine (C. Greenwood), 6-8-11 M. Simmonite (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Irresistible Miss, 7-2 Belper (4th), 11-1 Decision, 35-1 Perfect Marriage, 33-1 Ballylickey. 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 74p; places, 19p, 22p, 27p; dual forecast, £1.79. R. Hannon, Marlborough. 2½l, 1l. 1min 42.18sec. Ampang did not run.

4.30 (4.32) LANGFORD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £982: 5f)

Royfern, b c, by Sing Sing—Follow Elizabeth (A. Kennedy), 9-0 L. Piggott (85-40 fav) †
Jukebox Jury, b c, by Jukebox—Cecilia OG (Lady Cohen), 8-2 E. Eldin (6-1) †
Murrmatch, b c, by Murrayfield—Lobinstown Pilgrim (Major J. Rubin), 9-7 F. Durr (9-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-1 On the Green, 11-1 Singing Time, 12-1 Yellow Prince, 14-1 Phlox, 16-1 Starkist, Mark Jason, 20-1 Port Henry (4th), Welsh Mate, 33-1 What a Picture, Dancing Tara. 13 ran.

TOTE: Win, Royfern 13p, Jukebox Jury 25p; places, Royfern 10p, Jukebox Jury 17p, Murrmatch 21p. Royfern: A. Breasley, Epsom; Jukebox Jury: D. Smith, Newmarket. Dd ht, nk. 1min 00.21sec. Wynsome Miss did not run.

TOTE DOUBLE: Hovis and Sound Jiff, £18.85. TREBLE: Chappelle Blanche, Misoptimist and Royfern, £54; Chappelle Blanche, Misoptimist and Jukebox Jury, £54.70. Jackpot not won. No Consolation Dividend. Guaranteed Pool of £4,000 carried over to Brighton on May 28.

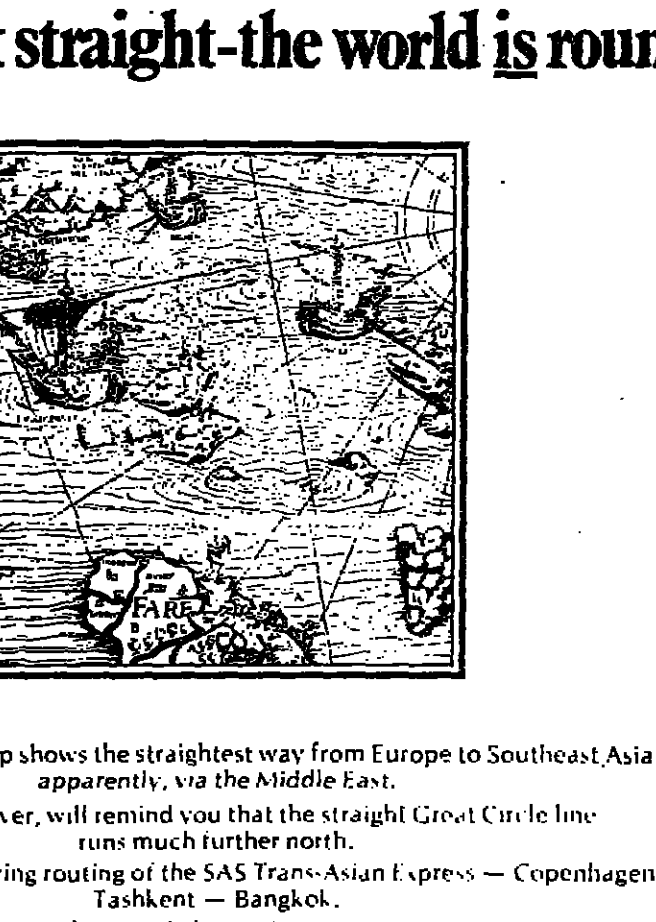
Newton Abbot NH

2.30: 1, Joden (33-1); 2, Plumbers Bridge (7-1); 3, Abellaro (15-2). 10 ran. Irish Fiddle did not run.
3.0: 1, Golden Sel (9-4 fav); 2, Polymic (8-1); 3, Philidon (33-1). 11 ran.
3.30: 1, Honey Lover (7-2 fav); 2, Oh Brother (25-1); 3, Kinsclere (20-1). 19 ran. Brandenburg and Lord Pole did not run.
4.0: 1, Mr Vimy (3-1 fav); 2, Desert Tyrant (12-1); 3, Greenhall Prince (10-1). 14 ran. Top Three, Galloway Fabulous and Pavier did not run.
4.30: 1, King Orry (9-2); 2, Aperduct (6-1); 3, Telegraphy (15-2). 17 ran. Wasmanhi did not run.
5.0: 1, Purple Emperor (9-4); 2, Raucous (8-1); 3, Gay God (13-8 fav). 10 ran. Hayler and Her Nibs did not run.
5.30: 1, Crossover (3-1); 2, Parietto (5-1); 3, Gifted Girl (20-1). 11 ran.

Perth NH

2.15: 1, Philippe Marc (10-1); 2, Bright Baby (5-1); 3, I Like It (14-1). Poly Boy (7-2 fav). 15 ran.
2.45: 1, Southern Lad (5-6 fav); 2, Avie's Cheque (11-1); 3, Off the Cuff (13-2). 8 ran. Quo Bonito did not run.
3.15: 1, Hillrel (7-4 fav) 2, Proteus Choice (20-1); 3, King Crocket (7-2). 6 ran.
3.45: 1, French William (5-1); 2, Raising Cain (6-1); 3, Sovereign Seal (7-2). Reekie Linn 3-1 fav. Assembly Bell did not run.
4.15: 1, Baylord (5-4); 2, Old Stephen (even fav); 3, Lucker Princess (6-1). 4 ran.
4.45: 1, Joe-The-Nipper (7-1); 2, San Cathay (6-1); 3, Supreme Sail (8-1). King Midas 11-10 fav. 8 ran.

Let's get it straight-the world is round



Your old Mercator map shows the straightest way from Europe to Southeast Asia is, *apparently, via the Middle East.*

A globe, however, will remind you that the straight Great Circle line runs much further north.

And that's the time-saving routing of the SAS Trans-Asian Express — Copenhagen — Tashkent — Bangkok.

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SAS - more than a seat

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PARLIAMENT, May 22, 1975

Mrs Thatcher demands immediate action on inflation: PM's 'waffle and retreat' attacked

House of Commons

MRS THATCHER, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C) moved:

"That this House, being gravely disturbed by the total failure of the policies of the Government to curb the accelerating rate of inflation, calls on the Government to abandon their damaging plans for further nationalization, to take immediate action to cut public expenditure, and to secure a reduction in the level of pay settlements, as essential parts of a programme designed to restore confidence and promote the economic recovery of the nation."

She said they had what the Prime Minister called the gravest economic crisis since 1931. It was different in its effects, different in its causes, but equal in its gravity. The level of inflation, and its persistence and acceleration, were new phenomena.

In previous periods of history—periods of sharply rising prices—rising prices had been followed by falling prices, and money had regained its value.

We are bound to question now (she said) whether people will ever again regain their confidence in money, as a store of value, or whether the degree of inflation is a normal state of affairs. The degree of inflation now is wholly unacceptable and must be reduced.

The cause of inflation was not economic, but social and political. Inflation was caused first by governments through rapidly rising public expenditure beyond what the taxpayer could bear, and secondly through groups of people who tried to get more out of the economy than the economy produced.

The slide in Britain's position in the international inflation league table was a good illustration of how their situation and problems had been worsening, while in other countries the opposite was happening. Other countries had been able to meet and tackle the problems sensibly. Of course, there had been a price to pay—a check to growth and, lagging behind it, as always, a rise in unemployment in some countries, although not all.

No excuses

It was abundantly clear that almost everywhere, the natural forces of expansion were working their way through again, and in many countries the underlying situation was so sound that reflationary measures were being taken. That could not be contemplated here.

While the situation is improving elsewhere (she said) ours is still getting worse. But the successes of our neighbours show that inflation can be tackled and substantially reduced, and it means there are no excuses for the different turn of events we have experienced.

We should have acted last year, but did not. It would have been difficult, but far less so than correcting the situation now.

There were no magic remedies to inflation. Other countries, which had lowered the rate of inflation, had faced reality, taken determined action, explained it to their people, and all joined together in the battle against inflation.

It would be said that Britain had not experienced such severe unemployment as these other countries, but the seasonally adjusted rate of employment was 3.6 per cent in Britain, which was above that experienced in some other countries. At least they were on the way to tackling inflation whereas Britain faced higher inflation and unemployment.

In Japan, the people had united in the battle against inflation to restrain wage claims, and companies had been united in looking after their members for a period. It was two-way cooperation. That was the only way Britain could tackle inflation.

The Government were powerless to do anything. Treasury spokesmen had made clear that they dare not, and could not, deflate. All Britain could do was sit and wait for the world economy to expand, hoping that some of the benefits would come their way.

There had undoubtedly been a substantial improvement in the trade deficit this year. Since there was no other major economic indicator whatsoever which showed signs of improvement, they would probably hear quite a lot about *this. (Conservative laughter.)*

In the last year for which figures were available, the balance of payments gap was equivalent to 5 per cent of the gross national product, or equal to £63 for every man, woman and child in this country.

They had been living well beyond their means. The volume of exports had fallen, but the price had increased. This presented a danger to future exports. Reduction in imports was due to manufacturers reducing stocks, and reduced oil imports. This was also associated with slowing of economic growth and increasing domestic recession.

At the present level of wage settlements in the public sector, the Government were apt to be in difficulties about whether revenue would be sufficient to match their expenditure when they came to meet these claims. Public expenditure was the fundamental reason why the Government were having to borrow so much. They were spending too much.

The Government's decision not to match their increased expenditure last year by increased taxation (she said) is evidence that it, too, realizes that the population has nearly reached the limit of what it can take in increased taxation. (Conservative cheers.)

She had noticed that some of the cuts made under Conservatives, though greeted with howls of derision by the then Opposition, had never been restored. (Conservative cheers.)

No alternative

You cannot go on increasing public expenditure in times of no-growth (she continued) in the same way or even faster than we were when the economy was growing. To do so is to redistribute the nation's income from the people to the public sector in a way that the people and private sector will not accept and which they will strain by wage increases to correct. The Government had no alternative in this deteriorating situation but to reduce public spending.

This is true firstly because they cannot get sufficient in tax and because they will not be able to borrow enough on a sound financial basis and may be forced to the printing press.

The Government challenged the Opposition about where they would make cuts—*Labour cheers*—implying that if political decisions were too difficult they need not make any decisions to cut. But in the present deteriorating economic situation they had no choice but to make some cuts.

As a start the Chancellor could bring forward his £1,100m cuts and implement them now. In practice, individual departments were told to cut spending by a certain amount and the choice of cuts was left to them in the light of the state of current contracts and commitments and costs of dislocation.

It had already been stated that the Opposition would bring forward into the current year as much as possible of the £1,100m cuts planned for next year. They wanted to reduce now some of the £2,000m being spent this year on subsidies for council rents, food and nationalized industry prices. (Conservative cheers.)

Housing subsidies had gone up tenfold in the past 10 years and had done little to sort out the housing situation. It was much cheaper, certainly in the earlier years, to help people purchase their own homes than it was to have these massive council house subsidies. (Renewed Conservative cheers.)

The Opposition would not carry through the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bill, nationalization of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries and the Community Land Bill. They would not dole out money endlessly to enable nationalized industry to run up bigger and bigger debts and would not out of spite cut our hospital pay beds at a cost of £40m. (Further Conservative cheers.)

For a Government whose objective was really to fight inflation the question was not whether the Chancellor was going to make further cuts in public expenditure, but how long before he announced them.

MR POWELL (South Down, UUUC)—Having indicated that in her view £9,000m is a grossly excessive figure, what in the view of the official Opposition is the acceptable and safe size in this year of that net borrowing requirement?

MRS THATCHER—It is that size you can finance without resorting to the printing press. Neither he nor I know that amount. If we succeeded in getting down public expenditure that amount in any event would be less. He knows that full well. (Conservative cheers.)

Failure

The country was also suffering from the failure of the social contract to curb wages and prices. When the Government came to power the increased cost of living, year on year was some 13.5 per cent. Wage increases were running at 14 per cent. They were approximately the same.

Now, the wage rate increases over the year were 32 per cent and prices had risen over the year 21.7 per cent. This meant that many of the wage increases over the last year had still to work through into prices. These were social contract wage increases.

If they found that the increased wage rates would soon be reflected in the same figures for prices, less about 3 per cent, they would find that the social contract became an engine for creating inflation and not for curbing it, because the second guideline automatically allowed wage rates to rise as much as the cost of living.

Wage increases permitted by the social contract were not the minimum but well above and the contract, as the guidelines were at present, had become a method of increasing the present levels of inflation.

That was why a number of people, including herself and some trade union leaders said the guidelines must be altered if they were serious in their wish to tackle inflation. The contract also permitted people to recoup tax increases which the Chancellor had asked them got to recoup.

The inflation rate was accelerating sharply. A table in *The Economist* put the rate in 1973 at 9 per cent, in 1974 at 16 per cent and in 1975 at 25 per cent. If they carried this forward in progression, they would be rapidly on the verge of hyper-inflation unless the Government took serious steps to reduce it and renegotiated the guidelines so that they positively cut down the rate of inflation.

The Government had to reduce public expenditure. They must renegotiate the guidelines. They must stop schemes for nationalization which transferred more and more money from the private sector into the public sector and made it difficult for private industry to continue operating and to make the investment they needed if there were to be industries fit for tomorrow and fit to give the country a rising standard of living.

The Prime Minister's only policy (she said) has been first to nationalize, more, then to spend more, then to tax more and then to borrow more. (Conservative cheers.) When confronted with a really tough situation he is apt to waffle and retreat.

Not for him a long-term strategy that would lead to flourishing and profitable industry w only source of secur jobs and the only wa prosperity. He prefer term expedient that n through the day withc difficulty. That is the last year or so. (Ren vative cheers.)

If like other countr on) we had faced real steps with the same s as them inflation w falling instead of ri could look forward t ation and unemploym

It would be too r reductions or incent wealth. That was not socialist government.

But at least they been able to pay th instead of being so borrowing from abr might not have leani on future generatio ment of their debts.

The present Gov been in office for amounting to 15 m that time inflation h record, unemployme fast, borrowing was and public expenditu control.

These were the re list measures and administration led b Prime Minister for v take responsibility.

This is not a time talk, talk, talk. It action. The Governi position to give that have the courage a tion. If not the peopl to suffer. (Loud cheers.)

Non-statutory incomes policy means voluntary restraint by those with industrial muscle

MR HAROLD WILSON, Prime Minister (Huyton, Lab), speaking after Mrs Thatcher, said in the four months of 1975 the country had been in surplus on their non-oil visible trading account—in surplus as compared with the multi-billion deficit which the Government inherited.

The non-oil balance, including invisible earnings, had been transformed from a deficit of £784m in the last quarter of 1973 to an estimated surplus of £1,506m so far this year.

When the volume of world trade has been declining (he went on) we have done well in maintaining the volume of our export trade which must suggest that our share of world trade over these months has been maintained and possibly increased. On the other hand import volumes have been falling in every quarter.

It would be said that the reduction in import volumes reflected the level of production in British industry. The world was suffering the deepest recession since the thirties. That warning had been given in the last election by leaders of all major parties and it could not be in doubt that it had happened. It was also the case that in terms of unemployment and declining production other major countries had suffered more than had Britain.

In the last three months production had not fallen as much in this country as in others. Compared with last year, Japan's production had fallen by 20 per cent and the United States, Germany, Italy and France by between 10 per cent and 15 per cent. Britain's production had fallen by 4 per cent.

The textile industry was going through one of the most virulent cyclical depressions, the most violent to hit some of the industries, businesses, and areas concerned since 1931. It had world-wide repercussions. The Government had given most urgent and careful consideration to the problem and he hoped to make a statement tomorrow about the action the Government proposed.

He would not be announcing controls over imports but would be informing the House of other action the Government proposed to take which would be of more direct and immediate help to the industry and more appropriate to the nature of the problem.

There was reason to hope that some of their major trading partners were moving out of the worst depths of their own recessions. There were good reasons for hoping that the recovery would have got under way by the end of this year and would be accelerating next year. By the standard of previous cycles, there would be nothing exceptional, nothing to be surprised about to see growth in the range of 10 per cent to 15 per cent in the next year.

All these possibilities, improvement, and achievements underlined the need to maintain and improve their competitiveness and to be able to fulfil export demand during the resurgence in world trade. This was partly a question of ensuring that the resources and industrial capacity were there and the action to be proposed for the textile industry would be to see that capacity did not go out of production.

This depended on the fullest cooperation of all the people in bringing down the rate of inflation, at least to a level comparable with the country's competitors. The fundamental issue there was that of industrial costs.

The overall level of wage settlements had been too high and the TUC had made the point about gaps in the observance of the guidelines.

Many commentators here and abroad, and many critics, were urgently demanding statutory controls over wages and other incomes. Practically the whole House would agree that the rejection of a statutory policy carried with it acceptance of the need for greater voluntary restraint and voluntary acceptance of the kind of settlements the country could afford.

It meant more concern by those who were in a position to exercise industrial muscle and more regard on their part for the fact that every penny they took out in excess of what could be afforded by the country prejudiced the interests of their working comrades who could not assert the same degree of industrial power and also penalized those like pensioners and others and could harm their fight for exports and economic recovery.

The challenge we all have to face in this House (he said) is how to achieve this in a democracy under a system of voluntary collective bargaining without sending trade unionists or anybody else to jail.

He had suggested that they should aim to agree on the best forecast—the Government, the TUC and the CBI—of the national product and against that forecast and the background of a general depreciation of price inflation to make the necessary provision for exports and investment. He wanted to see more consultation on the right division between essential public expenditure on the one hand the total of private consumption on the other, and an allocation between spendable personal incomes and profits required for investment.

When such a system was fully working they should be able to consult on it every year and there was no reason why they should not start that process soon.

Mr Jack Jones had suggested that attention should be paid not so much to percentages but to the cash approach. Ideas of this kind were welcome and deserved full consideration.

This raised the question of differentials. Where there was an insistence on exactly maintaining differentials in percentage terms it inevitably meant the gross pay differential in cash terms rising in consequence.

The CBI yesterday had put forward their proposals. Trade union leaders were also doing this, and there had been the statement by the general council of the TUC.

What we are seeing today (he said) is a genuine realization in almost every section of our society of the need for a joint endeavour to overcome the evils of inflation.

Mindless militants

The Opposition motion expressed disturbance at the Government's failure to curb the excessive rate of inflation. On industrial costs, clearly the Opposition had nothing to propose apart from fiscal changes. They had been told that the Leader of the Opposition was going to say that what was needed was an encouragement for the common sense majority to tackle militancy at its source. That was fine, most people would agree.

There was no difference between any of them on the mindless militants who threatened the future of their jobs and the jobs of others. The Government had made it clear in the massive investment assistance to British Leyland when they said that the performance of the corporation would be monitored in terms of industrial peace and manning and productivity would be an essential part of that performance and would be a criterion in judging genuine help.

He had made this clear in relation to Chrysler as well.

The Conservatives showed far too little concern for the industrial and social consequences of unemployment which would inevitably follow if the Government had not acted as they did in the cases of British Leyland and Ferranti.

Apart from the overriding short-term problem of inflation, the country's competitiveness as a nation had over many years been undermined by a total inadequacy of industrial investment to create capacity and modernization. It was not only a question of the rate of new investment but the amount.

What had been significant about Britain's performance under successive governments was that even when they had had a higher rate of investment, the physical return on investment in terms of productivity and real earnings was lower than that recorded in many countries. The NEB would play a major role in raising the rate of investment and reriving the physical return on that investment.

The Government did not see the role of the NEB as a people's dispensary for sick businesses. Its main purpose was modernization and expansion. It would give more power to the arm of the skilled man and his mates in industry.

Some of Mrs Thatcher's arguments were economically unsound. The Opposition talked about checking the swelling public expenditure on nationalization, but there was no additional direct demand on resources by purchasing existing stock. Even when the Tories conceded there was a case for action, they rejected the community's right to take a share in equity and control.

Yet this was happening every day in private industry in the City of London. What investment bank would concern itself with a majority share in the capital of a business without ensuring an adequate share in the profits and adequate voting powers to ensure control.

After listening to Mrs Thatcher he was no clearer what she proposed or in what areas of expenditure she would make cuts which would have some meaning to support the Opposition's argument. She proposed to attack inflation by cutting public spending, no doubt arguing that this would reduce demand inflation. But in nearly every area in which the Opposition had said they would like to make cuts in government expenditure, this would increase price inflation.

To do all the Tories had promised in the election would immediately add more than 3 per cent to the inflation rate. Was Mrs Thatcher saying today that the Opposition wished to cut house building? Would they reduce the assistance given to local authorities for their house building programmes?

What about mortgages? What about that 9.5 per cent? (Labour cheers.) Was Mrs Thatcher still supporting that? In which case would she stop talking about cutting Government expenditure.

The Opposition would not cut defence expenditure. They wanted more, not less. They should explain about the tax credit scheme. According to the last Conservative Chancellor that would impose an extra £2,300m on the public sector borrowing requirement.

What about Mrs Thatcher's pledge to abolish local authority household rates? Her proposal as a first step to transfer teachers' salaries to the Exchequer would have cost the Exchequer and a borrowing requirement £1,500m extra, or it would have involved another 4p in the pound on income tax or 5 per cent on VAT. All that was without Maplin, the Channel tunnel and all the other expenditure commitments to which she was committed.

All that we have heard from them for months (he went on) has been: "Cut Government expenditure and all will be well." I am only asking them what and to confirm that their whole policy would have been to spend far more than ourselves.

Where did Mrs Thatcher stand on monetarism? They knew there had been a shift to monetarism, and they knew what that meant to Sir Keith Joseph, Mrs Thatcher's Rasputin. (Laughter.)

I do not myself know (he went on) of any precedent in maritime history of rats leaving the ship after it has sunk. (Loud laughter.) It has never happened before.

The policies the Opposition have put forward this afternoon would not be a recipe for curing the crisis. They would be a recipe for permanently weakening Britain in a divided and unjust society. (Labour cheers.)

Signs of a will for united action by industry

MR HEALEY, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Leeds, East, Lab) said that after 5 hours of debate and two speeches from the Opposition Front Bench he still did not understand why Mrs Thatcher decided last week not to speak in it. No doubt she bitterly regretted that she changed that decision.

All that we have had from the Opposition Front Bench (he went on) is stale party rhetoric, every real issue dodged. Every point made today had been made and rebutted at least three times in the last month. This is particularly true of the speech we have just heard, although I am bound to say that he made a better speech than Mrs Thatcher, but then he had made it twice before.

We got from Mrs Thatcher (he continued) neither a clarion call to the nation nor a battle-cry to her own divided and demoralized supporters. All that we had from her was a monotonous recitation, disconnected little homilies on each of the major economic abstractions, studded with indigestible quotations from the whole gamut of Tory house journals from *The Sunday Telegraph* to *The Economist* and charged with all the moral passion and intellectual distinction of a railway timetable.

One characteristic remark through the whole of Mrs Thatcher's speech gave it a particularly disagreeable flavour: A steadfast determination to ignore and play down any aspect of the nation's performance which did credit to Britain. (Labour cheers.)

As the Prime Minister suggested, the patriotism of the Conservative Party, like its loyalty to its leadership, was strictly a cyclical phenomenon.

For one single moment in Mrs Thatcher's speech hope flickered. That was at the beginning, when she rightly said that inflation was a political and social problem, rather than an economic one.

But nothing followed from that flash of insight. All the House got was the familiar and dreary chanting of abstract arguments about public spending and the borrowing requirement, and the ritual denigration of the social contract, without which no speech from the Conservative Party had been complete for many months.

Yet there was no suggestion from the Conservative Front Bench about what they would put in the place of the social contract.

There had been no indication where the Conservatives would make cuts in public expenditure.

The public expenditure element of the Conservative Party's policy for inflation, the only element in the policy of Sir G. Howe, was revealed as a colossal sham. They were left with one element of policy only, that which Mrs Thatcher referred to as renegotiating the guidelines. They welcomed her conversion to this principle.

But they had no hint of how the Opposition would aim to renegotiate. They all agreed they must get the rate of wage settlements down in the next wage round, and they also appeared to agree they could not do this by compulsion. So they could only do it by persuasion.

If they renounced compulsion they could only solve the problem by persuasion. That required a spirit of conciliation in all parties.

The most encouraging thing was that in all sections of the community, not least in the trade union movement, there was a growing recognition that they could not permit a situation to continue in which the inability of a minority to carry out the undertakings they voluntarily made last September must lead to the Government imposing penalties on the majority who did carry out their undertakings and in which the inability or unwillingness of the minority to carry out their undertakings compelled the Government to cut public expenditure and renounce every opportunity for combating unemployment.

In the last few days some interesting and valuable ideas had been thrown out by both sides of industry, particularly by the TUC general council and notably Mr Jack Jones.

The debate had demonstrated that as the search for agreement proceeded in the coming months the Government would receive no contribution whatever from the official Opposition. They lost no opportunity of insulting the trade union movement—(Conservative cries of "Rubbish")—to denigrate the social contract within the framework of which alone it was possible to find a solution to the pay problems.

The Opposition had demonstrated that it had nothing to contribute to the search for a solution of the problems of inflation. They had proved that they were nothing but a tedious and partisan irrelevance at a time when the nation was crying out for a combined national effort.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 278 votes to 244—Government majority, 34.

More union postal ballots wan

MR PRIOR, Opposition spokesman on employment (Lowestoft, C) asked whether the Prime Minister would discuss with the TUC and CBI the question of the payment by the Government of votes by post for trade union elections? Will he *stand (he continued)* by the forthright and helpful statement he made on Tuesday in view of the fact that ministers in the Government do not seem to have got the message.

MR HAROLD WILSON—The view I expressed is my view. I want to see more postal ballots.

MR STALLARD (Camden, St Pancras, North, Lab)—Will he assure the TUC that this Government have no intention of interfering with the internal balloting arrangements of any trade union.

MR WILSON—I have expressed my view. When we see the reports of the discussions of the Employment Protection Bill committee and when we have heard the views of other people, we shall consider whether there is anything the Government can do in this matter. We have taken no decision and there have been no collective discussions.

MR STANLEY (Tonbridge and Malling, C)—Assuming that the Prime Minister was not speaking in a personal capacity on Tuesday, would he confirm it is the Government's point of view that it is desirable in principle that trade union elections should be by postal ballot?

MR WILSON—We have had no collective discussions on this matter since the events of the weekend regarding the AUEW. I understand action is being taken within the union and it would be inappropriate to comment on this at this stage.

I have expressed my view and the view of a large number of MPs in all parts of the House. (Cheers.)

MR MICHAEL NOBLE (Rossendale, Lab)—In view of the infancy of democratic practices in the Tory Party, when next there are elections for the replacement of the present Leader of the Opposition (Mrs Thatcher), have the Government any plans to make funds available for a postal ballot? (La

MR WILSON—T ministerial responsi in the future for a ing the leadership Party.

But Mr Noble is date in his referen fancy of democrac servative Party. T night at a late hour there were signs democracy breakin Conservative Par laughter).

MR ASHTON (B —Before the Prime too enthusiastic balloting, will be back to what happe ETU at a time w munists gained co irregularities thr balloting?

MR WILSON—W agreement that system, we are o kind of scandals t in the ETU many

Not a penny to sustain Chrysler stril

During questions to the Prime Minister concerning his next meeting with the CBI and TUC,

MR MICHAEL LATHAM (Melton, C) said: When the Prime Minister told the CBI last Tuesday that the Government would not nationalize Chrysler if it was bankrupted by industrial militancy, did he expect to be believed?

MR HAROLD WILSON: I do not know what he is getting at with that silly question. I said I would not be a party to a single penny of taxpayers' money going in if the afflictions of Chrysler were caused by a strike that should be settled by proper constitutional means.

MR MIKE THOMAS (Newcastle upon Tyne, East, Lab)—Would he go further than that and explain to the TUC and CBI, and to some ministers, that it is not in the interests of this country to fossilize our industrial structure by keeping men employed seemingly for its own sake when the goods they make cannot be sold at a profit? (Conservative cheers.)

MR WILSON—He is right. There is no question of fossilization regarding the future use of the NEB or any other matters. Where there is a reasonable prospect a firm can be profitable and viable in future and maintain employment in the interval, I do not see any reason why either side should object to that.

That was one of the motives of the famous Sections 7 and 8 of the Industry Act 1972 supported at least by some Conservative frontbenchers.

MR TIMOTHY RENTON (Mid Sussex, C)—How does the Prime Minister expect strikers to believe that the Government cannot be forced into taking over their companies as long as

Secretary of State (Mr Benn) as a r Cabinet?

MR WILSON—A obsessive on this qu clear in January in stituency where t workers that we we put a penny into t in respect of cou I made this clear in the monitoring regarding British L

Regarding the Cl I saw reports, and reports, that the people there and standing in the City If the strike led to Government would to nationalize,

Not a penny c money will go to situation created b strike of this sort.

Producing more food

MR JAMES (North Dorset, C) asked what steps the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food would take to implement the Government's aims expressed in the White Paper *Food From Our Own Resources.*

MR PEART—The Government stated in the White Paper that they would continue discussions with the interests concerned during the coming months to determine whether there are specific measures which it would be right and practicable to take.

I have already met the farmers' unions and agreed that among the areas to be further examined are the effectiveness of capital and production grants, the effect of capital taxation and the green pound, and beef market prospects.

MR BOSCAWEN (Wells, C)—He will be a hundred times more welcome as a guest at the Bath and West Show next week if he tells my constituents that he has been able to carry the whole Government with him in suggesting that by giving farmers a decent return, not interfering with their capital and draining it away through ridiculous taxes, they will be able to produce the results we all want.

MR PEART—In the end it will be how we apply the resources and the state of the market which is important.

MR GOULD (Southampton Test, Lab) during later exchanges, asked—How is it proposed to resolve the conflict between the White Paper's emphasis on expanding dairy production and the objectives of the EEC stock taking paper on the common agricultural policy of reducing dairy production?

MR STRANG, Parliamentary Secretary—He has raised a pertinent and fair point. We have to accept that, in or out of the Community, as a nation we have a balance of payments problem. If it is in our national interest to produce more food we should do so, in or out of the Community. (Labour cheers.)

MR BUCHAN (West Renfrewshire, Lab)—We are delighted when he says that in or out of the Market we intend to pursue our own best interests. Does this mean we can now have a guarantee from the front bench that they will resist the proposal to cut back on dairy production in the Market as a whole and that British interests will not be cut back because of our balance of payments problem?

MR STRANG—If we are in the Community the minister will continue to act in the best interests of the British people.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11.00: Adjournment for the Whitsun recess until Monday, June 9.

Clause removed from policyholders Bill

House of Lords

When the committee stage of the Policyholders Protection Bill was resumed,

LORD ABERDARE, an Opposition spokesman on industry, moving the deletion of Clause 16 (Companies at risk: transfers of business, etc) said the clause extended the scope of the Bill far beyond the limited objective of consumer protection.

The Bill should not be widened to offer protection to corporate bodies, trade creditors and even shareholders, which is what would happen if the clause remained part of the Bill.

LORD BESWICK, Minister of State for Industry, said the clause was an essential feature of the Bill. It might sometimes be in the interest of both policyholders and the industry to rescue a company.

The Policyholders Protection Board would only be able to use its powers of rescue in strictly limited circumstances and there would be no reason to suppose it would become a standard practice.

LORD HOUGHTON of SOWERBY said a reasonable principle would be that no rescue operation should be undertaken which would cost more to the fund than allowing the company to go into liquidation.

The EARL of ONSLOW said the clause could encourage companies to offer higher terms of brokerage percentage to attract more business on unsound underwriting policies.

LORD PEDDIE (Lab) said if the clause stood the rest of the Bill might as well be forgotten because there would be such pressure for the appropriation of its powers that others would never be called into operation.

The clause was deleted.

The committee stage was concluded.

The Brookwood Cemetery Bill was read the third time and passed. The Public Service Vehicles (Arrest of Offenders) Bill and the International Road Haulage Permits Bill completed the remaining stages.

The Mobile Homes Bill, which has passed the Commons, was read a second time.

The Solicitors (Amendment) Bill completed the remaining stages.

House adjourned, 4.52 pm.

Royal Assent

Royal Assent was signified to the following Acts: Evidence (Proceedings in other Jurisdictions); Farriers (Registration); Air Travel Reserve Fund; London Transport (Additional Powers); United Dominions Trust; Merseyside Metropolitan Railway; and Corn Exchange.

Food tarif quotas be entry to E

MR GOULD Test, Lab) asked t Agriculture, Fishe what import levie duties on imports and cheese from t would cease to be United Kingdom wi

MR PEART—In stances the import and other agricultu would be reviewed domestic agricultu the negotiation for

MR GOULD—W levies and duties so are members of the no other reason cheap inside the E we can reduce price withdrawing from t a quite unnecessa brings no benefit people since the E ment is simply a tax EEC will raise pr higher levels by t transition period.

MR PEART—We free trade on these p we went into the EE tariff on all lamb, Zealand lamb, equiv 8 per cent; 15 per ce cheese, except that the Commonwealth; were duty free, bu trolled by import qu no cheap food in th (Conservative cheer shouts of "Rubbish

MR SPENCE (Th ton, C)—Are the qua available sufficient needs of the British time, by comparison ago?

MR PEART—With negotiated, and rec the country to accept guaranteed supplies. tant in a world where fluctuations in world

MR CRYER (Keig Why does the EEC CAP if there is no which is cheaper

MR PEART—It is have a guaranteed prices negotiated eve nothing wrong in th the basic objectives c relation to increase and the interests of t were precisely the ba of the 1947 Act.

Exorcism

DR SHIRLEY SUM Under Secretary, H asked if the Home Sec seek powers to regul tice of exorcism, said reply: The Governme of concern recentl about this matter, bu follow that regulat would be appropriate.

Change monopoly power of certain unions

MR THORPE, Leader of the Liberal Party (North Devon) said while wishing the Prime Minister every possible success in his discussions about a national dividend, it would be as ineffective as the social contract had been unless there was some way whereby those who caused inflation suffered through the tax system.

The Jack Jones proposals deserved serious consideration because they would help the lower paid, cause a reduction between differentials, and ensure the better off in society contributed most because they would involve actual and not percentage increases.

There would have to be an inflation tax on pay, prices and dividends for those who exceeded the statutory limits. Such a tax was inevitable and would be introduced in the Budget by a Labour Chancellor, if not in July probably in October.

If they were to make the national dividend work they had to change not the doctrine of collective bargaining but the monopoly power of certain trade unions. The antics of Mr Scanlon this week had indicated how more democracy was needed. The Government should allow free postal ballot for any union who wished to avail themselves of it.

The Opposition had rightly drawn attention to the gravity of the economic situation but had put forward no constructive proposals for dealing with it. His party would not vote for a motion which was woolly and contained no constructive proposals. They would not vote for the Government. They would abstain. (Laughter.)

MR HUGH FRASER (Stafford and Stone, C) said they were faced with a breakdown not of the capitalist system but of the multi-welfare state in which as long as you arrived in a Rolls-Royce and asked for £15m you could get it just like that.

Throughout the economy there was a consensus which had to be broken. Until it was, the country would go from worse to worse. By the end of the year he believed it might be not inflation which was worrying the country but massive unemployment.

MR DALYELL (West Lothian, Lab) said there was a loss of confidence by some members of the public in the monetary system. It was a dangerous development: if they were not careful what they would be experiencing was a flight from money.

There was a case for looking seriously at one aspect of the Brazilian system under which they had succeeded in keeping 12 million small accounts protected by indexation against inflation.

MR JOHNSON SMITH (East Grinstead, C) said everything had been tried except trying a little harder to live within the country's means. There had never been a reasonably consistent policy for any length of time which might have provided stability. It was a depressing story. The public got the impression that MPs had not seemed to have learnt much from experience.

MR TOMLINSON (Meriden, Lab) said it had to be made clear to those responsible for exercising free collective bargaining that the consequences of their decisions to bargain in excess of what a particular institution could afford to pay would be unemployment of their own creation. That was the only discipline that existed in the process of free collective bargaining.

MR MACMILLAN (Farnham, C) said Mr Wilson's speech had been a brilliant performance—almost totally frivolous, irrelevant and irresponsible. It was a public relations production worthy of an Oscar.

Unions should curb abuse of monopoly power. Directors, management and workers must work together and share the responsibility. Power lay with the unions but they must accept responsibility, too. If this responsibility was rejected then by one means or another—fiscal, monetary or with incomes policies—the Government must see that this power was not used against the rest of the country.

MR KILFEDDER (North Down, UUUC) said the Government must concentrate more expenditure on manufacturing industries, agriculture, fisheries and foreign trade.

MR SEDGEMORE (Luton, West, Lab) said they needed to protect manufacturing industry behind a tariff barrier while they re-equipped and reinvested.

MR BIFFEN (Oswestry, C) said there had to be early and substantial cuts in the foreign borrowing requirement and it must come in public expenditure. It meant accelerating as early as possible the cuts which had been promised for the end of this year.

The longer that exercise was postponed, the greater the risk. Out of that would come panic, and out of panic would come fear. There were plenty of forces in public life who would like to see an authoritarian resolution of our social and economic problems. They must not be given their opportunity.

MR IOAN EVANS (Aberdare, Lab) said the Prime Minister had done a demolition job on the Opposition motion. Their priority was guns before butter.

MR MICHAEL McNAIR-WILSON (Newbury, C) said the Government should drop some of the unnecessary socialism under which industries which were helping the nation were to be taken into public ownership to satisfy some strange political dogma.

Soft underbelly

SIR GEOFFREY HOWE (East Surrey, C) said that the Prime Minister had made a speech which was irresponsible in its style, lack of substance and seriousness. He had failed to acknowledge the need for action.

Action, to be effective, could only be taken by the Government. Such action when taken was bound to be severe. He feared that the action would be taken too late and that it would be too little. The action that was needed was of a kind that would need to be sustained and spread over a period of years. Action and words had to march together. The time was past for comfortable hypotheses and self-deception.

The social contract had not so much failed but had been the cause of the failure of the Government's policy to control inflation.

The Chancellor should reject new public spending commitments and dismiss as folly the decision to phase out pay beds at a cost of £40m, the Land Community Bill and the Employment Protection Bill which would both bring an army of public servants.

How could the Government expect to control public spending in local government when they were pressing ahead with their Clay Cross legislation? It was grotesquely irresponsible to weaken if not destroy the very instruments of control which any government would eventually depend on.

The Government should name some exceptions from public spending cuts but they would eventually become essential in every department of state so they should start this year. Every single plan for further public ownership should be withdrawn. (Conservative cheers.)

The Paymaster General (Mr Dell) seemed to have suggested in his speech recently that the Government had not made much success so far at running the public sector and it was, therefore, gross folly to contemplate extending it.

It was in the public sector that strikes had been difficult to resist. The commanding heights of the economy had become its soft underbelly.

This nation (he said) finds itself in an economic morass, with rising unemployment; a morass of roaring inflation and of soaring indebtedness. If we are to escape we need a decisive change of course. It will test our democratic institutions severely but it must be undertaken.

هكذا من الأصل

ENTERTAINMENTS

...n telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

...ERA AND BALLET

...GARDEN 240 1911 ...HE ROYAL OPERA ...7 Il trovatore: Molnar ...eplaces Caballe. Tomor. 8.00 Lirdhata, Masliovic, Meyer; Ulfung. Cond.: Davis. Mon 7.00 La forza del destino. ...30 King Priam Wed. 7.30 ...ere di Siviglia. Seats avail. ...onight and Wed.

...OURNE FESTIVAL OPERA ...ugust 6 with the London ...onic Orchestra. Tomorrow ..., at 5.30 The Cunning Little ...Janacek; Sun. & Tues. at ...vgeny Onyegin (Tchaikovsky) £9.70, £10.80, & £11.90. May perfs. any tickets at or £11.90 left unsold at on day before perf. will be at 2 for the price of 1. Box Clyndebourne, Lewes (Ring- ...411) & Ibbs & Tillett, 124 ...St (01-935 1010).

...DON. 405 0072. June 2-21 ...ginal TROCKADERO GLOX- ...ALLET COMPANY—The all- ...llerina company. Now booking

...WELLS THEATRE Rosebery ...1 837 1672. Evenings at 7.30 GOTHENBURG BALLET Tue., & Wed.: Bournonville's (Full length). Tomor., Mon. Triple bill.

CONCERTS

...LDEBURGH FESTIVAL June 6th-23rd ...now: Festival Office, Alde- ...ffolk IP15 5AX. Tel. (072- ...3.

...ELIZABETH HALL. Tonight ...'ANESSA REDGRAVE narra- ...RVASE DE PEYER conductor. Mozart Players. Soloists. by Haydn, Purcell/Britten. Strauss.

THEATRES

...THEATRE 836 7611 ...30. Mat. Thurs., Sat. 3.0 ...IMMONS returns in triumph " ...MIONE GINGOLD " Fabulous ...D. Mir. JOSS ACKLAND ...ful performance". Observer ...TTLE NIGHT MUSIC ...f the miracles of modern ... Daily Mail. " Music that ...he senses, a show kissed with ...genius ". Guardian.

... 836 3878. Mon. to Fri. 8. ...5 & 8.30. Mat. Thurs. at 3 ...Z TUTIN PETER EGAN ...OROTHY REYNOLDS ...J. M. Barrie's Comedy ...EVERY WOMAN KNOWS ...ne comedy " S. Tms. " Superb ...itral. A triumph " D. Mail. ...s. Must end May 31

...H. 836 6404 ...rfs. of RSC in Shakespeare's ...VE'S LABOUR LOST ...pler entertainment could be ...". Daily Telegraph. (Tonight, ...mor. 2.30 & 7.30). Tom ...s award-winning TRAVESTIES. ...hur 7.0, Subs. Evgs.—also ...r prevs. Tues., Wed. 7.30). ...neatre closed May 26. ...led booking inf. 836 5332.

...ADOR'S. 836 1171. Mon. Th. ...Fri. & Sats. 6.30 & 8.45 ...theatre AND DINNER £5 ...London's Hit Comedy ...RE GOES THE BRIDE ...rice ticket plus 3 course set ...a delightful nearby restaurant ...s, coffee, service and VAT ALL ...D. £5 per head. Prices with- ...mer £2.50, £2.00 & £1.00.

...ADORS. Also late-night revue ...n.m. to 12.15. (All seats £1) ...NINGE & BRACKET ...TY GLORIOUS MINUTES

... 437 3663. Evenings 8.0 ...Thurs. 3.0 Sats. 5.0 & 8.30 ...ET ALEC ...N GUINNESS ...MILY & A FORTUNE

...heatre Club. 836 3334. Great ...St. (adj. Leics. Sq. Under- ...instant temp. Mmbshp. avail. ...s Tue. to Sun. at 8 Kings ...atre Production. ...NNEDY'S CHILDREN ...ly is fantastic"—Observer. ...st End theatre playing Sunday.

...GE THEATRE. 836 6056 ...HIT OF THE SEASON" E.N. ...DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS. ...NGLE. Norman BEATON in ...E BLACK MIKARDO ...ENTERTAINMENT" S. Exp. ...Thurs. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.

...TER. 0245 86555. Tonight ...ay 24 at 3.0 & 7.0 CYRANO ...RGERAC; May 26, 27, 28 at ...ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE.

...M (01-836 3161) ...YUSHU OF CHINA ...Arts from Pekin. Until May ...venings 8. Mat. Sat. 2.

...ON. 930 3216. Tonight and ...omorrow 5.45 and 8.45 ...ARTY BRILL AS LENNY ...on the life and words of ...ny Bruce). Limited Season. ...Last week, ends Tomor.

...ION. 930 3216. Red. Pr. Preve. ...June 4. Opens June 5 at 7. ...ugs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.15 ...RALDINE RODERICK ...EWAN COOK ...JAMIE ROSS ..." OH ! COWARD ! " ...musical comedy revue ...rds and music by Noel Coward.

...Y. 930 3578. Evs. at 8. Sats. ...0 & 8.30. Mats. Thur. 3. ...HAYLEY MILLS ...Delectable Hayley Mills " D.T. ...DONAT LEIGH LAWSON ...Taylor's Joyous Comedy " IN ...TOUCH OF SPRING ...scent direction by Allan Davis" ...UDIENCES WERE WEAK WITH ...ER " F.T. " THIS FROLIC IS ...CH FUN ". Ev. News.

...LANE. 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30 ...nees Weds. & Sats. 3.30 ...HAEL CRAWFORD in ...BILLY ...A NEW MUSICAL ...AEL CRAWFORD A WHOP- ...ONDERFUL STAGE STAR, ...the World. " HE AND HIS ...ARE A TREAT." S. Express.

...S 836 8243 ...gs 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0 ...ALIVE ON STAGE ...OH ! CALCUTTA ! ...R 1,500 PERFORMANCES ...TAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL. S. Tel ...DITY IS STUNNING.—D. Tel.

...F YORK'S 836 5122 ...Sats. 5 & 8. Weds. 2.30. ...Tony Alan ...BRITTON GIFFORD ...William Douglas Home's ...HE DAME OF SARK ...PERB "—Harold Hobson ...on Must End May 31

...IE. 836 2938. Evenings 8.0 ...0, 8.30, Thurs. 2.45 red prices ...SLEUTH ...BEST THRILLER EVER " ...Times. 6th GREAT YEAR.

...K. 836 4601. Evgs. 8.0 SHARP ...MURDERER ...& 8.30. Red. price Wed. 3.0 ...by ANTHONY SHAFFER ...LY ENTERTAINING BLEND OF ...Y AND SUSPENSE. THIS ONE ...BE A CRIME TO MISS ". Mir.

...THEATRE. 437 1592 ...BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR ...ing Standard Drama Award ...TOM COURTENAY in ...NORMAN CONQUESTS ...by ALAN AYCKBOURN ...R'ND THE GARDEN Tnt. Mon., ...15: TABLE MANNERS Tomor. ...Th. 8.15: LIVING TO- ...Tomor. 8.30. Wed 3.0.

...WICH. 858 7755. CHARADES. ...at 8.0. tomor. 2.30 & 8.0: ...BORAGE PIGEON AFFAIR.

...READ TH. CLUB. 722 9301. ...Perfs. Ton't. & Tomor. 7.30. ...r. Mat. 5 DEAR JANET ...NBERG, DEAR MR KOONING ...anley Evening, also 9.30 OH, IF ...A MAN SUFFERED by Mary ...ley

...RKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45 ...Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0. ...JOHN CLEMENTS ...Ronald Millar C. P. Snow's ...E CASE IN QUESTION ...xcellent evening's entertainment ...An enthralling story." ...rold Hobson. Sunday Times.

...AJESTY'S. 930 6606. Last 2 ...vgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2.30 ...DAVID HEMMINGS in ...JEEVES ...ith MICHAEL ALDRIDGE ...& Lyrics ALAN ACKBOURN ...ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER ...ll of quiety, intelligent wit ...vous self-mockery " S. Times. ...Opens June 7 Now booking.

...ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. ...Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 ...ROCKY HORROR SHOW ...ST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR ...Standard DRAMA AWARD. 73.

...HEAD THEATRE CLUB. 226 ...SMALL AND BRASSY: a re- ...8.00. Dinner Optl. 7.0.

...ANGEL MARIONETTE ...ATRE. 14 Dagmar Passage. ...on, N.1 01-226 1787. Sat., May ...17 am. BRIAR ROSE. 3 pm. ...R ROSE Sun , May 25th. 3 pm. ...R ROSE.

... 437 3686. Evenings 8.0 ...8.30 Th., Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 ...PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO ...BERT—Evg. Stand. Award ...ST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR ...Play & Players Award ...ST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

...AIR. 629 3036 & 493 2031 ...tinee 8.15 Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 ...WHITELAW, Barbara FERRIS ...and Dinsdale LANDEN in ...LPHABETICAL ORDER ...Michael Frayn's Comedy is a ...skilful experience."—E. Stan.

...AID. 243 7656. Food 238 2835. ...gs. 8.0. Mat. Thur., Sat. 5.0 ...Bernard Shaw's ...E DOCTOR'S DILEMMA ...Gorgeous and Funny."—Gdn. ...DINNER MENU, WINE & BEST ...THEATRE SEAT FOR £4.95

...VIC. THE NATIONAL THEATRE ...516 Ton't Mon. & Wed. at 7.30: ...rrow & Thursday at 2.15 & 7.30: ...Harold Pinter's ...NO MAN'S LAND ...Tuesday at 7.30: ...HAPPY DAYS. ...ome seats held for sale day of ...performance from 10 am. ...Now booking to 31 July.

THEATRES

OPEN AIR. Regent's Park 01-486 2431 THE TAMING OF THE SHREW Plays The Round House June 3-21 Transfers here week of June 23.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. Temp. m'ship MEASURE FOR MEASURE, adapted and directed by Charles Marowitz. World Premiere Wed. May 28 at 7.00. Subs. Tues.-Sun. at 8.00.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon to Th. 8.0. Fri., Sat. at 6.0 & 8.40. JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 437 7373 Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.45 TOMMY STEELE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL HANS ANDERSEN "SUMPTUOUS SPECTACLE, SPLENDID SONGS. IT'S WONDERFUL" D. Exp. SEATS AVAIL. THEATRE & AGENTS.

PHOENIX THEATRE. 836 8611. From Tuesday 7.0. Subs. 8.0 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Until June 7 MIRIAM KARLIN in DIARY OF A MADAME Comm. June 10: GODSPELL

PHOENIX. 836 8611. Last week. Fri. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 HARRY WORTH " A comedian of boundless charm " —D. Telegraph. AVRIL ANGERS in " NORMAN IS THAT YOU? " " A steady line of Laughs "—F.T.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat. Weds. at 3. JIMMY JEWEL ALFRED MARKS in NEIL SIMON'S THE SUNSHINE BOYS " Audience rocking in their chairs "—D. Exp. " A laugh a minute."—D. Tel. " Continuous laughter "—E. Std.

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681 Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.0 JAMES STEWART in HARVEY " Heartwarming Triumph "—E. News. LIMITED SEASON ONLY

QUEENS. 734 1166. Evgs. 7.30 sharp Mat. Thurs. 2.30. Sat. 4.45 & 8.15 JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI Last 2 weeks—Must end May 31.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30. Fri. Sat. 7.0 & 9.15 10TH MONTH OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES LET MY PEOPLE COME AN ADULT MUSICAL " Never a dull moment "—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564 June 3—July 5 Jeremy Irons Zoe Wanamaker THE TAMING OF THE SHREW

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745 JOE ORTON FESTIVAL Last perfs. Ton't 8. Tomor. 5 & 8.30 Beryl REID Malcolm McDOWELL Ronald FRASER ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE " Measureless joy ", Daily Mail. " Hilarious ", Evening Standard. Trans. to Duke of Yorks June 2 LOOT: Opens May 28

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45 & Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 23RD YEAR WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN

SAVOY 01-836 8888 Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15 " ALASTAIR SIM at his best."—Tel. RON MOODY SANDY NICHOLS CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE Directed by IAN McKELLEN

SHAFTESBURY. 01-836 6596 Mon.-Fri. 8.0. Mat. Fri. 3.0 (Reduced 75p-£1.50). Sat. 5.30, 8.30 WEST SIDE STORY " Bursting to life with undiminished theatrical excitement."—S. Tel. " A definite winner." " I strongly recommend it." —F. Times. " Miracle." Gdn. " Brilliant " S. Tel.

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388 1394. Last 2 perfs. tnt. tmr. 7.30 JULES CROISET in A CERTAIN VINCENT A portrait of Van Gogh. " TRIUMPHANT."—The Times.

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Doris HARE, Leo FRANKLYN Richard CALDICOT, Andrew SACHS NO SEX PLEASE— WE'RE BRITISH LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGHTER HIT

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554 Prevs. from tomor., 8.15. Opens May 28 at 7. Subs. 8.15. ECHOES FROM A CONCRETE CANYON.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Tues. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.40. MILLICENT MARTIN, AMANDA BARRIE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR " BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR." Evening Standard Award '73.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317 Evgs. 8.0. Weds., Sat. 6.0, 8.45. MAX BYGRAVES " SWINGALONGAMAX " New Song & Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr, Bobby Crush, Denise Keene & Happy & Full Co.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Last wks. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. NIGEL PATRICK DULCIE GRAY PETER SALLIS PETER VAUGHAN BRIAN WILDE in Hit Thriller THE PAY OFF " Immensely enjoyable, undiluted pleasure. Witty, exciting."—S. Times.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765 Evgs. 8.30. Wed. Sat. 6.15 & 8.45. PAUL RAYMOND presents THE CONFESSIONS OF A SEX STAR SNATCH 69 FANTASTIC, HILARIOUS EROTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

WINDMILL THEATRE 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents FIONA RICHMOND LET'S GET LAID Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Evening 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mats. Weds. 3 PAUL SCOFIELD as Prospero " SHOULD NOT BE MISSED ON ANY ACCOUNT." B. A. Young, F.T. (Limited Season) THE TEMPEST

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363 Till May 24 at 8 p.m. (Sat. 5 & 8.15) MUMMENSCHANZ. " Absurd, satirical, polished, hilariously funny." D. Tel. Seats 95p. Child 60p. Sat. Mat. May 27 to 31 ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDERSTERN ARE DEAD by Tom Stoppard.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 From 8.15. Dining and Dancing At 9.30 Revue A TOUCH OF VENUS and at 11 p.m. DICKIE HENDERSON

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, SHAFTESBURY AVE. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Wk. & Sun. 2.45, 8.00. 2: MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

ACADEMY ONE (437 2981) Satyajit Ray's DISTANT THUNDER (A). Progs. 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Maria Callas in Pasolini's MEDEA (AA). Progs. 1.30, 3.35, 6.0, 8.30.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Marcel Carne's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.00.

CASINO. 437 6877. MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL (A). Progs. at 1.45, 3.20, 5.40 and 8.5. Late Show Saturday at 11.30 p.m.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). Charles Bronson in BREAKOUT (AA). THE LORDS OF FLATBUSH (AA). Cont. Progs. Dly. 12.30 (not Sun.) 4.10, 7.30. Breakout 2.25 (not Sun.) 5.45, 9.05. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 Breakout only.

CURZON, Curzon St. W.1. 499 3737 Limited Season of STAVISKY (A) film at 2.05 (not Sun.) 4.10, 6.20, 8.35. Late show Sat. 11 p.m.

GATE CINEMA, Nott Hill. 727 5750. Fassbinder's BITTER TEARS OF PETRA VON KANT (X). 2.30, 5.45, 9.0 & VIETNAM JOURNEY (U) 1.30, 4.40, 8.—CINCINNATI KID (AA) & 7 WOMEN (X) 11.15 p.m.

ICA, Mall. 930 6393. 1.0 & 1.30 Whimers COMPUTER ANIMATION 2.30/6.45 Jagger, Stones in Godard's SYMPATHY FOR THE DEVIL (X)/ 8.45 Kurosawa's DODES'KA-DEN (A).

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). See ! Hear ! Feel ! TOMMY (AA). The film event of the year. Sep. Perfs 1.20, 4.30, 8.0. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late Show Fri./Sat. 11.15. All seats bkble. 01-930 0416.

MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225-6. Robert Redford, Mia Farrow in " THE GREAT GATSBY " (A).

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). Warren Beatty, Julie Christie, Goldie Hawn in SHAMPOO (X). Sep Wk. & Sun. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 1.55, 5.30, 8.55. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats bookable.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). PAPER TIGER (A). Cont. Progs. Wk. 2.00, 3.45, 6.00, 8.15. Sun. 3.45, 6.00, 8.15. Late Show Sat. 11.15.

ODEON, MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) Streisand & Caan FUNNY LADY (A). Sep. perfs. Wk. 2.45, 8.00. Sun. 4.00, 8.00. Late show Sat. 11.45. All seats bkble.

ODEON ST MARTIN'S LANE (836 0691/7811). DAUGHTERS DAUGHTERS (A) (subtitled). Sep. Perfs. Wk. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth Ken. 373 5898. Zanussi's ILLUMINATION (AA) " Immensely worth pursuing " Progs. 4.40, 6.40, 8.45.

PLAZA 1 & 2 Lower Regent St. (formally Paramount & Universal). All seats bookable. THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Daily including Sundays. PLAZA 1 Progs. 3.35, 7.30. Late Show Fri., Sat & Sun. 11.45. PLAZA 2 Progs. 3.15, 7.15. Late Show Fri., Sat. & Sun. 11.30.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 The Sensation of London EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late shows 11.45. Fri. & Sats. Seats bkble—Lic'd bar.

SCENE 2, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Perfs. Dly. from 12.30. Lte. Show 12.05 (inc. Sun.) YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 12.30, 2.45, 5.05, 7.25, 9.45, 12.05.

CINEMAS

SCENE 3, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.). 2.00, 5.20, 8.40. Lte. Show 11.45; Thurs., Fri., Sat. From Sun. Special Late Shows 11.45 Nightly. A BIGGER SPLASH (X).

SCENE 4, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470 2nd YEAR. The Film Everybody's Talking About. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00, 11.30. Box Office Open Daily. 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats bkble all perfs.

TIMES CENTA, Baker St. Stn. 935 9772. 1 THE VALLEY (X). Daily 1.15, 3.10, A BIGGER SPLASH (X). Daily 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00. Sun. from 3.00.

WARNER WEST END, Leicester Square. Tel.: 439 0791. 1 IT'S ALIVE (X). Cont. Progs. 2.40, 4.35, 6.35, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00. 2 Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. 1.15, 4.35, 8.05. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.35 £1.60 seats bkble. 3 Jack Lemmon, Anne Bancroft THE PRISONER OF 2ND AVENUE (A). Sep. Perfs. 2.30, 5.50, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00. All seats bkble.

EXHIBITIONS

ANTIQUES FAIR REMBRANDT HOTEL —opposite Victoria and Albert Museum—May 28th 2.00 p.m. to 8 p.m., May 29th 11.0 a.m.-7 p.m.

BACCARAT French Crystal Glass Exhibition. 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. until Friday, 23rd May, at Asprey of Bond Street.

CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW. Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea, Today 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. 80p. Children under 5 not admitted.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. SPANISH BOOK EXHIBITION. 3,000 books on varied subjects. Daily 2-9.30 p.m., 22nd May-1st June. Adm. free.

ART EXHIBITIONS

BRIAN KOETSER GALLERY, 38 Duke St., St. James's, SW1. 01-930 6309. EXHIBITION OF DUTCH AND FLEMISH OLD MASTER PAINTINGS OF THE 16th and 17th CENTURIES. Until 21 June. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Turner Watercolours. Wdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-491 7408. BRITISH PRINTMAKERS, 1850-1940, and Prints by JAMES ENSOR. Until 17 June. Mon.-Fri., 9.30-5.30. Sats., 9.30-1.

COURTAULD INSTITUTE GALLERIES Woburn Square, WC1. Impressionist paintings and Old Masters. Exhibition.

DRIAN GALLERIES, 5-7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W.2. CHRISTIANE KUBRICK. 10.30-5.30. Sat 10.30-1.

DURAND, Regent Paintings and Drawings presented by PHAETHON ARTS at HELIKON GALLERY, 45 Conduit St., London, W.1. 01-734 2704. Until 13 June. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sats. 10-2.

FERRERS GALLERY 9 Piccadilly Arcade, S.W.1, 493 6948 EDMOND AMAN-JEAN Monday-Friday 11-1 p.m. and 2.5 p.m.

FIELDBOURNE GALLERIES 63 Queens Grove, N.W.8. 586 3600 LORD METHUEN (1886-1974) MEMORIAL EXHIBITION

AT FISCHER FINE ART STILL LIVES 1910-1975, including Braque, Morandi, Picasso, etc. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sats. 10-12.30. 30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1. 01-839 3942.

FRY GALLERY 58 Jermyn St., London. S.W.1. 01-493 4496 SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT (1753-1827) AND HIS CIRCLE EXHIBITION OF WASH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS FROM THE FAMILY COLLECTION Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30 All drawings are for sale

GALLERY 21, London & Johannesburg mixed exhibition, Calder, Clave, Miro, Tapies, Vasarely and others. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-4. 13a Grafton St., W.1. 493 6832.

GALLERY EDWARD HARVANE 86 Bourne St., S.W.1. 01-730 3944 FIFTH BIRTHDAY EXHIBITION

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. Peter LANYON, Reliefs, constructions and related paintings.

GLC EXHIBITIONS: Marble Hill House, Richmond Road, Twickenham. Turner's illustration of the Poets. Closed Friday. 12 April-1 June. Rangers House, Chesterfield Walk, Blackheath: The Suffolk Collection. The Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood, Hampstead Lane: Lady Maufe Collection. For further details of all exhibitions tel.: 01-348 1286.

GOYA—Engravings and Lithographs from the Tomas Harris Collection. Mon.-Sat. 10.00-5.00 Sun. 2.00-5.00. Free.

ICA, The Mall, SW1. MAN RAY paintings, photographs, objects. Tues. to Sats. 12-8. Sun. 2-6. Cl. Mon.

KOETSER GALLERY LEONARD, 13 Duke St., St James's, S.W.1. 01-930 9348. SPRING EXHIBITION OF DUTCH AND FLEMISH OLD MASTER PAINTINGS. Until end June. Mon.-Fri., 10-6: Sats. 10-1.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: An Exhibition of Recent Work by Edward Burra. Weekdays 10-5, Saturdays, 10-1.—30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3.

MALL GALLERIES, THE MALL, S.W.1. ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS, 80th Annual Exhibition. Adm. 40p Mon.-Sat. 10-5 until June 7. Closed May 24-26 inclusive.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. Until further notice: 20th Century Paintings and Sculpture. Also Graphics by Gallery Artists. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30, Sat. 10-12.30.

MOORLAND GALLERY, 23 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 6961. Insight into Nature Watercolours by Ken Lilly. May 2-23. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY 1a Grafton St., W.1. 499 1800 OLIVER CAMPION—recent paintings

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 235 8144 Aspects of Jewish Art in England 1900-1950 21st May to 21st June. Mon.-Fri., 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

PATRICK SEALE GALLERY 2 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 235 0934 MARCO RICHTERICH ETCHINGS, PAINTINGS & COLLAGES Until June 7. Weekdays 9.30-5.30 Sats. 10-1.

POLISH CULTURAL INSTITUTE. 16 Devonshire St., London, W.1. K. MACKIEWICZ—the pioneer of Polish Cubism. Mon.-Fri., 13th-30th May, 1975. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

REDFERN GALLERY WILLIAM PYE Installation Work 1-29 May. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. Folico Filippi " imagini febbrili ". Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1 until 14th June.

ROY MILES FINE PAINTINGS, 6 Duke St., St. James's, London, S.W.1. 01-930 8665. Monday to Fridays, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION. Contemporary painting, sculpture, etc. Until 27 July. Wkdys. 10-6, Suns. 2-6. Adm. 60p (Mondays 50p). And THE PRIVATE ROOMS AND COLLECTED TREASURES. Until 31 Oct. Wkdys. 10-6 (closed Tuesday), Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. Students and pensioners half price.

SPINK Closing today GRAHAM RUST IN INDIA 9.30-5.30 5-7 King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. KENNETH MARTIN: Constructions, paintings, prints & drawings. Until 29 June. Adm. 30p. HENRY MOORE: Graphic art in the making. Until 6 July. Adm. free. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6.

THE VIDEO SHOW. Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, W.2 (Arts Council). 01-723 6475. Changing programmes of Video Tape. Live Performances to May 26. 12-8 daily. 11-8 Sundays. Free.

THE WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 34 Cork St., W.1. PATRICK HERON Paintings 1971-1975, and at WADDINGTON GRAPHICS, 31 Cork St., W.1. GRAHAM OVENDEN, Lolita Drawings and Prints 1972-1975. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Both end 31st May. Tel. 01-439 1866.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1. 01-493 5161. Birds of Britain Watercolours by Basil Ede. May 2-23. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S.W.7. CHINESE JADE. Until 22 June. Adm. 50p. The Shakers: furniture and objects. Until 15 June.

WILDENSTEIN: ART IN THE ARGENTINE Contemporary Trends Paintings by 12 artists. Weekdays 10-5.30: Sats. 10-12.30. Until 30th May. Admission free. 147 New Bond St., London, W.1.

15 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, AUGUSTUS JOHN, Paintings and Drawings. Wkdys. 10-5, Sun. 2-5. Admn. 30p.

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THE ARTS

Stavisky: a little less than meets the eye

Stavisky (a)
Curzon

Philip French

Stavisky is only Alain Resnais's sixth feature film in a career that goes back to the 1940s, and it is his first to get a proper British screening since *La Guerre est finie* nine years ago. The original screenplays for most of his pictures have been written by avant-garde novelists—Marguerite Duras (*Hiroshima Mon Amour*), Alain Robbe-Grillet (*Last Year at Marienbad*), Jean Cayrol (*Night and Fog* and *Muriel*, Resnais's best pictures), and Jorge Semprun (*La Guerre est finie* and *Stavisky*). These collaborations led to his being hailed as the man who brought together the *nouveau roman* of French literature and the *nouvelle vague* of French cinema. They also gained him a reputation for a certain kind of modish and wilful obscurity.

Some found his work riveting, others dismissed it as pretentious tosh, many just gave it up. Those who liked it compared his manipulation of time and memory with Proust's and traced his philosophy back to Bergson. Those who didn't attacked his politics as radical chic and echoed the lady in the Peter De Vries novel who said of someone that "on the surface he may be deep, but deep down inside he's shallow". The majority of average moviegoers were led to believe he was "difficult" and taxing, and when they did see his pictures they were too worried about missing the alleged profundities to sit back and enjoy the immaculate, if rather chilly, surfaces, the fastidious craftsmanship and the bubbling romanticism beneath. The general public, however, has found it possible to appreciate the many feature films and documentaries that have learnt one or two things from Resnais, who is indeed among the most influential moviemakers of our time. Directors as different as Joseph Losey (especially in *Accident*) and John Boorman (most notably *Point Blank*) are in his debt.

Stavisky is undoubtedly the most easily accessible film he has made, though by no means the best. It is a dreamy, elegiac account of the last six months in the life of the charming, Russian-born, Jewish financier Alexandre Stavisky, who created a vast business empire in France based on fraud and corruption. He had in his clutches top civil servants, policemen, judges, leading politicians, and when he committed suicide in January, 1934 (or was bumped off to keep him from blowing the gaff on the whole system) millions of francs disappeared with him, thousands lost their savings, a government fell, and a fascist-inspired riot in Paris led to the deaths of 15 people.

There are brief flashbacks to Stavisky's boyhood and a crucial earlier arrest in the mid-twenties which triggered the suicide of his eminently respectable dentist father; and there are what might be called "flash-forwards" in which Stavisky's associates and enemies testify before a Parliamentary investigating committee after his death. But such things are now (thanks in part to Resnais himself) the small change of movie-making and are unlikely to puzzle anyone. They are part of a beautifully crafted film and no one could fail to respond to the elegance of the fashion-plate costumes, the Art Deco interiors, the gleaming custom-built cars, the handsome grand hotels, and so on, all paraded before us to the tinkling thirties-pastiche foxtrot music of Stephen Sondheim. Unfortunately only a part of this glamorous facade came over last Sunday night on television; Resnais's carefully composed images, his elaborate editing rhythms, and his frequent use of long shot, need the large cinema screen.

The actors are not called upon to do more than look their parts; Jean-Paul Belmondo (far more striking than the rather nondescript Stavisky) is charming and energetic in a conventional way, but Charles Boyer makes something extraordinarily appealing out of a cynical, penniless aristocrat, who proves the only person to stand up for his crooked patron after Stavisky's death.

There are numerous incidental felicities to the picture, all of a rather self-conscious kind. There are clever, and rather glib, literary allusions; for instance Stavisky's attitude to his past is revealed and his future foretold when he reads the part of the ghost in Giraudoux's *Intermezzo* while auditioning a German-Jewish refugee actress (she's just fled from performing Brecht in Nazi Germany); the financier and his friends attend a production of *Coriolanus* just as his empire appears to be toppling and an authoritarian right-wing government threatens to take over France.

But Resnais's and Semprun's Stavisky is just not a very interesting figure. He's a romantic actor, a luxury lover, living on credit, a self-made man in every sense. But what he represents to the film's authors is never clear. We're told at various times that he embodies the corruption of a society and a period and that he has the cure for current ills, that he is a megalomaniac suffering from a slowly evolving brain disease and that he is the very life force itself; that he fought against his times but his death marks the end of an era. Yet his activities in dramatic terms are as coarsely described as those of another mountebank in a similar and earlier satire on bourgeois society, Wedekind's *The Marquis of Keith*. Indeed, this Stavisky often seems like that old American standby, the lovable con-man who brings a little light into his victims' drab lives.

What the picture does not do is use the Stavisky affair to make any larger comment upon the drift of twentieth-century life, or capitalist society, or even human gullibility. In fact it does rather less for its scandal of the Thirties than A. E. Ellis's highly imperfect play *Grand Manoeuvres* did for the Dreyfus case at the National Theatre last year.

For some odd reason, the chief political burden of the piece falls upon another Russian Jewish emigré, Leon Trotsky, who was living in France at the time and was the victim of the right-wing, anti-semitic explosion that followed in the wake of Stavisky's death. There are links made between the two—a secret policeman investigates both Trotsky and Stavisky, a German girl encounters and is intrigued by both, and at the end, when the blame is placed on the financier for having created the mood that led to Trotsky's deportation, it is suggested that the Communist leader, had he remained in France, might have played some vital role in keeping the French Right at bay. The argument here is a mixture of the naive and the disingenuous, and one's ultimate impression of the film is of an immense gap between the sophistication of its technique and the commonplace simple-minded notions it purveys.

David Robinson writes about the second week of Cannes in tomorrow's Times.

Charles Boyer, Jean-Paul Belmondo and Francois Perier put on the style

Brassneck

BBC 1

Leonard Buckley

No man, the poet said, is an island. But people can be distinctly insular. When Alfred Bagley hitched North after the war to his birthplace and set about building a property empire he thought he could get a bridge across to the local community. After all, he was soon invited to become a freemason. But the wheeler-dealers of local business and politics simply saw him as a possible gangplank to their own survival. Everyone's lifelines became entangled as he prospered and brought his nephew up to join him. But in terms of each man's self-interest it was still Taiwan and mainland China.

This saga of the Bagley family by Howard Brenton and David Hare was set across 30 years and orchestrated into the changes of the times. But it was a saga of local corruption, too. If it had a fault it was that it attempted too much. In throwing the whole case of rotten eggs at us it left us little time to examine a single one. Its characters, too, were sometimes real-life people and sometimes just images of their decadent society. But it made glorious television.

From the absurdities of a masonic initiation to the horrors of a hired-dress wedding, from the skeleton in the next man's cupboard to collapse in the criminal dock, we were given buttonholing stuff. The dialogue was icily apposite. Mike Newell's directing used hackneyed tricks but used them to great effect. And the cast in Graeme McDonald's production knocked you sideways one by one, from Paul Dawkins as dour Alfred and Jeremy Kemp as his determined nephew to Peter Howell as a Tory hypocrite, David Daker as a left-wing opportunist and Susan Penhaligon quite stealing the show as just the junior Bagley bitch.

These and the rest of the large cast will be remembered in this sizzling indictment of our times. But so, too, will the mixture it presented. We had Galsworthy and we had Priestley. But in the end, when the characters became symbolic and the setting stylized, the whole affair was Brechtian, too.

Theatre Upstairs to be closed

The Royal Court Theatre faced bankruptcy by Christmas if it had not been decided to close the Theatre Upstairs from mid-August, a decision announced yesterday by the joint artistic directors "with immense regret". This and other economies, including some staff cuts, will save an estimated £90,000, the figure by which the Arts Council's grant of £172,500 falls short of the English Stage Company's requirements.

The closure is intended to be a temporary measure. It is conceivable that the theatre will be open in the new year.

Going to ground in Greenwich Village

The Haunted Host
Almost Free

Irving Wardle

Jay, who does most of the talking in Robert Patrick's duologue, came to Greenwich Village to write, paint, dance and act, and is available for engagements as a writing, painting, dancing actor. That sets his biography and his style: defeat, armour-plated behind the wit of the homosexual ghetto.

With my small knowledge of New York, I have met several Jays, all witheringly funny and totally unreachable. This piece sets out to reduce the type to an individual and to show how he became that way.

Mr Patrick's Jay is haunted by the memory of the beautiful Ed, a would-be writer who picked his brain for ideas and then killed himself without giving anything in return. Brooding on this act of psychic theft, Jay has gone to ground in his decrepit apartment, consigning the telephone to the trash can, keeping high on drugs and music, conversing with the shade of his beloved parasite; and finally, living up to the title when Ed's double walks through the matchwood door hoping to be shown the town.

The newcomer, Frank, is an Iowa innocent with a play in his pocket, and Jay (partly to oblige a friend who wants Frank disposed of) licks his lips and proceeds to make a meal of him, turning his naive questions inside out and completing every friendly gesture with a poisonous sting.

Frank's honest bewilderment gives way to resentment, but by now he is stuffed with pot and benzedrine and no match for Jay's annihilation of his play, nor for his mad scientist exits, and return in shades and a billowing lemon peignoir. "You always win", the victim explodes. "That", Jay says, "is because I know it's a game".

From the play it again appears that the author of *Kennedy's Children* is not a plot man. The ghost of Ed never becomes a living stage presence, nor is there any real sense that Jay is acting out a revenge for the past. Structurally, the play does not move; and Jay remains as alien as his menagerie of freaks and ghouls. But in terms of dialogue and attitudes, it is a dazzling local variation on the ancient routine of the healthy straight man and the wounded clown.

With much restraint, I shall refrain from quotation, though the sight of Joe Pichette (Jay) slapping Ned van Zandt on the face and then recoiling with the aggrieved query "Don't you people ever shave?" may give an idea of the pace of John Chapman's production. Not many writers can compress climax and anti-climax into a single gesture. The two American actors cling to their parts as if to second skins, and Mr Pichette's performance is a *tour de force* equal to anything now on view.

Esterházy Baryton Trio

Purcell Room

Paul Griffiths

If it had not been for Prince Nicholas Esterházy nobody would now remember the baryton; and if it had not been for Haydn nobody would now remember Prince Nicholas Esterházy.

Haydn wrote scores of pieces for his patron to play on the instrument, which is rather like a viola da gamba with zither attachment. The "zither" strings reinforce the amiably whining tone of the baryton, and they can be plucked independently. It is even possible to produce both plucked and bowed tones together, though with some difficulty, as Riki Gerardy, the baryton-playing member of the Esterházy Trio, demonstrated in a Bach transcription of his own.

However, the ensemble's main purpose is to perform Haydn's trios for baryton, viola and cello, three of which they included in Wednesday's programme. In all of them Haydn deferred to his master in giving the baryton a predominantly solo part, and one of no great technical difficulty. Also the pieces are brief, so that extended thematic working is out of the question.

Given these limitations, the trios could hardly be great Haydn, but they were still worth hearing for their many attractive ideas, not least those with plucked baryton sounds in No 64 in D, and their variety of blend and balance.

Such variety was again a principal feature of Stephen Dodgson's trio for the same instruments, perhaps the first baryton music to have been composed for almost two centuries. Freed from the need to flatter one player of the three, Mr Dodgson was able to explore the possibilities of the medium more extensively, and he has done so in music of some charm.

The first movement, marked Sinfonia, is the most texturally adventurous of the three, but perhaps the plaintively modal prelude is the most successful in its invention of music appropriate to this long-silent instrument.

Northern Sinfonia

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison

The Northern Sinfonia nearly always made a good well-balanced sound on Wednesday, particularly in Mozart's B flat Symphony K319, which their conductor, Uri Segal, shaped quite firmly. Perhaps the Andante was a bit inconclusive in comparison with the opening allegro, but I liked the way he unified the several different sorts of gesture Mozart juxtaposes in the Minuet.

Supposedly, the symphony is always a weighty form, yet the sprightly finale to K319 could hardly make a sharper contrast with the C minor seriousness of the Serenade K388. It was very like Mozart, however, to take a form of entertainment music like the serenade and turn it into something quite different, as if to disconcert his contemporaries. The first movement received an expressive performance from the Northern Sinfonia's oboes, clarinets, bassoons and horns, taking much advantage from the agitated dotted rhythms and poignant oboe phrases.

There follows a beautiful Andante, then a Minuet full of contrapuntal learning: one can imagine other composers introducing such canonic devices, but not carrying them off with Mozart's suave perfection. The performance of the latter movement was nice and clear, making sure we got the point, but the Finale, a set of variations, was less immaculate. It still emerged as music of extraordinary intensity, however, especially for a work that was supposed to provide mere entertainment.

We returned to the concert's opening key of B flat for the last work, the Piano Concerto K456. The first movement is considerably less dramatic than the Serenade, but has an agreeably long development section. Fou Ts'ong was highly accomplished at the keyboard, yet his tone, in the outer movements at least, was too hard and unyielding for this acutely human music. Mr Segal was also accompanied with undue alacrity, so that the music seemed too hard-driven.

Ravel evening

St John's, Smith Square

Alan Blyth

To hear Mahler's seventh and Ravel's complete *Daphnis and Chloë* on successive evenings is to marvel at the fact that two such vastly different masterpieces, whose only possible likeness is the use of a huge orchestra, could be written so close to each other and yet inhabit such entirely different worlds. Roderick Brydon and the Chelsea Opera Group chorus and orchestra, were just as willing and ardent advocates for the Ravel on Wednesday as Foster and the RPO had been for Mahler the evening before.

Mr Brydon, who likes nothing more than a big, succulent score to work on, had in this, the third of three performances in different centres, completely identified himself with the work's balance between classical repose and ecstatic sensuousness, and, more mundanely, judged textural matters to a nicety, no easy matter in St John's.

The Nocturne, mysterious and luring, the luscious yet sad dance of Chloë before the overweening Bryaxis, and the incandescent dawn music, where the wind surpassed themselves, were just the most individual moments in a wholehearted, warming account, and the Danse Générale gave no territory to professional performances. Like all the greatest ballet scores, it obviously benefits from being heard without its accompanying action, and complete.

L'Enfant et les Sortilèges, in COG's centenary tribute to Ravel, may not have seemed on quite the same level of achievement because we have been spoilt by many well-characterized performances over the past few months, none more than that directed by Boulez. Mr Brydon's reading suffered little by comparison, but the playing was not acute as it had been in the first half. The work itself was as endlessly fascinating as ever, Ravel in his tarter, wittier vein.

COG has often been adept at spotting the rising star and Dinah Harris may well be one. Her *soprano leggiero* was marvellously precise and darting in The Fire's music, fey and distant (as it should be) as the Princess. Alexander Oliver was a predictably zany Arithmetic. Richard Jackson and Anthony Ransome contributed successfully in the baritone and bass roles, and Rosanne Creffield had one exquisite phrase as the Squirrel. Marilyn Minns's Child was nearly pathetic at the end, but not naughty enough at the beginning.

Bach Choir

Festival Hall

Stephen Walsh

Three British choral works made up Wednesday's concert by David Willcocks and the Bach Choir, ending with *Belshazzar's Feast* by "Britain's most distinguished senior composer", as the programme combatively described Walton.

The other two pieces, by Iain Hamilton and William Mathias, were both new to London and both significant. It was brave programming and deservedly successful.

Hamilton's *Te Deum* is characteristically austere, but not so fibrous as his instrumental works. An impressionistic vision of Venice as described in *Childe Harold* ("throned on her hundred isles") lends the music presence, though at the cost of any real growth, the work being static and monumental except for two or three short episodes for solo wind. The chorus ponders mesmerically on a handful of related chords, supported on piles of heavy brass and percussion.

Not surprisingly the audience warmed less to Hamilton's score than to Mathias's *This Worlde's Joie*, which, though twice as long, covers more familiar ground and in a bright, exuberant way. It belongs to that seemingly endless sequence of cyclic cantatas about spring, rebirth and resurrection which began (I think) with Britten's *Spring Symphony* and which that brilliant work still supplies with a steady flow of vicarious ideas.

Mathias's debt to Britten is considerable but not exclusive. He taps a rich vein of English twentieth-century medievalism, from Vaughan Williams to Birtwistle. Even Britain's most distinguished senior composer figures.

The excuse is a truly spectacular outpouring of melodic and colouristic invention, and at length a telling multi-layered treatment of the actual moment of rebirth (though the very end is disappointing). Wherever Mathias gets his ideas, he certainly knows how to make them his own and, not less important, how to make them work in performance.

Technically *This Worlde's Joie* is a sparkling achievement, with few obvious faults beyond an excessive reliance on pedal points: and it got the performance it deserved, with lively solo contributions from Janet Price, Kenneth Bowen and Michael Rippon, and vigorous playing by the New Philharmonia.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Latin sounds of the Seventies

Most English people are inconsistent, and often uncertain, in their pronunciation of the Latin words and phrases that are commonly used in everyday speech. Is *nisi* pronounced nī'sī, for instance, or nē'sē? Is Newton's book the *Principia* or the *Prinkipia*? And having got it wrong, do we say mē'a cŭl'pa or mā'a cōōl'pa? (The phonetic scheme used in this article is that of *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English*, where the long vowels are those in mate mete mite mote mute moot, the short vowels are those in rack reck rick rock ruck rook, and the unmarked vowels are indeterminate; and where ār rhymes with mare and ēr with mere. It is explained in detail in a note following the Preface to the dictionary.)

The confusion has come about because the old 'English' pronunciation of Latin (referred to here as ELP or E), which followed the developing pronunciation of English and which was taught in most English schools and universities up to the end of the nineteenth century, was replaced early in the present century by a 'Reformed' Latin pronunciation (RLP or R). The chief difference between the two is that the vowel sounds of ELP were changed in RLP to forms which were believed to be similar to those spoken in ancient Rome. Thus Latin ā ē ī ū and ae rhyme in ELP with mate mete mite ruck and mete respectively; whereas in RLP they rhyme approximately with bah mate mete rook and mite.

As a result of this change many Latin words and phrases used in English—especially those more often read than said—have changed or are changing from ELP to RLP in ordinary speech. For instance most people reading out the *fecit* attached to an artist's signature are likely to say fāk'ĭt (R), not fēs'ĭt (E); while for *a fortiori* both ā forshiōr'ī (E) and ah fortiōr'ē (R) may be heard. On the other hand some Latin words are still said in ELP, either because they have remained familiar in that form (ELP ăd infinīt'um, not RLP ăd infinēt'ōōm), or because the ELP and RLP forms are approximately the same (as in ăb'sit ŏm'ĕn). But although the most familiar Latin words are the ones least likely to be heard in RLP, very few are never so pronounced; and the process of change, which is continuing, seems likely to alter most of the old pronunciation in the end.

The process is not a simple one, however, because the colloquial RLP which is replacing ELP in English speech is itself altered from the strict RLP used by latinists, being affected in various ways by ELP (which is itself inconsistent) and by other anglicisms. For instance Latin *v* is usually pronounced in colloquial RLP as English v, not as w; the terminal *-s* in words such as *dies* is voiced (-z, not -s); *c* and *g* are sometimes softened before *e* or *i* (s- j-, not k- g-); the syllables *er*, *ur* (which in strict RLP are ār, oor), and terminal long *-a*, are usually pronounced as indeterminate vowels; and such forms as dĭx'ĭt, pōst and vŏx are preferred to strict RLP dēx'ĭt, pŏst and vōx.

There is the further complication that the italianate pronunciation of church latin (CLP or C) occasionally affects RLP. Thus *pace* (ELP pā'sē, RLP pahk'ā) is often pronounced pahch'ā, perhaps by analogy with CLP requiēs'căt in pahch'ā; and the CLP rhyming of Latin *ae* with mate, and forms such as grahts'iah for *gratia* (ELP grā'shĭă, RLP graht'ĭa), are sometimes heard. Another curiosity in our pronunciation of Latin is the use of răshŏnahl' for *rationale* (ELP răshĭōnāl'ē, RLP rătĭōnahl'ā), no doubt in the mistaken belief that the word is French; compare the common pronunciation bănahl' for the English word banal (bān'al or băn'al).*

Oddly enough the pronunciation given for the four hundred or so Latin words and phrases in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English* (5th edition 1963 and later impressions) is still ELP, which is *suppressio veri* if not *suggestio falsi*. It therefore seems worth while to offer the following list of Latin words and phrases which are commonly used in English, with their various pronunciations and with an attempt to say which are the forms most usually heard. I am not suggesting that particular pronunciations are right or wrong (although it may be argued that a right pronunciation is one used by a majority of educated people); the list is intended to be descriptive, not prescriptive.

The *first column* of the list gives the Latin words and phrases in their ordinary spelling, marked with E pronunciations taken from the *Oxford English Dictionary*, with a few supplementary guides to pronunciation in parentheses. The *second column* gives the RLP and CLP forms, with changes of spelling where necessary. In cases where the R form is becoming established, the inexact RLP of everyday speech is recorded; but where ELP is still usual, RLP is given in a slightly less colloquial form. The *third column*—which is an admittedly crude and tentative description of a complex situation—indicates which pronunciations appear to be most commonly used today by educated English speakers.

Philip Gaskell

* For the history of Latin pronunciation in England, see W. S. Allen, *Vox latina*, Cambridge 1965; L. P. Wilkinson, *Golden Latin artistry*, Cambridge 1963; and F. Brittain, *Latin in church*, Cambridge 1934. Professor Allen and Mr Wilkinson have kindly helped me in the preparation of this article, as have Professor E. J. Kenney, Mr and Mrs H. J. Easterling, Lord Adrian and Mr N. J. Ray.

ELP (E)	*RLP (R), CLP (C)*	*usual form*
ăb init'io (-shĭō)	-tiō (R)	E
ăb'sĭt ŏm'ĕn	(R as E)	E, R
ădēs'tē fĭdēl'ēs (-z)	ădēs'tē fidāl'āz (R)	R
ăd hŏc	(R as E)	E, R
ăd infinīt'um	infinēt'ōōm (R)	E
ăd lĭb'itum	-ōōm (R)	E
ăd naus'ĕăm (naw-)	now- (R)	E
ā fortiōr'ī (-sh-)	ah fortiōr'ē (R)	E or R
ăg'nus dē'ī	ăg'nōōs dā'ē (R), ahn'yōōs dā'ē (C)	R or C
ăl'ma māt'er	mah'ter (R)	E or R
ăl'ter ĕg'ō	ĕg'ō (R)	E or R
Ang'lice (ăng'glisē)	-kā, -sā (R)	R
ăn'nō aetāt'is sū'ae (ē-, -ē)	ītaht'is sōō'ī (R)	R
ăn'nō Dŏm'inī	dŏm'inē (R)	E or R
ăn'nus mīrāb'ilis	mērahb'ilis (R)	R
ăn'tē mĕrid'ĭĕm	mĕrēd'ĭĕm (R)	E
ā pŏstēriōr'ī (or -ēr-)	ah pŏstĕriōr'ē (R)	E or R
ā priōr'ī	ah priōr'ē (R)	E or R
ăq'ua rēg'ĭa (-kw-, -j-)	rāg'ĭa (-g-) (R)	E
ăq'ua vīt'ae (-kw-, -ē)	vēt'ī (R)	R
ăv'ē ātque vāl'ē	ăv'ā, vāl'ā (R)	R, or ahv'ē, vahl'ē
Bēāt'us, Bēāt'a	bāaht'ōōs, bāaht'a (R)	R
bĕnĕdic'ĭtē	-dĕk'ĭtā (R), -dĕch'ĭtā (C)	E
bŏn'a fĭd'ē, fĭd'ēs (-z)	bŏn'a fĭd'ā, bŏn'a fĭd'āz (R)	E
căr'ĭēs (-z)	kăr'ĭāz (R)	kăr'ĭz
cās'us bĕll'ī	kahs'ōōs bĕl'ē (R)	R
căv'ĕăt ĕmp'tor	kăv'ĕăt (R)	R
cēt'ĕris păr'ĭbus (s-)	kāt'ĕrēs păr'ĭbōōs (R)	R
cĭrc'a (serk'a)	kĕrk'a (R)	E
cōd'ĕx	(R as E)	E, R
cŏllĕctān'ĕa	kŏlĕktahn'ĕa (R)	E
cŏm'pŏs mĕn'tĭs	kŏmp'ŏs (R)	E
cŏn'fer	(R as E)	E, R
crēd'ō	krād'ō (R)	E or R
cuī bŏn'ō (kī)	kōōē' bŏn'ō (R)	R
cŭm grān'ō săl'is	kōōm grahn'ō săl'ĭs (R)	R
cŭrrĭc'ŭlŭm vīt'ae (-ē)	kōōrik'ōōlōōm vēt'ī (R)	curriculum E vitae R
dē făc'tō	dā (R)	E or R
dē'ī grā'tĭa (-shă)	dā'ē graht'ĭa (R), graht'siah (C)	R or C
dē jūr'e (jōōr'ī)	dā yōōr'ē (R)	E or R
dēl'ē	dāl'ā (R)	E or R
dēlĭnĕāv'ĭt	dālĭnĕah'vĭt (R)	R
dē nŏv'ō	dā nŏv'ō (R)	dā nŏv'ō
Dĕ'ō vŏlĕn'tē	dā'ō vŏlĕn'tā (R)	R
dē prŏfŭnd'īs	dā prŏfōōn'dēs (R)	R
dēsīdĕrāt'um	dāsīdĕraht'ōōm (R)	R
dē'us ĕx māch'ĭnā (-k-)	dā'ōōs ĕx mahk'ĭna (R)	R, but măshēn'a
dī'ēs īr'ae (-z, -ē)	dē'āz ēr'ī (R), dē'āz ēr'ā (C)	R or C
dī'ēs nōn (-z)	dē'āz nōn (R)	R
dŏm'ĭnus illūmĭnāt'io mē'a (-shĭō)	-ōōs ilōōminaht'ĭō mā'a (R)	R
dōn'ō dĕd'ĭt	(R as E)	E, R
dram'ătĭs persōn'ae (-ē)	persōn'ī (R)	R
Ĕc'cē Hŏm'ō (ĕk'sĭ)	ĕk'ē hŏm'ō (R)	R
ēdĭt'ĭō prĭn'cĕps (-shĭō, -s-)	ādĭt'ĭō prin'kĕps (R)	E or R
ēmĕr'ĭtus	āmĕr'ĭtōōs (R)	E
ĕrg'ō	(R as E)	E, R
ĕtcĕt'ĕra	ĕt kāt'ĕra (R)	E
ĕt sĕquĕnt'ēs (-z)	sĕkwĕnt'āz (R)	R
ĕx cathĕd'ra	kăthĕd'ra (R), kahth'ĕdrah (C)	E, R or C
ĕxcrēt'a	ĕxkrāt'a (R)	E
ĕx'ĕăt	(R as E)	E, R
ĕxĕmp'lī grā'tĭa (-shĭa)	ĕxĕmp'lē graht'ĭa (R)	R
ĕx'ĭt, ĕx'ĕunt	ĕx'ĕōōnt (R)	E or R
ĕx ŏffĭ'cĭō (-shĭō)	ŏffĭk'ĭō, ŏffĭs'ĭō (R)	E or R
ĕx pōst făc'tō	(R as E)	E, R
făcēt'ĭae (-s-, -shĭē)	făkēt'ĭī (R)	E
faec'ēs (fēs'ēz)	fīk'āz (R)	E
fēc'ĭt, fēcēr'ŭnt (-s-)	fāk'ĭt, fākār'ōōnt (R)	R
fēstīn'a lĕn'tē	fāstēn'a lĕn'tā (R)	R
fī'ăt	fē'ăt (R)	E or R
Fĭdē'ī dēfēn'sor (or fĭd'ē)	fĭd'ĕē dāfĕn'sor (R)	E or R
fĭd'us Achāt'ēs (ăkāt'ēz)	fēd'ōōs ăkaht'āz (R)	E or R
flŏr'uĭt (-ōō-)	(R as E)	flŏr'ōōĭt
fōc'us (-k-), fōc'ī (-s-)	fŏk'ōōs, fŏk'ē (R)	E; or fŏk'ī
foet'us (fē-)	foit'ōōs (R)	E
fŏns ĕt ōrĭ'gō (-z)	ōrē'gō (R)	R
gēn'ĭus lŏ'cī (j-, -s-)	gĕn'ĭōōs lŏk'ē (g-) (R)	genius E loci R
glōr'ĭa pāt'rī	păt'rē (R), paht'rē (C)	R or C
hīc jac'ĕt (jă'sĕt)	hēk yăk'ĕt (R)	R
hŏnōr'is caus'a (kaw-)	kowz'a (R)	R
ĭbĭd'ĕm	ĭb'ĭdĕm (R)	R
ī'dĕm	(R as E)	E, R
ĭd ĕst	(R as E)	E, R
imprĭmāt'ur	imprĭmaht'er (R)	E or R
imprīm'ĭs	imprēm'ēs, or -ĭs (R)	R
ĭn ăbsĕn'tĭa (-shĭa)	-tĭa (R)	E or R
incūnāb'ūla (or -năb'-)	inkōōnahb'ōōla (R)	E
ĭn ĕxtĕn'sō	(R as E)	E, R
ĭn ĕxtrēm'ĭs	ĕxtrām'ēs (R)	E
ĭn flăgrăn'tē dēlĭc'tō	flahgrăn'tē dālĭk'tō (R)	E
ĭn'fra	(R as E)	E, R
ĭn lŏc'ō părĕn'tĭs	lŏk'ō (R)	E or R
ĭn mĕd'ĭās rēs (-z)	mĕd'ĭahs rāz (R)	R
ĭn mĕmŏr'ĭam	mĕmŏr'ĭam (R)	E
ĭn prŏp'rĭa persōn'a	prŏp'rĭa părsŏn'a (R)	E or R
ĭn sĭt'ū	sĭt'ōō (R)	sĭt'ū
instăn'ter	(R as E)	E, R
ĭn'ter ăl'ĭa	ăl'ĭa (R)	E or R
invĕn'ĭt	invăn'ĭt (R)	R
ĭn vīn'ō vēr'ĭtās	vĕn'ō vār'ĭtahs (R)	R, but vār'ĭtās
ĭn stăt'ū pūpĭllār'ī	stăt'ōō pōōpilah'rē (R)	stătū pūpilah'rē
ĭp'sĕ dĭx'ĭt	(R as E)	E, R
ipsĭss'ĭma verb'a	vărb'a (R)	E
ĭp'sō făc'tō	(R as E)	E, R
lār'ēs ĕt pĕnāt'ēs (-z, -z)	lăr'āz, pĕnaht'āz (R)	E or R
Lătĭn'ē	lătēn'ā (R)	R
lĭtĕrār'um dŏc'tor	lĭtĕrahr'ōōm (R)	E or R
lĭtĕrāt'ĭm	lĭtĕraht'ĭm (R)	E or R
lŏc'ō cĭtāt'ō (sĭ-)	lŏk'ō kĭtaht'ō (R)	R, but sĭ-
lu'sus nātūr'ae (lōō-, lū-; -ē)	lōō'sōōs nahtōōr'ī (R)	E or R
măg'num ŏp'us	măg'nōōm ŏp'ōōs (R)	E or R
māt'er	maht'er (R)	E or R
mātēr'ĭa mĕd'ĭca	mahtēr'ĭa (R)	E
mē'a cŭl'pa	mā'a kōōl'pa (R)	E or R
mĕmĕn'tō mŏr'ī, mŏr'ī	mŏr'ē (R)	E or R
mĕmŏrăbĭl'ĭa	(R as E)	E, R
mĭnūt'ĭae (-shĭē)	mĭnōōt'ĭī (R)	E
mĭscĕllăn'ĕa	mĭskĕlahn'ĕa (R)	E
mŏr'ēs (-z)	mŏr'āz (R)	E or R
mūtāt'ĭs mūtăn'dĭs	mōōtaht'ēs mōōtăn'dēs (R)	mūtaht'ĭs mūtăn'dĭs
nēm'ĭnē cŏntrădīcĕn'tē (-s-)	năm'ĭnē kŏntrahdĕkĕn'tē (or -s-) (R)	R
nē plūs ŭl'tra	nā plōōs ōōl'tra (R)	R, but plūs
nī'sī (in decree nisi)	nĭ'sĭ (R)	R, or nē'sē
nōl'ī mē tăn'gĕrē (-j-)	nōl'ē mā tăn'gĕrē (-g-) (R)	R
nŏn sĕq'uĭtur	nŏn sĕk'wĭter (R)	E or R
nŏt'a bĕn'ē	nŏt'a bĕn'ā (R)	nŏt'a bĕn'ā
nŭnc dīmĭtt'ĭs	nōōnk dēmĭt'ĭs (R)	R
ŏb'ĭĭt	ŏb'ĭĭt (R)	E or R
ŏb'ĭter dĭc'tum	ŏb'ĭter dĭk'tōōm (R)	E or R
ŏp'ĕrĕ cĭtăt'ō (s-)	kĭtaht'ō (R)	R, but s-
ŏp'us	ŏp'ōōs (R)	E or R
pā'cē (-s-)	pahk'ā (R), pahch'ā (C)	R or C
pār'ī păss'ū	păr'ē păs'ōō (R)	R
păss'ĭm	(R as E)	E, R
păt'er	păt'er (R), paht'er (C)	E, R or C
păterfămĭl'ĭās	păterfămĭl'ĭahs (R)	E or R
pĕccāv'ī	pĕkah've (R)	R
per ăn'num	(R as E)	E, R
per prō	(R as E)	E, R
persōn'a, — grāt'a	graht'a (R)	R
pĭnx'ĭt	(R as E)	E, R
plăcēb'ō (-s-)	plăkāb'ō (R)	E
pŏns ăsĭnōr'um (-z)	(R as E)	E, R
pōst mĕrĭd'ĭĕm	mĕrēd'ĭĕm (R)	E
pōst mort'ĕm	(R as E)	E, R
prī'ma fă'cĭē (-shĭē)	prē'mah făk'ĭā (R)	E; often fās'ī
prīm'um mŏb'ĭlĕ	prēm'ōōm mŏb'ĭlā (R)	R
prĭncĭp'ĭa (-s-)	prinkip'ĭa (R)	E or R
prō bŏn'ō pūb'lĭcō	bŏn'ō pōōb'lĭkō (R)	E
prō tĕm'pŏre	(R as E)	E, R
prŏx'ĭmō	(R as E)	E, R
pŭdĕn'dum	pōōdĕn'dōōm (R)	E
quā	kwah (R)	E or R
quĭd prō quō	(R as E)	E, R
quŏd ĕrăt dēmŏnstrăn'dum	dāmŏnstrăn'dōōm (R)	E
quō vād'ĭs	vahd'ĭs (R)	R
quŏd vĭd'ē	vĭd'ā (R)	R, or vĕd'ā
rār'a ăv'ĭs	rahr'a ăv'ĭs (R)	E or R
rătĭōnāl'ē (-shĭō-)	rătĭōnahl'ā (R)	răshŏnahl'
rēdŭc'tĭo ăd ăbsurd'um (-shĭō)	-tĭō, -ōōm (R)	R
rēgĭn'a (-j-)	rāgēn'a (-g-) (R)	E
rēg'ĭus (-j-)	rāg'ĭōōs (-g-) (R)	E
rĕquĭēs'căt ĭn pāc'ē (-s-)	pahk'ā (R), pahch'ā (C)	R or C
rĕx	(R as E)	E, R
rĭg'or mort'ĭs	rĭg'or (R)	E or R
rŭs ĭn urb'ē	rōōs ĭn oorb'ā (R)	R, but erb'ā
săl'vē	săl'vā (R)	R
săl vŏlăt'ĭlē	vŏlaht'ĭlā (R)	E
scĭl'ĭcĕt (sĭ-, -s-)	skĕl'ĭkĕt (R)	skĕl'ĭsĕt
scŭlp'sĭt	skōōlp- (R)	E or R
sĕdĕr'unt	sādār'ōōnt (R)	R
sīc trăns'ĭt glōria	sĕk (R)	E or R
sĭmplĭc'ĭter (-s-)	sĭmplĭk'ĭter (R)	E
sīn'ē dī'ē	sĭn'ā dē'ā (R)	E or R
sīn'ē quā nŏn	sĭn'ā quah nŏn (R)	E or R
stăb'ăt Māt'er	stahb'ăt maht'er (R)	R
stāt'us quō	stăt'ōōs (R)	E
stĕt	(R as E)	E, R
sŭb jū'dice (jōō'dĭsē)	sōōb yew'dĭkā (R)	E or R
sŭb rōs'a (-z-)	sōōb rōz'a (R)	E
sŭbpoen'a (-pēn-)	sōōbpoin'a (R)	E
sŭggĕs'tĭo făl'sī (-j-, -shĭō)	sōōgĕs'tĭō făl'sē (-g-) (R)	E, but fawl'sī
sū'ī gĕn'ĕrĭs (j-)	sōō'ē gĕn'ĕrĭs (g-) (R)	E or R
sŭpprĕs'sĭō vēr'ī	sōō-, vār'ī (R)	E, but vēr'ī
sūp'ra	sōōp'ra (R)	E
tăb'ūla rās'a (-z-)	tăb'ōōla rahz'a (R)	E or R
taed'ĭum vīt'ae (tē-, -ē)	tīd'ĭōōm vēt'ī (R)	tēd'ĭum vēt'ī
tē Dē'um laudām'us (-aw-)	tā dā'ōōm lowdahm'ōōs (R)	E or R
tĕ'rra fĭrm'a	(R as E)	E, R
ter'tĭum quĭd (-shĭ-)	tārt'ĭōōm, tert'ĭōōm (R)	E or R
tŏt'ĭēs quŏt'ĭēs (-z, -z)	-āz, -āz (R)	E or R
tū quŏ'quē	tōō kwŏk'wā (R)	E or R
ŭl'tĭmō	ōōl- (R)	E or R
ŭl'tra vīr'ēs (-z)	ōōl'trah vēr'āz, vĭr'āz (R)	E or R
ŭt sūp'ra, ĭn'fra	ōōt sōōp'ra, ĭn'fra (R)	E, but ōōt
vād'ē mēc'um	vahd'ā māc'ōōm (R)	E or R
vĕnīt'ē ădōrēm'us	vĕnēt'ā ădōrām'ōōs (R)	R
verb'um săpiĕnt'ī	vārb'ōōm, -ē (R)	R, but ver-
vī'a	vē'a (R)	E
vī'a mĕd'ĭa	vē'a mĕd'ĭa (R)	R
vĭc'e (vī'sē)	vĭk'ā (R)	E
vĭc'e vers'a (vī'sē)	vĭk'ā vārs'a (R)	E
vĭd'ē sūp'ra, ĭn'fra	vĭd'ā sōōp'ra, ĭn'fra (R)	E, but vĕd'ā
vĭd ĕlĭ'cĕt (-s-)	vĭdāl'ĭkĕt (R)	vĭdāl'ĭsĕt
vīv'ăt	vē'văt (R)	R
vīv'a vōc'ē (-s-)	vē'va vōk'ā (R)	vē'va vōch'ā
vŏx hūmān'a	hōōmahn'a (R)	hūmahn'a
vŏx pŏp'ūlī, dē'ī	pŏp'ōōlē, dā'ē (R)	R, but -ū-

Science report

Cancer: Spreading of secondary tumour cells

American biologists at the Salk Institute have developed a test-tube system that may help them discover what makes tumours spread. If cancer remained localized it could be treated surgically. What makes it so uncontrollable and dangerous is its ability to spread from the original tumour and lodge in vital organs elsewhere in the body.

The particular organ to which a tumour spreads, or metastasizes, is not chosen at random. Tumour cells that break loose and get into the bloodstream do not necessarily grow on the first tissue they meet. Some tumours are known to have a particular preference for certain tissues in which to form metastases. The purpose of the test-tube system devised by Dr Garth Nicholson and Dr Jeffrey Winkelhake at the Salk Institute was to discover what determines that preference.

They used cells from a type of skin tumour (a melanoma) which tends to metastasize in the lungs. The particular melanoma cells they used had been grown and selected for an even greater tendency than average melanoma cells to form lung metastases.

Dr Nicholson and Dr Winkelhake are specialists in the chemistry of the cell surface, so they looked in the melanoma cells for some property of their surface that might explain their predilection for lung tissue. The first question they asked was whether some chemical interaction between melanoma and lung cells simply made them more likely to stick together.

They tested that idea by mixing separated single tumour cells with single cells from healthy mouse tissues, and found that the tumour cells clumped together with lung cells much more readily than with cells from other tissues. Furthermore, the extent of the aggregation with lung cells of several different batches of tumour cells exactly paralleled their ability to form lung metastases in live animals.

So one factor determining where secondary tumours form is the chemical affinity between the tumour cell and the tissue in which it lodges. In their experiments, they also found that although lung tissue consists of several types of cell, tumour cells seem to aggregate equally easily with all lung cells. That implies that all lung cells have a common molecule on their surfaces different from those on the surface of any other cell. Dr Nicholson and Dr Winkelhake hope to identify those molecules by further experiments along the lines of the one they have just reported.

But the problem is too complex to be solved merely by identification of the surface molecules which determine adhesion. For instance, tumour cells may often collect in the lungs, without necessarily forming metastases. Clearly other factors are involved in deciding whether metastases can grow there. The most important contribution of Dr Nicholson and Dr Winkelhake may have been to work out a test-tube system for looking at metastases, so that at least some of those factors can be identified.

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Church news

Appointments:

The Rev D. T. Bottley, curate of St Matthias's, Burley, diocese of Ripon, to be Vicar of St John the Baptist, Owlerton, diocese of Sheffield.

The Rev T. V. Cook, curate of St Buryan's, diocese of Truro, to be Vicar of the Ilketshalls, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

The Rev P. A. M. Gompertz, curate of St John's, Yeovil, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Vicar of St Giles's, Northampton, diocese of Peterborough.

The Rev F. E. W. Martin, curate of St James's, Kidbrooke, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of St John's, Peckham, same diocese.

The Rev E. Pickersgill, Vicar of Ecclesfield, diocese of Sheffield, to be Vicar of Burton Pidsea with Humbleton and Elsternwick, diocese of York.

The Rev T. Tyndall, Vicar of Sherwood, diocese of Southwell, to be priest-in-charge of St Michael and All Angels', Bishop Wearmouth, diocese of Durham, and Rural Dean of Wearmouth.

Diocese of Exeter

The Rev P. M. Allcock, priest-in-charge of Luppitt and Monkton, to be Rector of Okehampton with Inwardleigh.

The Rev V. Campbell, Chaplain of the Ascension, Selly Oak, diocese of Birmingham, to be Team Vicar of the St Aubyn, Devonport Team Ministry.

The Rev P. H. Symons, Vicar of Woolacombe, to be Vicar of Kingsteignton.

The Rev T. P. Vokes-Dudgeon, Vicar of St Marychurch and prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, to be prebendary emeritus of Exeter Cathedral.

The Rev H. G. Whitty, curate of Cockfosters, diocese of London, to be Team Vicar of the Exe Valley Team Ministry.

Graduations at RAF, Henlow

Air Vice-Marshal C. M. Gibbs, Director-General of Personal Services, was the reviewing officer yesterday at the graduation of No 293 Course, Blue Squadron, from the Officer Cadet Training Unit, Henlow, Bedfordshire.

The Sword of Merit was presented to Pilot Officer W. J. Bird, and the Sash of Merit to Pilot Officer H. D. Watts. The British Aircraft Corporation Trophy for the best all-round performance on the course went to Flying Officer P. J. Baker. Pilot Officer D. W. K. Hammatt received the Professional Studies Prize. The Overseas Students' Prize was awarded to Pilot Officer M. K. S. Al-Said of the Sultan of Oman's Air Force.

Others graduating were:

General duties branch (pilots): Flying Officer M. Parvin (Mansfield Sherwood Hall G Tech S); Pilot Officers W. J. Bird, BA (Heaton GS, Trinity C, Cambridge); M. A. Chapman, BSc (Woodcote City Sec S, Durham Univ); P. Newstead (Thorne GS); R. R. W. Adcock (Hollyfield S); M. G. C. Allen (Abingdon S, Loughborough U of Tech); J. D. Badrick (Steyning GS); C. M. I. Barker (Downside S, City of London Poly); D. R. Bonsaver (Wintringham GS, Sheffield Univ); C. R. Burdess (Wolsingham GS, Bingley C); J. D. Burrey (Brockenhurst GS, Southampton C of Tech); J. E. Clark (George Watson's C); J. H. Dickinson (King Edward VI S); D. T. Hardmore (Launceston C); A. M. Lucas (Slough GS); P. J. McGahan (St Joseph's C); M. A. R. E. Pickett (Boston GS); M. A. Packham (Poole GS); P. J. Stevens (Whitchurch HS, Univ C Swansea); T. J. Thomas (Reigate GS); A. P. Thurley (Boys' GS, Cambridge); A. I. Whiston (Wyndham C, King's C, Northumberland); H. M. Williams (Bournville GS).
General duties branch (navigator): Pilot Officer B. L. Trood (Sutton HS).

WRAF
General duties branch (ground): Pilot Officers D. W. K. Hammatt (Thomas Bennett Comp S); M. J. Sands (Ramsey GS); H. D. Watts (Carisbrooke HS).
Supply branch: Pilot Officer J. Gess (Mary Erskine S, Edinburgh C of Comm).
Secretarial branch: Pilot Officer A. T. Reeves, BA (Haywards Heath GS, Sheffield Univ); J. L. Ward (The Grove S, St James' Sec S).
Education branch: Flying Officer J. G. Watts, BA (Nicholas Chamberlaine S, London Univ).
Catering branch: Pilot Officer J. I. Wright (Levenshulme Girls' HS, Hollings C).

RAF
General duties branch (air loadmasters): Flying Officer D. R. Applegard (N Leamington Sec Mod).
General duties branch (air electronics officers): Flying Officers A. D. Cooper (Price's GS); A. F. Nelson (Uddingston GS).
General duties branch (ground): Flying Officers I. Arnold (Hitchin GS); P. J. Baker (K Edward VI S, Bath Tech C); P. D. Cross (Ilford Co HS); B. E. Culmer (Bromley GS); A. R. Smith (Hensley Sec S). Pilot Officers D. S. Arkieson (Ottershaw S); M. C. Campbell (King's S, Devon, Camborne C); P. Currell (Roundwood Park S); I. C. Gillis (Abingdon S); G. A. Preston (Prince Wm Comp); A. R. Ramsay (Camphill HS).
Engineer branch: Flying Officers S. L. Glening (West Buckland S); P. J. Heath (Orchard St Sec Mod B). Pilot Officers J. F. Bradley, BSc (St Joseph's HS, R. Gordon's Inst of Tech); A. Mewes (Chester-le-Street Deanery, Newcastle upon Tyne Poly).
Supply branch: Pilot Officer A. J. R. Davenport (Woodbridge S).
Secretarial branch: Flying Officers S. Blackburn (Gotham City Mod S); P. Campion (St Wilfrid's Sec S); A. R. McEwan (St John's Sec S); P. R. Watson (Grove Sec S). Pilot Officers G. I. August, BA (Epsom C, King's C London); G. C. A. Copping (Rutland C); R. C. Dalziel (Colchester RGS, Portsmouth Poly).
Medical secretarial branch: Flying Officer J. D. Arnold (Great Barr Comp S).

Jamaica Defence Force
Pilot branch: Lieutenant T. R. Chuck (Campion C, Jamaica); Second Lieutenant R. P. Williams (Wolmers S, Jamaica).

Sultan of Oman's Air Force
General duties branch (pilot): Pilot Officer M. K. S. Al-Said (Tollington GS).

LEGAL NOTICES

also on pages 12 and 13

No. 001699 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of G. A. SYKES & CO. Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.
Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 15th day of May 1975, presented to the said court by Sir William Burnett & Company (Timber) Limited, whose registered office is situate at Nelson House, Sopers Road, Cuffley, Hertfordshire, Timber Merchants, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 9th day of June 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
BRABY & WALLER 2/3 Hind Court Fleet Street London EC4 Solicitors for the Petitioner.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June 1975.

No. 001688 of 1975.
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of MONSEIGNEUR GRILLS Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.
Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 13th day of May, 1975, presented to the said Court by Cyril Margolis of 56 Green Lane, Edgware, Middlesex, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2 on the 9th day of June, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
VICTOR MISHCON & CO., 125 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6QP, Solicitors for the Petitioner.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the after of the 6th day of June. 1975.

No 001669 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of EARLBRIDGE INVESTMENTS Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.
Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 14th day of May 1975 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 9th day of June 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June 1975.

No. 001721 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of CANPRI Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.
Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 16th day of May, 1975, presented to the said Court by Canpri Limited of 177 Regent Street, London, W.1, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at The Royal Courts of Justice Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 9th day of June, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
D. J. FREEMAN & CO., 9 Cavendish Square, London, W1M 9DD, Solicitors for the Petitioner.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June. 1975.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967, and In the Matter of H. H. REALISATIONS Limited (Formerly: Horizon Holidays Limited) (In Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at The Chartered Insurance Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, 1975, at 11 a.m. to be followed at 11.15 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.
Dated this 15th day of May, 1975.
F. STANSIL, M. A. JORDAN, Joint Liquidators.

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1967 and In the Matter of DEANGRADE Limited Registered Office and Business Address: Randol House, Clayton Wood Close, West Park, Leeds.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 19 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, on 30th May 1975 at 12 noon for the purpose mentioned in Section 294 et seq of the said Act.
Dated this 19th day of May 1975.
By Order of the Board. P. J. KENDRICK, Director.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and In the Matter of ELECTROMATIC WASHING MACHINE CO. Limited (In Liquidation).
Notice of Meeting
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 5 and 7 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, on Wednesday the 11th day of June, 1975 at 12 noon for the purpose mentioned in Section 299 of the said Act.
Dated this 14th day of May, 1975.
O. N. MARTIN, Liquidator

No 008090 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of A PLATFOOT Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.
By order of the High court of Justice dated the 14th day of March 1975 I, RICHARD EAGLESFIELD FLOYD Chartered Accountant of 444, Salisbury House, London Wall, EC2M 5UT in the City of London have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company.
Dated this 15th day of May 1975.
R. E. FLOYD Liquidator

In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948 In the Matter of VIDEOFUSION Ltd.—In Liquidation.
I, JOHN ALBERT FREEMAN, Chartered Accountant of 8 Manchester Road, Bury, do hereby give notice of my appointment as LIQUIDATOR in the above matter by order of the High Court, dated 15th January, 1975.
JOHN A. FREEMAN, Liquidator.
Dated 19th May, 1975.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001516 of 1975.
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of AGDONPORT Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.
Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 1st day of May, 1975, presented to the said Court by Wondersigns Limited whose registered office is situate at Stockingswater Lane, Brimsdown, Enfield, Middlesex, Sign Manufacturers, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 9th day of June, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
BRABY & WALLER, 2/3 Hind Court, Fleet Street, London, EC4A 3DS, Solicitors for the Petitioner.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June, 1975.

No. 00767 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of MORSYN DEVELOPMENTS Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.
Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 7th day of March, 1975, presented to the said Court by Kleinwort Benson Limited whose registered office is situate at 20 Fenchurch Street in the City of London, Trustee of the Vauxhall and Associated Companies Pension Fund, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL, on the 9th day of June, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
BISCHOFF & CO., City Wall House, 79/83 Chiswell Street, London, EC1Y 4TJ, Solicitors for the Petitioner.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June, 1975.

No. 001720 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the matter of KYBO PROPERTIES Limited and in the Matter of the companies Act, 1948
Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 16th day of may 1975, presented to the said Court by Kybo Properties Limited of 177 Regent Street, London, W.1, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 9th day of June 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
D. J. FREEMAN & CO. 9 Cavendish Square, London, W1M 9DD. Solicitors for the Petitioner.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June 1975.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and In the Matter of TRITON (INSURANCES) Limited (In Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, 1975, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.
Dated this 19th day of May, 1975.
O. N. MARTIN, Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. AQUARIUS ADVERTISING Limited.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at The Londoner Hotel, Welbeck Street, London, W.1, on the 4th day of June, 1975 at 12.00 midday for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
General and Special Forms of Proxy are enclosed herewith. Proxies to be used at the Meeting must be lodged at the Offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situate at 13 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8JL not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 3rd day of June, 1975.
Dated this 20th May, 1975.
By Order of the Board, MALCOLM M. PREVER, Director.

No 002931 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of S. J. ALDER (BRENTFORD) Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.
By order of the high court of Justice dated the 9th day of April 1975 I, RICHARD EAGLESFIELD FLOYD Chartered Accountant of 444, Salisbury House, London Wall, EC2M 5UT in the City of London have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITH a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.
Dated this 15th day of May 1975.
R. E. FLOYD Liquidator

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967, and In the Matter of COVINGTONS (CONTRACTORS) Limited (In Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that MEETINGS of the MEMBERS and CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of June, 1975, at 3.15 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. respectively, for the purposes mentioned in Section 299 of the said Act.
Dated this 16th day of May, 1975.
M. J. LONDON, Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTIC

No. 001700 of 19
In the HIGH COURT o Chancery Division Compa In the Matter of R. (PLUMBING & HEATING and in the Matter of The Act, 1948.
Notice is hereby give PETITION for the WIND the above-named Compa High Court of Justice 15th day of May, 1975, the said Court by B. C Limited whose registere situate at Osborne Road Heath, Surrey, Plumbers and that the said Petition to be heard before the C at the Royal Courts Strand, London WC2A 2 9th day of June, 1975 creditor or contributory Company desirous to sup pose the making of an O said Petition may appear of hearing, in person counsel, for that purp copy of the Petition nished by the undersig creditor or contributory Company requiring su payment of the regulate the same.
BRABY & WALLER Court, Fleet Str E.C.4. Solicitor Petitioner.
NOTE.—Any person to appear on the hearin Petition must serve on, post to, the above-nam writing of his intentio The notice must state t address of the person, the name and address and must be signed by firm, or his or their any) and must be se posted, must be sent sufficient time to reach named not later than fo the afternoon of the June, 1975.

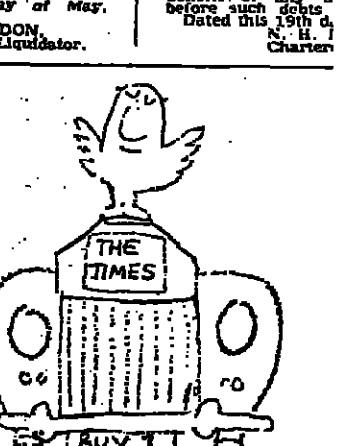
No. 00667 of
In the HIGH COURT Chancery Division Com In the Matter of E (BELGRAVIA) Limited Matter of The Companie
Notice is hereby gi PETITION for the WIN the above-named Com High Court of Justice 27th day of February sented to the said Co wort Benson Limited tered office is situate church Street in the Ci Trustee of the Vauxha ciated Companies Pensi that the said Petition be heard before the C the Royal Courts of Ju London, WC2A 2LL or of June 1975, and an contributory of the s desirous to support o making of an Order Petition may appear a hearing, in person or sel, for that purpose; the Petition will be fu undersigned to any cr tributory of the s requiring such copy o the regulated charge fo
BISCHOFF & CO House, 79/ Street London Solicitors for t
NOTE.—Any perso to appear on the heari Petition must serve o post to, the above-na writing of his intenti The notice must state address of the person, the name and addres and must be signed b firm, or his or thei any) and must be posted, must be se sufficient time to re named not later than the afternoon of the 6 1975.

No. 001676
In the HIGH COUR Chancery Division C In the Matter of LONDON Limited an of the Companies A
Notice is hereby PETITION for the W the above-named C High Court of Justi 14th day of May to the said Court b DOUGLAS of 52 Bl bury in the County that the said Petitio be heard before th at the Royal Cou Strand, London WC 9th day of June creditor or contribut Company desirous oppose the making the said Petition ma time of hearing in p Counsel for that copy of the Petitio nished by the und creditor or contribu Company requiring payment of the regu the same.
MESSRS BOWE MAN, 2A Bicester, Oxo
NOTE.—Any pers to appear on the said Petition must s by post to the abov in writing of his int The notice must sta address of the perso the name and addre must be signed by th or his or their sol and must be serve must be sent by p time to reach the later than four o'cl noon of the 6th da

No. 230 o
IN the GUILDF COURT in bankrupt HESSEY-WHITE E LANDS HOUSING In the matter of Notice issued on 1975.
To RICHARD HE 9 Rectory Close, ford, Surrey.
Take notice that NOTICE has been IS YOU in this Cour lands Housing Trus St. Mary Street, Court has orde publication in the and in The Times n issuing of the Bankruptcy Notice to be good and suf the said Bankrupt you.
The Bankruptcy inspected by you c this Court.
Dated this 16th d By the GUY PR
Strick & Bellingl cess Way, Swan Solicitors.

LONDON AND CO TIES GROUP Limi tion
Notice is hereby undersigned liquida named company pr should be made tories of the said utive share incenti paid shares of 24 that he has summo the committee of company to be h House, 81 High WC1, on the 4th da at 3 o'clock in obtain their sanctio call.
Each contributor meeting and be he communication in liquidator or the committee of inspe ence to the intende
A statement show of the proposed cal for which it is obtained on applica dator at his offic Templar House, 8 London, WC1.
A. T. CHEEK Receiver an

HALLMAC ASSOCI ING Limited and The Companies Ac
Notice is hereby CREDITORS of Company, which is wound up, are before the 23rd da to send in their f surnames, their ad criptions, full par debts or claims, an addresses of thei any), to the unde Harvey Russell, of London W1, the said Company, and by notice in writi Liquidator, are, their Solicitors, t prove their debts o time and place as in such notice, or they will be exc benefit of any d before such debts
Dated this 19th d N. H. Charter



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55 mins. With 2 acres, a fine country hse. with private in high ground and open southerly views. Conversion orm s/c annexe. House: 4/5 beds, bath, lounge 20ft x ing rm., study, hall, cloaks, kit., utility, sun lounge. nexe of 2 rms. and bath. Dble. gge., greenhses. Lightly in. of 2 acres. Offers invited. 48 Park St., Camberley.

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High Wycombe Office, Tel. 21234

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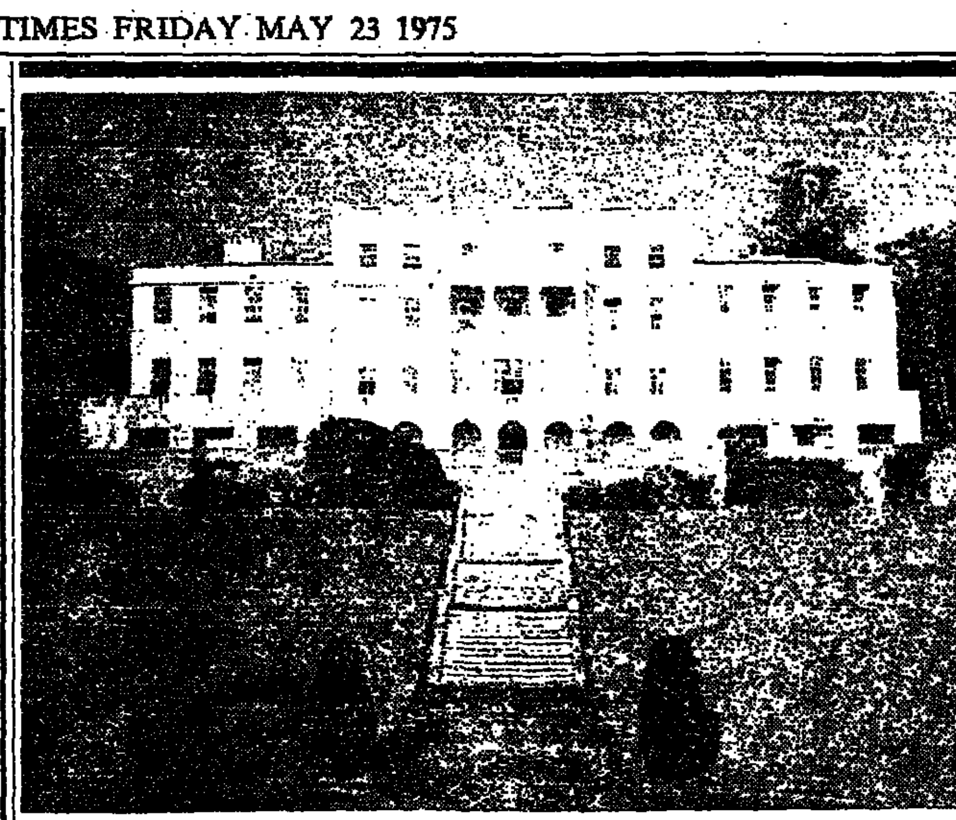

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Residential property

Space and peace at a price

Many country homes are on the market awaiting the buyer who can muster the price in return for the space and peace of rural surroundings. The size of many of the properties and the removal of tax relief on second mortgages make them *potentially permanent* homes rather than weekends from urban rigours.

At the grander end of the market Strutt and Parker are offering the elegant, white elevations of Linton Park, a Georgian house near Maidstone, Kent. The house stands in 43 acres and the price is by private treaty.

Built about 1740 and described by the agents as extremely well preserved, *Linton* Park includes eight bedrooms, six reception rooms, garage *and stables and landscaped* gardens. A tree-lined avenue leads to the house.

The Old Prebendal House at Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, provides an example of early sixteenth-century Cotswold architecture for £90,000. John Foxe, the martyrologist, lived in the house in the middle of the century and it often became the residence of distinguished churchmen.

The interior, five main bedrooms, a bedroom suite, outbuildings and a staff or relatives' wing, has many open stone fireplaces and beamed ceilings. The exterior includes a very old wistaria. The agents are Chamberlaine-Brothers and Edwards.

At West Liss, near Petersfield, Hampshire, Hillary and Co and Strutt and Parker are jointly offering Berrygrove House for £58,500. The house has been put up for sale by Mr Robert Harwood, the novelist and playwright. It dates from the eighteenth century and is based on a curate's house. One of the unusual features of the garden is a tumulus which, according to local legend, is a Viking *burial* mound.

John German and Son are asking £65,000 for a listed *Regency manor house in Wiltshire*. The Old Manor, at Aldbourne, near Marlborough, has *seven acres of ground and two* cottages.

The property would suit a *buyer interested in riding because* it has a stable yard, seven loose boxes and a tack *room*.

The Old Rectory, at Fairstead, Terling, Essex, is on *Lord Rayleigh's estate*. The building has sections thought to date from the fifteenth *century and was once used as* an archdeaconry. Most of the house was built in the Georgian period. The five acres of ground includes a heated swimming pool and tennis court. Savills are asking £100,000, which includes a cottage. The price is £85,000 without the cottage.

Fryerning House, also in Essex, is a nineteenth-century home that includes up to eight bedrooms. It is to the north of Ingatestone, between Chelmsford and Brentwood. Savills are asking £90,000, but two cottages are available, which would increase the price. The grounds, which stretch over 18 acres, including woodland, were featured in a national magazine.

At the lower end of the market there are some unusual properties available. Finn-Kelcey, Collier and Ashenden are selling a converted oast house at Pluckley, near Ash*ford*, Kent. The three-bedroom building was converted 20 years ago and is centrally heated and double glazed. The price is £22,750.

Fancy Hall, at Buntingford, Hertfordshire, is a combination *of styles which include the use* of both brick and flint. Sworder Jennings are asking more than £15,500. The house has four bedrooms.

The Old School House, at Woolstone, near Faringdon, Oxfordshire, has planning permission for conversion into a house with three bedrooms. At present the building comprises a lobby and schoolroom. The Victorian school is being sold at auction next month by Hobbs and Chambers.

By a Staff Reporter

SUSSEX COAST

BASTON LODGE, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA
Only few minutes walk from seafront.
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PROPERTY WANTED

Anderton & Son
Australian family seek 4-bed hse. in Sutton area. Up to £40 p.w. for 1 yr. American couple seek luxury flat/house up to £50 p.w. for 6 months/1 yr. Many others seeking properties in Croydon and surrounding areas, part Surrey/Kent. If you have a suitable *property please* phone, write or call. Usual commission required
27-29 BRIGHTON ROAD,
SOUTH CROYDON.
01-686 7941 (5 lines)

WANTED
LONDON OR ENVIRON
HOUSE OR FLAT
furnished or unfurnished
Are you a fastidious owner seeking equally fastidious couple to look after your house and pay a modest rent for approximately six months?—Box 2403 M, The Times, or phone 0272 844433.

SOUTH FRANCE COAST, or very near, wanted to buy small villa. Payable US dollars.—Street (04584) 2608.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SUEZ CANAL "MELANPUS" and "AGAPENOR"
It is expected that these vessels will shortly be released from entrapment in the Suez Canal. At the request of the Salvage Association *representing* the majority of cargo the vessels are being taken to Trieste to discharge there. Owners of cargo not already represented by the Salvage Association are advised to instruct The Salvage Association, Lloyd's Buildings, London EC3M 7HU, to represent them also or to communicate with The Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association Limited if they wish to take delivery direct from the vessel at Trieste on the giving of appropriate average guarantees and deposits. If *appropriate instructions are not* received by time of arrival of the vessels in Trieste the present Owners of the vessels as agents of necessity will instruct the Salvage Association to dispose of cargo having value for the account of whom it may concern.

GRENAIR GROUP Ltd. (in liquidation).
The above company, whose Registered Office is Broom Grange, Broom, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, went into Liquidation on 13th February, 1975. PETER C. TAYLOR, C.A., of 25 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, has been APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR. All Creditors who have not already submitted proofs of debt are requested to send them to the Liquidator at 25 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, not later than 30th June, 1975.
PETER C. TAYLOR, C.A.
Liquidator.
25 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh EH3 6QS
16th May, 1975.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
The 146th Annual General Meeting of the Society for 1974 will be held at the Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, BIRMINGHAM B3 2DA, at 11.00 am on Friday, 27th June 1975, to receive and adopt the annual report and financial statement for 1974, and any approved motion, notice of which shall have been sent to the Executive Director at the Causeway, Horsham, Sussex RH12 1HG, not later than Thursday 5th June 1975. Applications for admission cards by members and subscribers who are not members (who will be accommodated with separate seats) should be made to the Executive Director, RSPCA, Causeway, Horsham, Sussex RH12 1HG.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY
The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF GOVERNORS will be held at Audley House, 300 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, on Thursday, June 12th, 1975 at 3.30 p.m. 1. To receive the reports of the Committee and auditors.
2. To elect the Treasurer, Committee, Auditors and Legal Advisors for the ensuing year.
3. To confirm Miss M. King and Mr. J. Sykes to the Committee.
H. J. DOWNES, T.D.
Secretary.
Croydon. 01-654 3977.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charities—1. Ellen Reardon 2. Kinderley Trust 3. The William Andrew Annuities (i.c.w. the Solicitors Benevolent Association)
Scheme for the general re-organisation of the Charities Ref: 208878 A1-L1.
The Charity Commissioners propose to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.
Objection and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

CROFTERS COMMISSION NOTICE
THE CROFTERS (SCOTLAND) ACT 1955 AS AMENDED BY THE CROFTERS (SCOTLAND) ACT 1961 AND THE LAW REFORM (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968
Notice is hereby given in terms of the above Acts that DONALD BLACK who was tenant of the croft at 4 Ballygrundle in the parish of Lismore and Appin and County of Argyll died in June 1973.
Any person who claims to be entitled to succeed in the croft tenancy is requested to lodge a claim not later than 23 June 1975 with the Secretary, Crofters Commission, 4/6 Castle Wynd, Inverness, IV2 3EQ.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME which includes provision for making a declaration of redundancy in respect of, and for the demolition of the parish church of the parish of Holy Trinity and St Peter, South Wimbledon in the diocese of Southwark.
A copy of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at 234 The Broadway, South Wimbledon SW19 1SB (c/o The Reverend R Lewis). Any REPRESENTATIONS should be sent in writing to the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, SW1P 3JZ, so as to reach them not later than 27 June, 1975.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME which contains provisions for the appropriation of the remains of the redundant church at Burleston to use as a monument and its sale for such use.
A copy of the draft Scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at The Vicarage, Puddletown, Dorchester. Any REPRESENTATIONS should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ to reach them not later than 27 June 1975.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Edward James Swann for Pensions.
Scheme for the regulation of the Charity.
Ref: 214079-A1-L1.
The Charity Commissioners propose to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.
Objection and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—(1) Charities administered in connexion with the Solicitors Benevolent Association (2) The Charity of Harold Inns Cutler. Schemes including appointment of trustees.
Ref: 208878-A1-L1.
The Charity Commissioners propose to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above and may also be seen at that address.
Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

PASTORAL MEASURES 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME which contains provision for the appropriation of the redundant church known as Dogmersfield Old Church to use for residential purposes.
A copy of the draft Scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at All Saints Church, Dogmersfield, Hampshire. Any REPRESENTATIONS should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than 27 June, 1975.

Appointments Vacant also on page 25

PROPERTY APPOINTMENTS

INTERESTING POST WITH HOUSING ASSOCIATION
An expanding Housing Association in Kensington offers new appointment.
Experience of housing management would be an advantage.
General administrative experience, a sense of responsibility and an understanding of the problems of underprivileged families are required.
It would involve the claiming *of grants, subsidies, mortgages*, etc., from the G.L.C. and the Housing Corporation.
The work is varied and full of human interest.
Salary negotiable between £2,000-£2,800. Non-contributory pension scheme. 4 weeks holiday a year.
Applications to:
General Secretary,
Harding Housing Association,
5, Hogarth Place,
London, S.W.5.
(marked personal)
Telephone: 01-370 3117 or 3118.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Lancaster
LECTURESHIP IN PSYCHOLOGY
Applications are invited for a further post, and possibly two posts, in the Department of Psychology from 1 October 1975 or as soon thereafter as may be arranged. Most areas of Psychology will be considered. *Salary on the scale* £2,118-£4,896 plus threshold payments.
Further details may be obtained (quoting reference L.880/A) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster, LA1 4YW to whom applications (five copies), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 16 June 1975.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES
Applications are invited from suitably qualified men and women *for a* NEW *post of* STAFF TUTOR in ART, starting on 1 September, 1975. Salary and conditions of appointment as for University lecturer.
Salary will be on the scale £2,118-£4,896 per annum with threshold payments and superannuation.
Further particulars from the Registrar and *Secretary, Old* Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, to whom applications (3 copies), naming three referees, should be sent to arrive not later than 13 June, 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER
IN CERAMIC PETROLOGY (ARCHAEOLOGY)
Applications are invited for the post of Experimental Officer in Ceramic Petrology within the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton. The appointment is a three-year one, starting in October, 1975, supported by the Department of the Environment, in order to undertake the examination of pottery from designated archaeological sites in England. Salary on scale £1,809-£3,246 plus threshold payments. Applications and a brief curriculum vitae should be sent to Mr C. W. L. Swann, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH quoting reference T. 536/R.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN SURFACE PHYSICS
Applications are invited for two Research Fellowships in the Department of Physics for work on Surface Physics projects supported by the Science Research Council and aimed at improving understanding of electron spectroscopy at crystal surfaces. Applicants should hold a PhD in Physics or related subject. The appointments will be for two years with a starting salary up to £2,247 (plus £250 threshold payments) with USS.
(a) AN EXPERIMENTAL FELLOWSHIP under the direction of Dr T. E. Gallon involving measurement on solid surfaces using the techniques of X-ray and ultra-violet photoelectron spectroscopy, Auger spectroscopy and electron diffraction. Experience of photoelectron spectroscopy would be an advantage but is not essential.
(b) A THEORETICAL FELLOWSHIP under the direction of Dr J. A. D. Matthew involving calculations of the effects of inner core holes on valence or conduction electrons. Experience in the theory of electronic states in solids or atomic and molecular theory would be an advantage.
Three copies of applications, naming two referees and stating which post is being applied for, should be sent by 30 June to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD. Please quote reference number 1 6043.

Ring 01-837 3311

In the High Court of Justice

CHANCERY DIVISION

MR. REGISTRAR DEARBERGH

IN THE MATTER OF THE RESPECTIVE COMPANIES SPECIFIED IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE SCHEDULE HERETO

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY AN ORDER OF THE COURT DATED THE 15TH DAY OF MAY 1975 MADE IN THE ABOVE MATTERS THE COURT HAS DIRECTED SEPARATE MEETING

(1) the Creditors of each of the Companies named in the First column of the Schedule hereto (hereinafter called the Scheme Companies") (other than Alken Developments Limited) whose debts or claims as at the 17th May, 1974 would have been preferential under Section 319 of the above-mentioned Act had an Order to wind up each of the Scheme Companies been made on the said 17th May 1974 and, in the case of the said Alken Developments Limited, its Creditors who are preferential by reason of the appointment on the 8th July, 1974 of Maurice Isidore Eckman as Receiver of Queen's House, Queen Street, Cardiff (hereinafter called the Priority Creditors");

(2) the Creditors of the respective Scheme Companies at the said 17th May, 1974 (including Creditors in respect of contingent or prospective debts) other than:—

(a) in the case of any Scheme Company:—

(i) its Priority Creditors (to the extent of their respective debts or claims in respect of which they shall respectively be admitted to vote as Priority Creditors for the purposes of the Scheme of Arrangement hereinafter mentioned (the extent to which such respective debts or claims shall be so admitted being specified in the Statement hereinafter mentioned));

(ii) its Creditors (including Creditors in respect of contingent or prospective debts) who hold a security or securities by way of fixed charge over property of any one or more of the Scheme Companies (hereinafter called "the Secured Creditors") (to the extent in the respective sums in respect of which Secured Creditors shall for the purposes of this Scheme be respectively taken to be fully secured at the date of the first of the said Meetings (such sums being for such purpose as the same are respectively set out in Appendix III Column 3 of the Statement hereinafter mentioned));

(iii) its Creditors of the respective Scheme Companies (including Creditors in respect of contingent or prospective debts) who hold a Solicitors', unpaid vendors' or other lien or liens over property of any one or more of the Scheme Companies or who are garnishees (whether by order absolute or nisi) or who have the benefit of any charging order (absolute or nisi) or who at the date of the first of the said Meetings shall (otherwise than by fixed or floating charge) be entitled in any other way to security in respect of, priority to or rights in connection with any specific asset or assets of any one or more Scheme Companies or of, to, or in connection with the proceeds of sale thereof (hereinafter called "the Lien Creditors") (to the extent of the respective sums in respect of which the said Lien Creditors shall for the purposes of the said Scheme of Arrangement be respectively taken to be secured by lien or, as the case may be, to be entitled by Order or by way of security, priority or rights (such sums being for such purpose as the same are respectively set out in Appendix III Column 4 of the Statement hereinafter mentioned));

(iv) its Creditors remaining unpaid for such rates in respect of properties in the United Kingdom belonging to Scheme Companies as first became payable during the period from and including the 18th May 1974 down to and including the day upon which is held the first of the said Meetings (hereinafter called "the Interim Rate Creditors") (to the extent of the respective sums in respect of which the said Interim Rate Creditors shall for the said Scheme be respectively taken to be entitled as Interim Rate Creditors (such sums being for such purpose as the same are respectively set out in Appendix III Column 5 of the Statement hereinafter mentioned)); and

(b) in the case of any Part I Scheme Company, International Marine Banking Co. Limited as the holder of the Debentures described in the preliminary to the said Scheme of Arrangement and any assignee of the said Debentures or any of them or of any part of them or of any of them (hereinafter called "the Scheme Creditors"); and

(3) such of the Scheme Creditors as are not creditors in respect of goods supplied and delivered or services rendered to it on or before the said 17th May, 1974 or in respect of claims for breach of contract entered into on or before the said 17th May, 1974 but excluding all claims deriving from contracts for the sale or purchase of land or of shares, for the lending or provision of money, for the giving of any guarantees or indemnities, security or charges and excluding also any liability arising out of any contracts between the Scheme Companies or between any one or more Scheme Companies and Wilstar Securities Limited (in liquidation) (such Creditors being or including those named in Part II of the list marked "2" enclosed with Part II of the Statement hereinafter mentioned of that Company (hereinafter called "the Non-Option Scheme Creditors") of each of the Scheme Companies (except as indicated in the Second Column of the said Schedule))

to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving with or without modification, a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between each of the Scheme Companies and (i) its said Priority Creditors (if any) (ii) its said Scheme Creditors and (iii) its said Non-Option Scheme Creditors (if any) and that such Meetings will be held at The Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London, W.C.1 on the respective dates and at times specified in the Third Column of such which respective dates and at which place times all the said Creditors are requested to

Any person entitled to attend the said Meetir copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement F and copies of the Statement required to be furn to Section 207 of the said Act at the offices of Cork Gully & Co., 19 Eastcheap, London, E offices of the undermentioned Solicitors at the tioned below during usual business hours on than a Saturday, Sunday or Public Holiday) p appointed for the said Meetings.

The said Creditors may vote in person at s Meetings as they are entitled to attend or th another person, whether a Creditor of the Com or not as their proxy to attend and vote in th

It is requested that forms appointing proxies Messrs. W. H. Cork Gully & Co. of 19 Eastc E.C.3 not less than 48 hours before the times the said Meetings but if forms are not so lo *be handed to the Chairman at the Meeting at* to be used.

By the said Order the Court has appointed J Cork or failing him **Gerhard Adolf Weiss** or I **Martin Iredale** or failing him **David John Free** Chairman of each of the said Meetings and h Chairman to report the results thereof to the *The said Scheme of Arrangement will be sub* sequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 23rd da
D. J. FF
9 Ca
Lor

THE SCHEDULE BEFORE REFERRED TO

Name of Company and Number of Proceedings	*Class of Creditors of the Company as Defined in the said Scheme of Arrangement*	*Date and Time of Meeting*
PART I		
ALBERT COURT PROPERTIES LIMITED No. 001277 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 12 noon.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.
ALFRED HUGHES AND COMPANY, LIMITED No. 001278 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Albert Court Properties Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 12.30 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

ALKEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED No. 001279 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 12.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Alfred Hughes and Company, Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June 1975 at 12.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
CLIVE DAVIES (DEVELOPMENTS) LIMITED No. 001280 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 12.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Alken Developments Limited shall have *been concluded or adjourned.*
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 12.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 12.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 1 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

DULHAVEN ESTATES LIMITED No. 001282 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 1 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Clive Davies (Developments) Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 1 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
FERN PROPERTIES LIMITED No. 001283 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 1 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Dulhaven Estates Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 1 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 1.30 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

FRESHDELL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED No. 001284 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 1.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Fern Properties Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 1.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June 1975 at 1.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.
LANDGATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED No. 001285 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 1.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Freshdell Developments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 1.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 1.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 2 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

J. A. MARTIN & SONS LIMITED No. 001286 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 2 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Landgate Investments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 2 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
MARLION ESTATES LIMITED No. 001287 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 2 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of J. A. Martin & Sons Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 2 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 2 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned

NOT BEFORE 2.30 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

METROPOLITAN PROPERTY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED No. 001288 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 2.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Marlion Estates Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 2.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 2.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.
METROPOLITAN PROPERTY HOLDINGS LIMITED No. 001289 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 2.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Metropolitan Property Developments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 2.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 2.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 3 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

MONOPOLY INVESTMENTS LIMITED No. 001290 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 3 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Opti Creditors of Metropolitan Property Holdir shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 3 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 3 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Schem shall have been concluded or adjourned.
MOORGATE PROPERTIES LIMITED No. 001291 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 3 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Opt Creditors of Monopoly Investments Limite been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 3 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 3.30 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

PRIMEBROOK LIMITED No. 001292 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 3.30 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Op Creditors of Moorgate Properties Limite been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 3.30 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shal concluded or adjourned.
ROBIN DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION LIMITED No. 001293 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 3.30 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Op Creditors of Primebrook Limited shall concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 3.30 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shal concluded or adjourned.
VINCENT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED No. 001294 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 3.30 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Op Creditors of Robin Design & Construct shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 3.30 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shal concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 4 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

WELDAVALE PROPERTIES LIMITED No. 001295 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 4 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Op Creditors of Vincent Development Comp shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 4 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shal concluded or adjourned.
PART II		
ALSTONBRIDGE PROPERTIES LIMITED No. 001296 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 4 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Op Creditors of Weldavale Properties Limite been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 4 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shal concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June 1975 at 4 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme C have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 4.30 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED No. 001298 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 4.30 p.m thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Op Creditors of Alstonbridge Properties L have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 4.30 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shal concluded or adjourned.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PROPERTY HOLDINGS LIMITED No. 001299 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 4.30 p.m thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Op Creditors of Anglo-American Propert Limited shall have been concluded or ad
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 4.30 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shal concluded or adjourned.
ANGLO-CANADIAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED No. 001301 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 4.30 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Opt Creditors of Anglo-American Propert Limited shall have been concluded or adj
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 4.30 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 5 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

ANGLO-CANADIAN PROPERTIES LIMITED No. 001302 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 5 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Opt Creditors of Anglo-Canadian Investments L have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 5 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 5 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Schem shall have been concluded or adjourned.
ARLTADEAN LIMITED No. 001303 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 5 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Opt Creditors of Anglo-Canadian Properties Li have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 5 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 5.30 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

AVON COUNTY INVESTMENTS LIMITED No. 001304 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 5.30 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Opti Creditors of Arltadean Limited shall concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 5.30 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall concluded or adjourned.
BARNHILL PROPERTIES LIMITED No. 001305 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 5.30 p.m. thereafter as the Meeting of Non-Optio Creditors of Avon County Investments Lir have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 5.30 p.m. thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall concluded or adjourned.

continued on

SCHEDULE CONTINUED

LEGAL NOTICES

NOT BEFORE 6 p.m. 16th JUNE, 1975

Name of Company and Number of Proceedings	Class of Creditors of the Company as Defined in the said Scheme of Arrangement	Date and Time of Meeting
DLEY HOUSE ESTATES MITED 001306 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Barphill Properties Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 6 p.m. or so soon as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.
DLEY HOUSE INVEST-ENTS LIMITED 001307 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Bradley House Estates Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Monday the 16th June, 1975 at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 10 a.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

HTON PROPERTIES MITED 001308 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS (2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 10 a.m. Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 10 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
PAND INVESTMENTS MITED 001309 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 10 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Bushton Properties Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 10 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 10.30 a.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

NTRY MOTORS LIMI-ED 001310 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 10.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Cafpand Investments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 10.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 10.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.
YVIEW PROPERTIES IMITED 001311 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 10.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Chantry Motors Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 10.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 11 a.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

TYVIEW PROPERTY HOLDINGS LIMITED . 001312 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 11 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Cityview Properties Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 11 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
CKSPUR DEVELOPMENTS IMITED . 001313 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 11 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Cityview Property Holdings Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 11 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 11 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 11.30 a.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

CKSPUR INVESTMENTS LIMITED . 001314 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 11.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Cockspur Developments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 11.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 11.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.
NSORT MANAGEMENT LIMITED . 001315 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 11.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Cockspur Investments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 11.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 11.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 12 noon 17th JUNE, 1975

RINTH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED . 001316 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Consort Management Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
RINTH ESTATES LIMITED . 001317 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Corinth Developments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
RINTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED . 001318 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Corinth Estates Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 12.30 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

ORINTH SECURITIES (LONDON) LIMITED . 001319 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 12.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Corinth Investments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 12.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
ORINTH INVESTMENT GROUP LIMITED . 001320 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 12.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Corinth Securities (London) Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 12.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 12.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 1 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

DALMERE ESTATES LIMITED No. 001321 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 1 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Corinth Investment Group Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 1 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 1 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.
DAMARVILLE PROPERTIES LIMITED No. 001322 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 1 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Dalmere Estates Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 1 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 1 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 1.30 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

DAYTIME INVESTMENTS LIMITED No. 001323 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 1.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Damarville Properties Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 1.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
FIRST CITY INVESTMENTS LIMITED No. 001324 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 1.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Daytime Investments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 1.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 2 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

FREEWELL LIMITED No. 001325 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 2 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of First City Investments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 2 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 2 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.
FUSEDALE ESTATES LIMITED No. 001326 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 2 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Freewell Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 2 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 2.30 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

KILLIN & SONS (1953) LIMITED No. 001327 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 2.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Fusedale Estates Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 2.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
LANDGATE PROPERTIES LIMITED No. 001328 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 2.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Killin & Sons (1958) Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 2.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 2.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 3 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

MAGNUM HOTEL (MANCHESTER) LIMITED No. 001330 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 3 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Landgate Properties Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 3 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
MAYFOWL ESTATES LIMITED No. 001331 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 3 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors of Magnum Hotel (Manchester) Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975 at 3 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned

NOT BEFORE 3.30 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

MEERBROOK ESTATES LIMITED No. 001332 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 3.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Mayfowl Estates Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 3.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 3.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme of Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.
METROPOLITAN PROPERTY INVESTMENTS LIMITED No. 001333 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 3.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Meerbrook Estates Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 3.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 4 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

MONARCH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED No. 001334 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 4 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Metropolitan Property Investments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 4 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
MORONA ESTATES LIMITED No. 001335 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 4 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Monarch Developments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 4 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
OLYMPIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (LONDON) LIMITED No. 001336 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 4 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Morona Estates Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 4 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 4.30 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

PALAWAN ESTATES LIMITED No. 001337 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 4.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Olympia Industrial Development (London) Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 4.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
PORTGATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED No. 001339 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 4.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Palawan Estates Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 4.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 4.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 5 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

PROPERTIES UTILITY COMPANY LIMITED No. 001340 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 5 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Portgate Investments Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 5 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
SELINA ESTATES LIMITED No. 001341 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 5 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Properties Utility Company, Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 5 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
STARDALE SECURITIES LIMITED No. 001342 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 5 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Selina Estates Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 5 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 5.30 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

STERN FAMILY HOLDINGS LIMITED No. 001343 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 5.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Stardale Securities Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 5.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
THE BANNER INVESTMENT CO., LIMITED No. 001344 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 5.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Stern Family Holdings Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 5.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 5.30 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

NOT BEFORE 6 p.m. 17th JUNE, 1975

THE BRAINTREE MARKET HOUSE COMPANY LIMITED No. 001345 of 1975	(1) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of The Banner Investment Co., Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
TOWN AND METROPOLITAN PROPERTIES LIMITED No. 001346 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of The Braintree Market House Company Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned
WYNAG PROPERTIES LIMITED No. 001348 of 1975	(1) PRIORITY CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Non-Option Scheme Creditors of Town and Metropolitan Properties Limited shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(2) SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned.
	(3) NON-OPTION SCHEME CREDITORS	Tuesday the 17th June, 1975, at 6 p.m. or so soon thereafter as the Meeting of the Scheme Creditors shall have been concluded or adjourned.

Michael Foot, a leading anti-Marketeer, on the threat to our most precious institution

Putting Parliament at stake

Parliament (by which I mean, of course, the elected House of Commons stripped of all irresponsible encumbrances) is the institution which has played the central, liberating role in our history ever since Cromwellian or even Elizabethan times; no comparable institution certainly has shaped so continuously the life and society of any Western European state. It is the authority of our distinctive Parliament which is one of the stakes in the choice now before the people. Pro-Marketeers would argue more creditably if they admitted as much instead of apparently hoping that this supreme matter too may become lost in the same June haze in which they would obscure all else.

How Parliament will be effected, we are softly told, will depend on the inscrutable developments of the years ahead, on trial and error, on the pragmatic good sense of ourselves and our step-by-step-moving neighbours; so little need the chains imposed by the Treaties of Accession, Rome and Paris cut into our parliamentary shoulders. (Just try re-negotiating to get out of those same chains, by the way, and our vigilant Foreign Office will say the exact opposite from the start; but that's another story.) However, we now have an ounce of experience to set against all this molly-coddling rhetoric.

As prophesied by the anti-Marketeers during the debates on the EEC legislation, but even more speedily than might have been expected, the British parliamentary system has been made farcical and unworkable by the super-imposition of the EEC apparatus whenever the impingement has occurred. Some dozen debates on specific EEC topics have been universally and charitably described as a shambles, and the Leader of the House himself, a pro-Marketeer but an honest observer, has come near to the essential admission that the trouble is endemic in the situation. Sovereignty, as he said in his old-fashioned way, has passed.

But the point must be elaborated. The reason for both the novelty and the futility of these occasions is that the Minister answering at the Despatch Box in the debates is a quite different creature from any hitherto to be let loose on our parliamentary scene. Instead of being responsible, he is constitutionally irresponsible; instead of being required to answer, he is specifically required not to do so: his business is to circumvent any immediate challenge, sidestep any vote (an intrusion invalidated in advance in many cases, incidentally, by the European Communities Act 1972); in short, to *blur* by every available means the issue presented to the Commons by meddlesome MPs, so that time is allowed for the matter to be settled where the 1972 Act has decreed that it shall be—either in the bureaucratic meshes of the Brussels Commission or the secret or semi-secret law-*making process of the Council* of Ministers. This last unique and ineffable invention—a dumb legislature—must surely have been the touch of some *Laputan satirist seeking to cast* doubts on the whole contraption.

The truth is, the dismemberment of the British Parliament deriving from entry into the EEC has started. It will continue apace . . .

But, immediately, I may hear the interruption: ah well, what's so new about all that? Is it so new that ministers should dart and dodge and play for time or prevaricate? Indeed, but if this is the pro-Marketeers' defence of their freshly-imposed parliamentary frustration, the reply may be the more damning.

Ministerial evasion is not new, but the EEC system makes it respectable, obligatory, the only way to reconcile the parliamentary facade with the fact that the process of decision-making and law-making and the final say has been transferred elsewhere. And as the years pass, the substitution of evasion for responsibility, *as the essential principle of Ministerial conduct*, will cover an ever wider field of action.

Time and again it has been by direct, open and democratic challenge in the House of Commons that ministers have been brought to heel, governments overthrown, the course of history diverted and the rights of the people reasserted. The Norway debate in 1940 was the most notable occasion in our history when the nation itself was thus saved; but the lesser occasions are legion.

No one should be such a fool as to prophesy that memorable occasions will never recur. But the chances are reduced, the *possibilities are narrowed: in* other words, the parliamentary protection for the people is impaired, and perhaps fatally, by the fact that power is transferred. *More and more*, ministers will legitimately claim that Westminter must not, and cannot, impose limits on their entitlement to negotiate in Brussels.

And do the pro-Marketeers seek to interrupt again with the suggestion that these fears are fanciful, that Common Market issues are so much more often concerned only with trivialities, that the cessasion of power is still more theoretical than real? Indeed again; if that were true, and were likely to remain true for decades ahead, what would become of the Marketeers' more plausible plea that great decisions are to be made in Western Europe and that we should be present at the making? Ask the straight question—where *are* the great decisions to be made?—and the honest answer is: in non-elected institutions designed to be released from the control of individual parliaments. And remember further that parliaments (especially the British Parliament) can often define what are greater or lesser decisions better than Executive Ministers—Ship money or Juggernaut lorries are just two instances which leap to mind.

The truth is that the dismemberment of the British Parliament, the calculated acquiescence in the decline in its authority deriving from entry into the EEC, has started It will continue apace, until the British people call a halt. They *could do it, not painlessly* but with comparative ease and with other compensations, on June 5th; but whatever happens then I believe it will be done *sometime in some way when* they discover how far-reaching and all-embracing is the anti-democratic counter-revolution involved in EEC membership.

But again the pro-Marketeers may intervene, and this time *with more justice; there* is indeed a logical democratic alternative, embryonic in the Treaty of Rome, reasserted as recently as at the Paris summit meeting last December, enthusiastically proclaimed by the greatest of pro-Europeans, like Willy Brandt, underlined by the commitment to direct elections to a European Parliament in 1978—the establishment of economic and monetary union and the full panoply of a Federal state, answerable to democratic institutions.

I cannot here stop to argue the case against this dream or nightmare; the super-state of *the modern age, East and* West, does not appeal to me as an example to follow. However, few, I imagine, will contest that the Federal achievement would complete the process of the destruction of the British Parliament. In reality, long before then, we would so have encoiled ourselves in the coalition-system of the continent that any democratic wind, even a zephyr from Strasbourg, would be welcomed to relieve the suffocation.

After June 5, if the pro-Marketeers win, the fight to push us towards this Federal solution will be renewed on new terms; the Federatists will have logic and the sacred texts and much multi-national momentum on their side. Worst of all, the Jeffersonian case, the democratic case, against our modern, rampaging, ambitious, centralizing Alexander Hamiltons, will have been weakened, and, as in the case of the American Republic, it might be long before the genuinely democratic forces could regroup with success. However, perhaps it would be wiser still, at this exigent moment, if we looked to our own inheritance.

Whatever the outcome on June 5, historians looking back, and starting soon I believe, will be amazed that the British people were urged at such a time to tamper irreparably with their most precious institution; to see it circumscribed and contorted and elbowed off the centre of the stage. Perhaps never before, except in 1940 and those few momentous ensuing years, have we needed so sorely the consent and cohesion in the British community which the British Parliament at its best can enlist.

And yet, while we grapple with all the immediate overbearing problems of inflation, energy and democratic control *in their modern infinitely complex* forms, we are assured that we shall be stronger in doing so if we turn for salvation to institutions not our own, *never devised to suit us*, and not at all inspired from the sources which have so frequently given this country its renewal of democratic vigour.

It is as if in 1940 we had set fire to the place, as Hitler did with his Reichstag. Instead, let it not be forgotten that what Parliament did in 1940 was effectively to throw out one government and put in another. Once we are snugly and irremovably in the Market, that effective power will have been cast away.

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Only bold reforms can rekindle t faith of Tory voters

There is a story about a potential Tory parliamentary candidate who addressed the interviewing committee and concluded, "These are my principles, the principles of an honest man and a true Conservative; but if you don't like them they can easily be changed". *The story is a bit* too near the knuckle for comfort. The sad truth is that the Tory establishment had laterly become so obsessed with gaining office that it had lost sight of what office was for. It had allowed huge extra powers to be concentrated in government in *the complacent belief that this* did not matter because they were in safe hands, that is to say their own. At the same time, brandishing the slogan, "For all the people", it proceeded to forget its own traditional supporters in the lesser middle class and the aspiring working class. The natural Conservative "constituency" indeed is made up of those most vulnerable to severe inflation, and it was they who, by their abstentions, lost for the Conservative Party the two elections of 1974. I shall always remember a senior party official saying, "They have nowhere else to *go*"—that was *on the eve of the* Sutton bye-election!

Such an attitude favoured an organizational and marketing approach as opposed to an ideological and party-political approach to the political struggle. Instead of seeking, as Disraeli or Gladstone would have done, to sway the voters by appealing to their deepest instincts, it became a more hum-drum matter of simply getting out the vote. Unfortunately, and this is a truth that party bureaucrats will never grasp, without convictions and the fierce partisan loyalties with which they are associated, organization is helpless. By contrast, where the official (paid) organization is negligible, in Ulster, the Unionist Party voters have always rushed to the polls with such eagerness *that it was said that even the* dead turned out to vote, and there was sometimes danger that the number of voters would surpass the numbers on *the electoral register. Indeed,* Northern Ireland is one country where Burke's dictum that society is a compact between the living and the dead is literally true. The organizationally minded, who discount ideas, respond amicably to the notion that an election is essentially a marketing operation rather similar to that of launching a new detergent. That is why the public opinion pollsters have been regular and intensively employed to find out what policies are popular.

On the whole it is a good rule that the fewer principles a politician possesses the more keen his interest in public opinion polls. If you have no opinions yourself, but are expected to have some, you must shop around for other people's. Certainly there is a proper role for public opinion surveys; as aids to the presentation of policies in which the politicians actually believe, or to provide a warning to *the ideologues that certain* policies will run into heavy opposition. But the pollsters should not be allowed to become political mentors. If the *attitude of party leaders is* "Tell us where you want to go and we will lead you there".

CONSERVATIVE PARTY EXPENDITURE 1973/74		
Party headquarters		103,717
Expenditure on areas and constituencies		
Eleven area services and organizations	401,304	
Assisting and Organizing field activities	120,029	
Direct assistance to constituencies	131,740	
Miscellaneous services for constituencies	17,767	
Training agents	25,892	
Agents' central employment board	11,680	
		708,412
Publicity, Press and broadcasting		623,538
Conservative political centre		25,997
International		23,974
Research department (including market research)		300,532
Parliamentary services		34,584
National union		23,842
Swinton conservative college		45,139
General administrative expenditure		344,214
Total expenditure		2,133,949

party loyalties become something of an embarrassment.

So, just as the Playboy Club aims, or so I'm told, to provide sex without involvement, the Conservative Party set out to supply propaganda without conviction. This led in the first place to a great deal of preoccupation with the party's image. There was much concern based on opinion poll findings that Conservatives should "care" because they were commonly thought, as compared with Labour, to be less "compassionate". One could, of course, translate "less compassionate" as "less addicted to throwing the taxpayers' money around" though that particular contrast swiftly disappeared once the Conservatives got going in office. There was also the matter of building up the image of Ted Heath which apparently needed to be made warm and cuddly, a bleak undertaking if ever there was one! Indeed, looking back, the worst publicity decision, but one taken at an early stage, was to concentrate on the leader instead of on the team. For Mr Heath had neither the temperament nor the charisma for the star role. It would have been better, both for the party and for Mr Heath, if the Cameras had been more often aimed at *the supporting cast.*

Parties depend for their impact not only on pumping their message through the media but on backing up the efforts of their voluntary workess in the constituencies. Here, the main problem that has emerged is bureaucracy. It is no criticism of the many excellent people concerned to say that the Conservative Party administration is top heavy in modern conditions. With the present day's easy road, rail and air links, and with STD telephone dialling throughout the country what case can there be for having 11 area offices in England and Wales? For these absorb in unproductive desk work many of the best agents, besides occupying some valuable town centre properties, and cost around £½m a year. Yet despite this elaborate supervisory structure the voluntary organization in the constituencies is not what it was; the *Young Conservatives, in parti*cular, having declined dramatically from their peak in the 1950s when their then national chairman, Mr Peter Walker, *could truthfully claim that it* was the largest political youth organization in the free world.

Certainly one's impression *is that in the constituencies* the popular base of active workers has been shrinking in recent years, and that therefore the the organization—as perhaps in its *first census of constituency* views on the leadership—is in touch with an ever smaller, more unrepresentative, and, very unmagic circle of people.

*One response of the organi*zation men had been that there must be still more organization, and endless new ad hoc administrations to cater for specialized interests, eg, teachers, young wives, social workers, pavement artists perhaps! The effect seems to be not that the Conservatives infiltrate them but that they infiltrate the Conservatives, that in fact the party is made a sucker for pressure groups. In the same spirit there was an exercise eight years ago and recently revived called, "Project '67" (known to the irreverent as "Reject '68") by which all agents were given a demographic profile of their constituencies and exhorted to make their committees more representative. Yet it was far from obvious that the Conservative support in any particular constituency ought in any sense to correspond with its occupational distribution.

This whole "community politics" approach seems to me a formula for organizational chaos. It is particularly irrelevant at a time when the constituency associations are far from successful even in performing the elementary task of distributing the party's newspaper, *Monthly News* (a publication which outdoes *Pravda* in its slavish adherence to the party line) which all too often gets no further than the constituency office.

The Tory trades union organization is a result of an early version of the community politics idea (as well as the Tory Party's guilt complex) but not a happy one. People should join the Conservative Party as Conservatives not because they are Conservative trade unionists. Disraeli hated the institution of Conservative working men's clubs, but could not resist the prejudices of his time. There is less excuse for *us. The one thing which would* make a separate trades union organization sensible is the one thing the party forbids it to do, which is to participate in the *power struggle within the* union.

There is an urgent need for the Conservatives t their minds as to v stand for. They will this from the Res partment though it *good job servicing t* mentary committees duces documentary tions of the current based on the rather assumption that the tives have never don wrong. It is, ho equipped to do an *or philosophical thi* can this be provided committees which generate one-off pr related to other field

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Ulster's new language, by cynicism out of violence

"Ireland is the devil's place of worship". The motto is written in scrawling black crayon among graffiti added by the public to a collection of slogans and pictures on show in a Belfast art gallery.

Ulster's troubles have spawned thousands of wall slogans, messages, and a parois, often based on the violence, *which crackles over the securi*ty forces radio network or is murmured in the backstreets and bars.

The exhibition, organized by *the Arts Council of Northern* Ireland, includes a screen with a suitable supply of orange, green and white notepaper for comment, sectarian or neutral. Sometimes the cynicism and weariness of constant violence produce contributions like "Why worry. We will all be together for ever". A mask has been cut out from orange paper with "Wear this, and you will be OK".

A plea for peace has been stained with a ball-pointed "Taig", nickname for a Catholic. And an Orange supporter writes ominously, "There will be a united Ireland when God sees Fitt".

Outside in the city, the history of the troubles has been emblazoned across street walls with catch phrases. In many Republican areas informers are told, often in huge letters, "Touts will be shot". To add emphasis, "dead" is sometimes added and ominously underlined.

Both sides leave inscriptions of the group which claims to be in control. The legend on a wall lyricizes, "Abracadabra. When the moon comes out. You're bound to see the Provos about". On one of the roads to east Belfast an aerosol has written on a door: "You are now entering Protestant territory. We rule by the gu . . ." Did the paint run out, or did the writer bear personal witness to his testimony?

Initials "FTP" often sewn in jackets and left on walls tell the reader "F . . . the Pope". In the Village, a hard line Protestant area, bigotry has taken a giant step forward to produce "F... the next Pope".

In conversation a curious argot has grown up, sometimes innocent in content but threatening in intent. People used to be threatened that they would "make the final sacrifice" if they did not toe the line. These days, the offender will be told, "You will go for your tea". The term is thought to have originated with the extra curricula activities of a Protestant cafe in the city.

"Knee-capping", a popular punishment on both sides, now covers many areas of the anatomy, apart from the original bullet in the knee joint. Killings are sometimes described as a "knee-capping in the head". That may have been derived from the informer last year speaking to the RUC on the confidential line who told them two men had been attempting a knee-capping but somehow missed and killed their victim.

Recently, when reporters tried to check up on a shooting, they were told the murderers were "the men who stiffed Cheesey Crawford", a line many a Hollywood script writer might be pleased to produce. Passing through an Official IRA stronghold other journalists were asked: "Are yous carrying rods?"

In a fight, a man may be "boned", which is to say he has been hit over the head. In one discussion of tactics at a *para-military headquarters, the* local commander was asked by his men, "Do you want our hands clean or dirty?" He was being asked if his men should carry guns or the "short stuff" as small arms are sometimes nicknamed.

The security forces have also developed language to meet their needs. A stabbing a few days ago was described by an RUC officer as "a normal murder"; one without sectarian motivation. The Army leans heavily on initials which sometimes get turned into nonsense words.

It is possible to concoct the Army's description of an incident as "an SMG fired at a VCP. PR but NHR. One VSI taken to RVH but DOA". In translation this means a submachine gun fired at a vehicle check point and fire was returned but no hits were recorded. One man was very seriously injured, taken to the Royal Victoria H fast but was dead

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The Times Diary

How deep is my background?

Two Open Door *programmes on BBC 2 earlier this month, featuring Asians in Britain, were known at the BBC as Chapati Political Broadcasts.*

Cheap

Eager to learn the secret of claiming expenses of at least £50 for an hour's round trip from Gray's Inn Road to the West London Air Terminal, my reporter, Alan Hamilton, went there to talk to William Davis, editor of *Punch*, about his new handbook for business travellers. A fair part of *Have Expenses, Will Travel* is given over to alleged hints for making the most of expense accounts on a business trip.

Hamilton took a fast cab, tipped the driver handsomely for his speed, entertained Davis and the entire staff of Andre Deutsch, his publishers, together with sundry attendant freeloaders (sorry, valuable contacts) to dinner at the Savoy, and bought two dozen copies at £2.50 each as a gesture of goodwill.

Reading one of the copies in the chauffeur-driven Daimler going home, dismay set in. Advice is mainly of the "don't lie to the tax inspector" variety, and most of the book is made up of spurious guidance on what not to do at places you are never likely to visit, written in an ugly, confiding style common to much bad travel writing. Davis seems to regret giving up his former job as financial editor of *The Guardian*, as the volume is largely concerned with relating what a good time he had at that newspaper's expense.

Hamilton therefore had no alternative but to come clean. He took the Piccadilly Line (20p each way), walked the rest, had one glass of Davis's whisky (an inferior lowland blend) and one of his dwarf tomato sandwiches, made off with a free copy which was lying unattended, and went home on the 7.30 (second class).

Contagious

The 500 inhabitants of Horning, a village on the Norfolk Broads, found themselves this week apparently starring in a real-life version of *Doomwatch*. Signs began to appear by the roadside proclaiming "Coypu Control" and leaflets circulated warning of the discovery of a "rare and recently mutated disease", demolishing the local coypu community with other effects yet to be measured.

The Department of Bacteriological Research was said to be in the area to fight the peril, even stopping cars to take details of coypu sightings. Villagers were asked not to mention the nature of the epidemic in case the press blew it up out of proportion.

Norfolk police were besieged with calls from Fleet Street. But the department did not exist and the origin of the scare proved temporarily as mysterious as the awful malady.

Now a police press statement has been issued declaring that there were no dead coypus and the whole thing was a hoax. Students at the University of East Anglia have admitted their guilt, in the cause of a forthcoming student rag.

Ally Pally

Alexandra Palace is to celebrate its centenary this weekend with a bazaar, a concert, a model scout camp and a parkland walk led by local naturalists. As the Greater London Council's exhibition in the palace's Palm Court makes clear, the programme is tame by comparison with the strange entertainments which entrepreneurs over the past century have used to tempt crowds past Muswell Hill.

Apart from the firework displays re-enacting, for example, The Last Days of Pompeii, the palace and its park were used for balloon and parachute races, elephant swimming contests, a monkey show with 1,000 apes, "a wonderful deceptionist's marvellous facial metamorphosis seance, Physiognomania" and Captain Fromberg's Indian snake charmers.

Yet the palace's history is a gloomy one. The original building stood empty for seven years and burnt down 16 days after its grand opening. Its successor

bankrupted five in 10 years, a builders, and w auction three ti bid being recei demolition by Mi Council by a 1948.

Ellis Hillman, of the GLC's Al Advisory Board 100,000 Londor Alexandra Pala Bank holiday 18

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Jordan

a Special Report

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eared. Amman, the fast-growing capital, looks every bit as prosperous as the El Dorados of Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, although this appearance is obviously deceptive.

Like the Gulf states, Jordan has only one natural resource. Instead of oil, however, it is the more modest mineral, phosphate, which is no less in demand and of which Jordan has almost limitless supplies. Now, with the reopening of the Suez Canal and freeing of the trade route through Syria, this industry is planning to treble its output. Jordan's only port, Aqaba, is also promised a new lease of life.

Provided there is not another war and outside aid continues to be available at the present level, economic progress seems assured even without the West Bank. Of course, Jordan suffers as badly as anyone from the universal disease of inflation which is running at about 20 per cent. This is largely because of the soaring cost of imported goods and raw materials which can make a gin and tonic an expensive luxury at £1 a glass.

However, there are ample compensations for the visitor to Jordan. He finds himself in a landscape always beautiful, often awesomely so, which has so far escaped the excesses of the twentieth century. To spoil a country costs money, and Jordan has always been poor.

Likewise the visitor finds himself among men and women who have old-fashioned values and who show a courtesy that elsewhere died out long ago. (A woman can travel alone in Jordan without the molestation that she will encounter elsewhere in the Middle East). In the desert countryside things have not changed much since the stirring days of the Arab revolt of 1917, when Bedouin tribesmen and British officers fought side by side against the Turks from charging camels.

Originally the country had no name. The Arabs simply called it *Sharqi al-urdin*—"the lands east of the Jordan". Officially, it formed part of the Ottoman Empire. When the Turks had been driven finally from the battlefield back into Anatolia by Allenby's crusaders, helped by Arab irregulars, there arose the question of whose responsibility it would be. At the San Remo conference it was decided that, like Palestine to the west, it would become a British mandate, and so it remained for the next 28 years.

But it still remained to be seen who, under British tutelage, would govern the tribes who roamed this bleak region, some remote parts of which even today remains unexplored. After months of tribal turmoil, during which no one leader managed to impose his will and authority over it, the matter was settled once and for all by King Husain's grandfather, the Emir Abdullah.

He set out from the holy city of Medina in the Hejaz. Arriving at Maan, he immediately proclaimed himself ruler.

His *fait accompli* was accepted by Winston Churchill, then Colonial Secretary, who had larger political headaches to contend with than this remote bit of desert. Thus it was, on April 11, 1921, that the Emirate of Transjordan was born.

In June, 1946, Transjordan was renamed and became the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Five years later King Abdullah was assassinated while visiting the Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem for prayer with his grandson, the present King Husain. Abdullah, a life-long friend of Britain, was succeeded briefly by King Talal, Husain's father. However, in September, 1952, owing to mental illness, he abdicated in favour of his son, who was then still at Harrow.

It was decided by the Hashemite advisers and elders that the schoolboy must be hastened into manhood if he were effectively to rule a country ringed by hostile neighbours. He was sent to Sandhurst, as his father had always wished. There Regimental Sergeant-Major Lord, terror of a whole generation of officer cadets, used to address him on parade as "Mr King of Jordan, sir . . .".

After a year of absentee kingship, which was probably the happiest of his life, he left Sandhurst and returned to take over his throne. Since then, while living perpetually close to death, he has managed to survive endless plotting by his enemies and to outlive many of them.

Even now, as he approaches 40, an actuary might not rate his chances of enjoying old age too highly. But he has one priceless asset not normally included in such calculations—the fierce loyalty of the most highly trained army in the Arab world, and 90,000 Bedouin who would die for him without the flicker of an eye.

This loyalty was tested to the limit in June, 1967, when, largely because of faulty strategy, King Husain's army was severely mauled by the Israelis, losing 6,000 men and 150 tanks as well as Jerusalem and the West Bank of Jordan. The defeat also brought with it the near collapse of an economy which had begun to make good progress and a tidal wave of 250,000 Palestinian refugees, the second that Jordan had had to absorb in less than 20 years.

In the months that followed, relations between King Husain's army and the many Palestinian guerrilla groups based in Jordan worsened. By 1970 they had become a serious threat to the throne and armed Palestinians were in control of large parts of the capital.

The day of reckoning approached when twice within a few months King Husain was ambushed and fired upon by commandos, each time only narrowly escaping with his life after shooting back at the ambushers. A few days later came the Dawson's Field hijackings, involving more than 300 passengers and crew, and which ended in the destruction of three jet airliners by the Palestinian commandos.

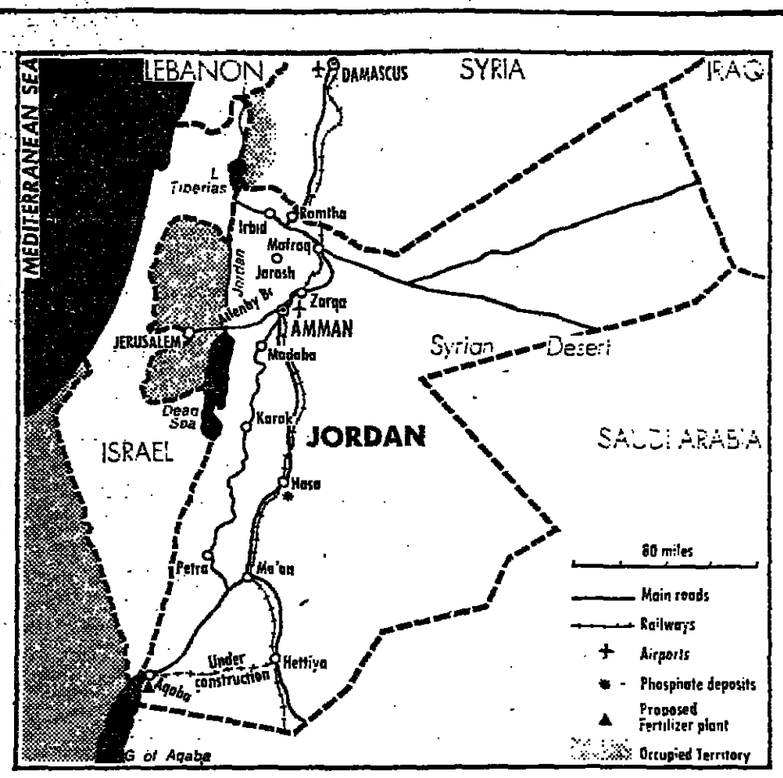
This was the last straw and after great pressure from his senior officers, King Husain ordered his armed forces to isolate and crush the various guerrilla groups. To the Palestinian liberation movements that month has become known as "Black September", but the struggle lasted until the following July when those guerrillas who had not been killed or captured escaped to safety in Syria and Lebanon.

After this there followed a period of near tranquillity in Jordan which has continued to this day, although there have been other problems like severe drought which led to a bad agricultural year in 1973.

But King Husain's misfortunes never seem to finish. At the Arab summit conference in Rabat last October he was forced to concede his sovereignty over the occupied half of his kingdom to the Palestinian Liberation Organization led by Yasser Arafat. His own proposal had been for a federated Jordanian and Palestinian state astride the River Jordan with Amman and Jerusalem as their respective capitals.

Such setbacks have always haunted King Husain's reign and will doubtless continue to do so. However, with his deep belief in his family's destiny combined with the political acumen of a Renaissance prince, he continues to defy the fates.

If ever a man has grown in his job it is that timid Harrow schoolboy who ascended the Hashemite throne 23 years ago this August.



King Husain talks to 'The Times' during his London visit

Chance for peace but not for long

King Husain of Jordan believes that even without the West Bank his country will be economically viable "within three to four years".

Relations between Jordan and all other Arab governments, he said in London last week, were now excellent. He believes, moreover, that there is "a genuine chance for peace in the Middle East at present, but not for long".

King Husain, who was educated in Britain and is a frequent visitor here, also referred warmly to Jordan's special relationship with Britain which, he said, "has become something of a tradition for us".

His forecast that Jordan would reach self-sufficiency before the end of this decade comes as something of a rebuff to those experts who, ever since the country's foundation as Transjordan in 1921, have maintained that it could never make ends meet.

The loss in June 1967 of the West Bank, with its sizable revenue from tourism and agriculture, came just as viability appeared to be within Jordan's grasp. It looked as though the pessimists were to be proved right after all.

But now, largely thanks to its phosphate, a mineral as desirable today as oil, viability seems once again within reach.

"We hope to reach self-sufficiency within three to four years", the King said. "In trying to achieve this, we are concentrating on the development of our natural resources, particularly on the expansion of the production of phosphate, potash, copper and cement.

"We are already implementing our extensive agricultural programme to develop that sector, not to mention the various other developments within the economy which are taking place. The most prominent of these are tourism, communications and transport."

On the question of Jordan's relations with its Arab neighbours, King Husain said: "We now have excellent relations with all our Arab brothers. We have never had real problems with them — occasionally there were differences in approach to reach our common objective.

"But there is now a great deal of maturity in the Arab world today, and there is responsible and enlightened leadership. We understand each other better, and have learnt that we must work together as one nation if we are to arrive at our common objectives."

Asked how close another war in the Middle East, King Husain said: "I believe there is a genuine chance for peace in the Middle East at present, but not for long. To achieve peace Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories she occupied in 1967. I have always said that Israel could have either peace or territory, but cannot have both.

"If she continues in her present intransigent policy she may end up with neither. Jordan could well be a target for Israeli expansion. In the case of an Israel attack on Jordan, we will of course do our utmost to defend ourselves by every possible means available to us."

As King Husain left London for home, Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's Defence Minister, accused Jordan of moving tanks and troops towards the River Jordan—though this was later denied in Amman.

Of Jordan's long friendship with Britain, the King said: "We are proud of our long and friendly association. This special relationship has become something of a tradition with us. And in view of the fact that we share common ideals and principles, I sincerely hope that those friendly relations will not only continue but also prosper and go from strength to strength."

Asked what he had learnt during 23 years on the Hashemite throne, which places him in the ranks of the world's most experienced leaders, he answered: "To do what you believe is right and in the best interest of your people, that in order to lead you must serve your people and have the courage of your convictions."

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Foreign policy: royal dilemma

by Michael Binyon

The Arab summit conference at Rabat last year has placed King Husain in a dilemma. The decision by all the Arab states, except Jordan, to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only body responsible for the future of the West Bank has effectively absolved the King from any further participation in the Middle East negotiations. The whole basis of Jordan's foreign policy has thus been undermined. The King's dilemma is simple: should he now sit back and wash his hands of the West Bank, or should he continue his efforts to secure an Israel withdrawal?

Both courses by themselves are fraught with danger. If the King still plays as active a part in the Geneva conference or another round of Kissinger talks (if they resume), he will be accused of ignoring the wishes of the entire Arab world, provoking the PLO and putting his own ambitions above the aspirations of the Palestinians.

On the other hand, if he pays no further attention to the West Bank, he may slow down any movement towards a settlement—as the Israelis seem adamant in refusing to deal with the PLO; jeopardize Jordan's links with any future Palestinian state on the West Bank; and, most serious, encourage East Bank Jordanian nationalism causing serious worry to the Palestinian population living on the East Bank.

This dilemma was not unforeseen. Jordan went to Rabat fully expecting the vote to go the way it did. But reliable sources indicate that the King was also given to understand by Egypt—mistakenly in fact—that a second resolution would be passed asking him meanwhile to continue negotiations on the PLO's behalf until a suitable formula for cooperation could be found. This second resolution never came about.

Jordan's only course, therefore, was to accept defeat with good grace—which the King did, much to his credit. But, since that summit last autumn, it has become more and more apparent to every Arab leader that the decision was a mistake. The PLO has no basis in Jordan; it has no firm unity of purpose even among its own ranks; and it cannot be said that the bulk of the West Bank Palestinians want to be represented by it.

There would be certainly little Arab government opposition now if King Husain were diplomatically to resume his role as spokesman for the occupied section of his kingdom. The problem is that the King, having given way, is now in no mood to do anything further unless specifically asked. That is unlikely, if only because it is such an obvious defeat for the PLO with which every Arab government wants to curry favour in order to give it some international standing, and coax its members to go along with a general peace settlement.

The most that Jordan could now expect is that some new resolution may be passed somehow which adds to the Rabat decision, but in effect reverses it without saying so. In this case the King's dilemma is then solved.

Meanwhile, he has had to tread delicately. His actions have been skilful. After Rabat, he immediately changed Jordan's constitution, reducing Palestinian participation. Half the 50 Palestinian seats in the Senate were removed—and half the Palestinian members in Parliament, representing the West Bank, were also removed. A new article stated that Parliament could be prorogued for a whole year without elections, instead of four months, and it was then dissolved. A number of Palestinians who were ambassadors overseas were recalled home.

This naturally began to cause alarm among the bulk of the Palestinian population who now have roots in Jordan—particularly those who came East from Israel after 1948, who have no interest in returning to the West Bank. They were worried that this "purge" would be extended all the way down the Civil Service which would seriously threaten their livelihoods. There was alarm at talk that Palestinians would be asked to choose btween Jordanian or Palestinian citizenship.

But, hard on the heels of this, King Husain acted firmly to quash any stirrings of East Bank Jordanian nationalism. He made a speech threatening severe penalties against anyone who upset the good relations with his Palestinians subjects. He appointed other Palestinians to refill the vacant ambassadorial posts. He did not take the "purge" any farther than the constitutional rearrangements. These latter, in fact, were purely symbolic, for Parliament has little to do and has even less influence on the country's policy. The King had made his gesture and the Palestinian population breathed freely again. Most of all, they were relieved that they would probably not be asked to choose their citizenship.

King Husain has almost certainly not given up the idea of regaining the West Bank. In practical terms, nothing has changed. The bridges remain open; civil servants still receive salaries from Jordan; all legal and administrative decisions have to be endorsed still in Amman; and substantial loans are still being given to encourage development in the West Bank.

For the King knows that, in the event of a separate state, it will have to be linked somehow to Jordan. He would be happy for a fairly loose constitutional arrangement. Ironically all the talk now is for a federation almost identical to the King's plan for a United Arab kingdom, which he launched in March 1972.

Meanwhile, King Husain is still a key figure in Middle East diplomacy. He has recently been improving Jordan's relations at home and abroad. Particularly important are those with Syria, which for the past few years have been consistently better than public announcements generally only of vague ideological importance, might suggest. Cooperation with Syria in the economic sphere is growing apace; military delegations have shuttled backwards and forwards; and although the King has not finally buried the hatchet with the PLO, this is no longer a point of dispute between the two countries.

Ironically, Syria is keener to get on good terms when its relations with Egypt are strained. But Jordan's own relations with Egypt are now as good as they ever have been.

Egypt's insistence on sticking with Dr Kissinger was never a point of dispute with Jordan as it was with Syria. There are two arguments about Dr Kissinger from Jordan's point of view. One is that Jordan really had little interest in a step-by-step agreement in Sinai as Egypt might then have lost interest in movement on the other frontiers and pressure on Israel to withdraw would have receded. The other view is that the King thought any movement better than none, particularly if it increased Israel's confidence that it could trust the Arab states to make peace.

On the whole, Jordan probably would have welcomed a successful Kissinger mission. And that is what King Husain certainly discussed with President Giscard d'Estaing and President Ford during his recent visits to France and the United States. The King has always looked to the West for support, particularly when Jordan was under pressure from her Arab neighbours. Now his aim is to reassure the West that the Arabs are still as keen for a settlement as before the Rabat summit or the failure of the last Kissinger mission.

Doubtless, he tried to persuade America to give Jordan a proper air defence system; the reassurance in return was that Jordan has not opted out, and from its multifarious — if indirect — dealings with Israel is well placed to exercise a moderating influence on the Syrians.

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WHY NOT CONTACT US

Army's close ties with Britain

by Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Israel army believes the Jordanians to be the bravest, the brightest and the best of all its Arab adversaries and, whatever the anti-Zionist inclinations of the officers in Amman, nobody could pay them a greater compliment. It might also be seen as a compliment to Britain because no army outside the Commonwealth, and perhaps not even within it, has such close and abiding ties with the armed forces of the United Kingdom.

It is certainly a compliment to that old Harrovian, Sandhurst - trained King Husain, who has built up the armed forces, especially the air force, to their present level, with a care that springs from deep personal interest and affection.

The King, whose bedtime reading is said to be military history and strategy and who has the latest books on the subject flown from London in the diplomatic bag, has built up the army from one division to five. Of the 74,850 listed as being in the armed forces by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 70,000 are in the army. All military service is voluntary.

Since 1967 the army, like all the services, has been going through continuous reorganization, which it is hoped should result in the complete mechanization of the divisions. There are two armoured divisions equipped with American M-47, M-48 and M-60 tanks and British Centurions, one mechanized and two infantry divisions. Other military vehicles comprise a similar Anglo-American mix, with emphasis on the British equipment. There are also two battalions of tough Arab paratroopers, an increase on the number which fought in the six-day war.

King Husain's main interest, however, has been the air force which he has built up from almost nothing more than a couple of Tiger Moths. It is still small, with about 50 combat aircraft and about 4,600 personnel. But the aircraft include Hunter ground attack jets and a squadron of Starfighters; and 36 F-5E interceptors are on order from the United States. In general the King has made it a rule never to buy his air force any equipment he has not flown himself. Pilots are well trained and disciplined and technical maintenance standards are high.

The main air bases are at Amman, Aqaba and Al Mafraq. Aqaba is also the only base of the tiny navy—a coastal patrol force of eight craft and 250 sailors.

Until the six-day war, with its disastrous consequences for Jordan, military equipment had been almost exclusively British. But the United States stepped up its annual aid from an average of about £1.75m before the war to an annual £5m after the war as part of its policy to encourage the stabilizing influence of Jordan in the Middle East and to avoid any danger of the Jordanians having to turn to the Soviet Union for help. In 1971, after King Husain's defeat of the Palestinian commandos in the previous year, American aid reached about £12m.

Kuwait aid resumed

The King has also been helped by some of his Arab neighbours, particularly Iraq, Libya and Saudi Arabia, which together contributed about £40m a year after 1967 to compensate for the loss of the West Bank to Israel. Kuwait and Libya stopped their aid because of the 1970 battles against the Palestinians in Amman, but Kuwait resumed its help in 1971.

There has also been more direct military assistance from Jordan's neighbours. Iraq contributed a division to help the Jordanian army during the 1967 war, and kept it in the country until 1970, when it was removed at the behest of the Jordanians who were unhappy about the intentions of Iraq and Syria. Saudi Arabia also sent up to 20,000 troops in the six-day war, and about 4,000 are reported to be still there.

The close links with Britain continue at unofficial and official levels, and include more than the procurement of British equipment. At an unofficial level, there are lasting friendships with British officers who once served on secondment with the old Arab Legion. Some still return to Amman from time to time to visit old contacts. At an official level a high percentage of Jordanian servicemen come to Britain on courses. About 300 of them, officers and other ranks, are in the United Kingdom, representing a wide range of military skills.

Jordanians take pride in their engineers and artillery, whose gunners, they say, are superior to their counterparts in Israel. But it is the medical branch of the Armed Forces which is perhaps the most remarkable. Medical students have been coming to Britain since 1954, first as undergraduates, then returning later as postgraduates for specialist training before taking up appointments in the Husain Medical Centre, a 900-bed hospital which is acknowledged to be one of the best in the Middle East.

Civilians are admitted to the HMC in addition to military personnel not only from Jordan but from all over the Arab world, particularly the Persian Gulf. British specialists visit the centre to be consulted on difficult cases.

Air Force engineers attend courses on a similar basis at the College of Aeronautical Engineering, in Chelsea, and other Servicemen are scattered round a wide range of British military staff colleges and arms schools like the School of Artillery or the School of Infantry.

There are more than enough potential recruits, which might induce a certain envy in Britain, where there are rarely enough. In the medical branches, for instance, there are enough for Jordan itself to supply trained staff on secondment to other less well endowed developing countries.

One reason for this is that pay and conditions are good, better than in most Arab armies. With their free clothing, food and accommodation and their married quarters, servicemen enjoy a greater measure of security than most of their civilian colleagues, although they do not enjoy the privileges which in Egypt, for example, tend to set servicemen apart from other sections of society.

In fact, the reverse is true. Perhaps the greatest advantage which the armed services bring to Jordan is the work they perform as a kind of training centre for the country and the civil aid programme they undertake. Troops might be required in peacetime to build roads, dig water wells, lay communications or build hospitals, schools or even mosques, all of which does much to help their public image.

When servicemen leave, perhaps after three years or 16 years, they qualify for a pension, and bring the benefit of highly trained skills to bear upon society. Many mechanics, chefs, lorry drivers, civil engineers, doctors, and clerks learnt their trades in the armed forces.

Boys can join the services at 13, entering junior establishments modelled closely on the lines of those in Britain. There they study until 18, then, having reached a standard of education slightly below that of O-level in Britain, they enter the adult ranks.

Officers spend three years being trained at the Jordanian equivalents of Sandhurst and Cranwell, and after the first year the top two or three are usually sent to Britain to take places at Sandhurst. The close link with Britain proved strong enough last year to surmount the acute embarrassment in Amman over the resale of Jordanian Tiger Cat missiles and old Centurion tanks to South Africa.

A report in British newspapers that the equipment was then resold by South Africa to Rhodesia could not be confirmed, but the incident was enough to anger King Husain, who is widely believed to have known nothing about it. After a protest from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London the Jordanian Government said such an incident would not happen again.

Wish to avoid war emphasized

In the six-day war the Jordanian army was overwhelmed by Israel forces, however much better it performed than other Arab troops. Jordan now emphasizes its wish to avoid war, and the raison d'être for its armed forces is said to be the need to protect the East Bank against Israel aggression. On the other hand the likelihood of Israel undertaking an expedition on the East Bank for any other reason than retaliation against the occasional Palestinian commando raid must be seen as remote.

Jordan's soldiers are quite as likely to need their skills to defend the Hashemite succession against the internal threat from Palestinian commandos, as they did in 1970. Their loyalty to the King is matched only by his loyalty to them. Officers talk with pride of the King's courage in the 1967 war as he strode among the trenches, fighting alongside his troops. Now, monarch and men together, they are helping to give Jordan, once a mere geographical expression on the map, a sense of nationhood.

King who rules by decree

by Michael Binyon

"We Jordanians are very good at getting money", an official said with a smile when asked about the ambitious targets for the coming five-year plan. Indeed the scale of Jordan's development makes it hard to believe that, in terms of income a head, Jordan is still one of the poorest Arab countries.

However, an astute policy of close relations with the major aid-giving countries coupled with well-prepared schemes to satisfy world development bodies has enabled Jordan to undertake projects it could not otherwise afford. Whereas some of the oil-rich countries have not yet created the infrastructure to enable the general population to share in the earning of national wealth, Jordan has a well-developed merchant class which is now prosperous.

Essential to all this, however, is stability. Jordan, having clung so long to the edge of a political and economic precipice, has acquired a fixity of purpose. The Civil Service has been able to develop a firm backbone; long-term plans have not been interrupted by political change and foreign investment has been encouraged by the general efficiency with which the country is run.

Anglophiles attribute this efficiency to the basic institutions created during the British mandate. Certainly the red tape seems easier to cut through in Jordan than most Arab countries.

Government in Jordan is carried out by the legislature, the judiciary and the executive, each with constitutionally defined roles. Above this however, and dominating every aspect of internal development, is the monarchy. The King is the head of state and all practical as well as theoretical authority resides in his person. He is immune from all liability and responsibility: he appoints all senior civil servants and high officials, ratifies and issues laws and regulations.

He is the supreme commander of the armed forces, declares war, concludes peace and signs treaties. He appoints the president and members of the Upper House of Parliament and accepts their resignations. He orders the holding of elections for the Lower House, and inaugurates, adjourns, prorogues and dissolves it under the constitution. And, most important, the King himself appoints the prime minister and in consultation with him, all the other ministers.

King Husain is indeed an absolute monarch. There is only one political party in Jordan—the Arab National Union, created in 1971—and no organized legal opposition. All plans and changes are either instigated by the King, or are authorized by those to whom he has delegated specific authority. Economics, for example, is the particular responsibility of King Husain's brother, Crown Prince Hassan.

The day-to-day running of the country, however, is administered by the Cabinet and government machinery. They are responsible primarily to the King, not to Parliament. Indeed they need not necessarily even be members of Parliament. They have to attend sessions of the two houses of Parliament, but members' authority to change, let alone question, their decisions is minimal. In any case Parliament has now been prorogued for a year, and the King and his Cabinet rule in effect by decree.

Attached to the prime minister's office are a number of statutory bodies: the Executive Office for the Affairs of the Occupied Territories; the Natural Resources Authority, the Scientific Research Council and the Youth Organization. These play important roles in the drawing up of Jordan's five-year development plans, upon which the whole future direction of internal policy is based. In addition there are the normal ministries and departments and various bodies such as the banks, insurance, Civil Service and the Jordan Valley Commission, all of which are answerable to the prime minister.

The Prime Minister is Mr Zaid Rifai, a former ambassador in London, whose family have been in government for several generations now. He is one of the most astute exponents of the King's policies and hence commands considerable respect both inside and outside the country, though he can hardly be termed a "popular" prime minister.

Real democracy in Jordan as understood in the West really exists only at local level. The country is divided into nine governorates (including three for the West Bank), subdivided into administrative regions. The governor is advised by local heads of departments and representatives of municipalities, chambers of commerce and members selected on the grounds of their experience and diverse knowledge. The governor has a fairly free hand in the administration of power—only the administration of is outside his contro

Popular participa government comes level of town and councils. Mayors an dents of councils are ted by the Governm their deputies and members are elec local residents. The extends to town p water distribution, ance of roads and p of social assistance poor.

Certain democrat ciples cherished in t do not exist in Jorda is, for example, no ric right to strike. A trial dispute must l red to the Mini Labour for arbitrat an investigation is Usually this concern dismissal or con overtime. Pay is har the main issue.

The press in J severely restricted. are two main dai papers—*Al-Ra'i* and *tour*. They are n independent of t ernment and are ject to pre-pu censorship. But the indulge in internal controversy. Even t cation of the offi gramme of a visit of the King can lan in trouble, if this been officially rel the royal court.

King Husain is larly sensitive of t icism of himself ministers, particular public opinion may be inflamed. Unfo this has led to a cli icism among imp about official sourc formation, and run a constant topic o Many rely on foreig casts and news age their information.

To what extent opposition exists in try is impossible Whatever there is muted. The mosqu elements are feeb refugee camps, but traumatic experienc civil war in 1970, to attack the monarchy and its fu in public. Even th most people conc lack of free expres inevitable price to the advantage of fir ment. The contrast made with Lebano the opposite exists.

As in every Arab political prisoners a found. In Jordan t mainly Palestinian g imprisoned after war. But the King an unexpected and ing general amn year, and many were before their time. T now comparatively the King's clemer widespread admirati time.

Television has strong hold

by Kareemeh Bishouti

The programme tonight starts with *Cannon*. Then there is the second episode of *Edward VII*, followed by *Love Thy Neighbour* and the news. And we close with *Hawaii Five-O* — or is it *Kojak*? And tomorrow there is the *Eurovision Song Contest*, *Born Free*, the news and wrestling from Leeds. Of course, most of the programmes are in colour.

None of the details will be in *Radio Times* or even *TV Times*, however. For these programmes are all, believe it or not, broadcast on Jordan television. And most of them, the staple diet of viewers in London, Leeds and Lancaster, are also firm favourites in the smart villas of Jebel Amman or the refugee camps in the stony Jordan desert.

Jordan television has the reputation for being one of the best in the Middle East. Residents on the West Bank or in Israel proper consider it rather chic to watch British and American films, broadcast almost every day from Amman. Television certainly has a strong hold on the imagination of the population of Jordan, and Amman by day looks like a cobweb of spidery aerials spun across the hilly skyline.

Jordan television has two channels, one broadcasting almost entirely in English. Colour transmissions started a year ago and created an immediate boom in the sales of the still very expensive colour sets. But, unlike in Britain, a colour licence is only £5 a year, the same as a monochrome licence.

Not all the programmes are foreign. All the usual ingredients of the programmes making the top 10 TAM ratings are found in their equivalent Arabic form, produced and devised in Jordan's own television studios. Sometimes several recognizably popular shows in Britain are condensed into one programme for Jordan television. One, for example, which is broadcast at peak viewing time—the same time as in Britain—has obvious affinities with *Call My Bluff*, *Sale of the Century* and *Mastermind*.

Two contestants—one of them a West Bank resident of Bethlehem who had crossed the bridge into the East Bank for a visit—were answering general knowledge questions. "Which is the deepest lake in the world?" "Who are the foreign ministers of the following Arab countries . . . ?" "What is the capital of Bolivia?" and so on. The quizmaster had certainly taken a few lessons from Hughie Green in showmanship: "Come on, now, surely you know this one?" Or else, with a lot of gesturing and jokes for the polite studio audience: "Hurry up, hurry up, we can't wait all day", and the familiar refrain to British audiences: "Didn't she do well?"

After the general knowledge quiz comes *Call My Bluff*, with the contestants having to choose the correct definition of a word given by three plausible experts. And finally, to get everyone in the mood, the quizmaster suddenly called up in front of the camera all those with a sandwich in their pocket, or over the age of 40. Prizes to the winners ranged from a mincer to a radio set.

Arabic singing and dancing is an ever popular ingredient of television. Dance dramas and recitals accompanied by a small group playing traditional music bring to the screen the traditional basis of popular Arabic culture. Children's television includes a lively puppet show, with the characters dressed in traditional style—a subtle education in the basis of old-fashioned values and ideals. And, being a Muslim country, television includes talks on ethics and behaviour by shaikhs and recitation of passages from the Koran.

News and current affairs have a prominent though not over-emphasized place in the evening's viewing. The main bulletin is similar in presentation to the nine o'clock news, with stills and newsreel, mainly foreign. Home news is always limited, however, to good news and uncontroversial matters. Even sensitive foreign subjects are avoided—throughout the tension in Lebanon with Palestinian guerrillas, not a word was spoken of the matter on television. One feature it is safe to assume is that most bulletins will start with the words "his Majesty King Husain today. . . ."

Television crosses all political boundaries, and Israel was quick to realize the potential. For many viewers Israel's Arabic service is simply a third alternative channel—particularly popular when there is an Arabic or foreign film but taken with a certain pinch of salt when it comes to current affairs. In return Jordan has started a Hebrew service: 15 minutes a day of news in the early evening, fairly free of any obvious propaganda, but probably unlikely to make the top 10 the other side of the river Jordan.

Jordan's satellite has made live broadcasts from overseas quite possible (though expensive), and football matches from Kuwait or Egypt are popular transmissions. Direct reception from other Arab countries is more difficult, though a tall aerial helps. Indeed some villas of the rich have carried this to extremes, and boast miniature Eiffel towers on their roofs, complete with first and second platforms and even a model of the lift.

The Crusader-built fortress of Kerak from which signals could be exchanged with Jerusalem.

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Bonds (Government & Other)	23,994,813	21,407,299	Capital Authorized & Fully Paid: 550,000 Shares (JD 10 per share)	5,500,000	5,500,00(
Investments (Including Subsidiaries)	2,970,136	2,463,629	Statutory Reserve	3,700,000	3,150,00(
Bills Discounted	16,110,626	10,494,699	Voluntary Reserve	1,420,000	1,120,000
Loans to Customers	95,910,273	53,700,000	Special Reserve & Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	6,500,009	6,300,000
Bank Premises (less depreciation)	1,729,293	1,568,998	Net Profit (for distribution)	941,750	941,875
Furniture & Equipment (less depreciation)	620,131	662,878	Guarantees, Credits & Acceptances (per contra)	157,999,765	92,442,004
Others Assets	2,495,639	3,373,590			
Customers' Liability on Guarantees, Credits & Acceptances (per contra)	157,999,765	92,442,004			
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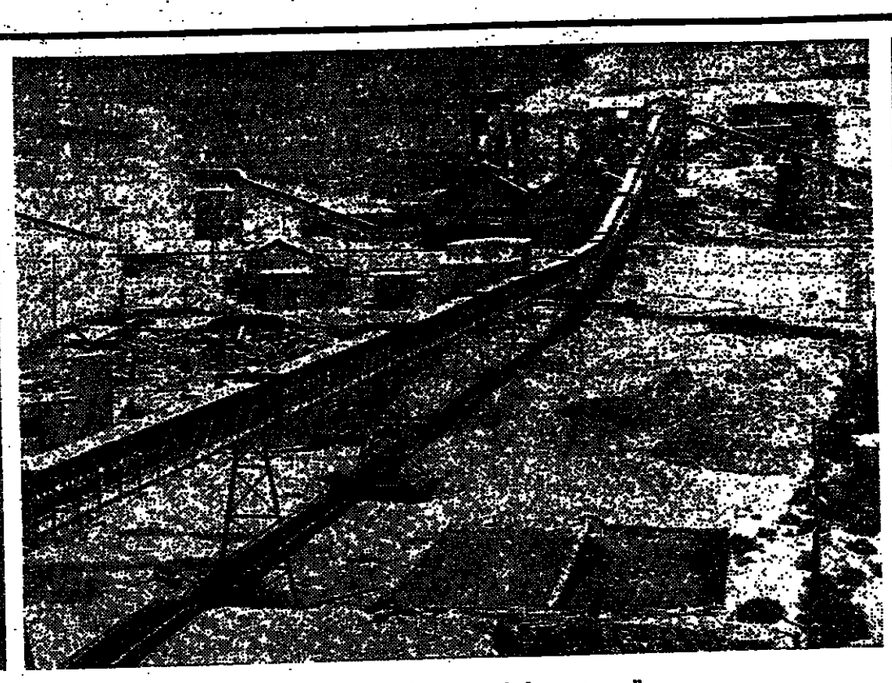

"PHOSPHATES: Basis of the economy".

"Happy faces in a primary school".

INVESTMENT

o any businessman wanting to invest he rapid economic expansion of the idle East, Jordan offers an ideal pros- t. Small, stable, prosperous, the coun- is now embarking on an unprece- ted programme of development. rism, phosphates, light industry, al services and agriculture are all s of expansion demanding consider- e investment; valuable contracts must signed for the construction of roads, ools, hospitals and factories; new ncies for the import of consumer ds from industrialized nations are ng established every week.

For the foreign investor Jordan is rticularly attractive because of the eral laws governing trade and deve- ment. The economy is based almost tirely on private enterprise, and there e no plans to nationalize foreign or al companies. At the same time the vernment acts as a limited partner in ojects whose initial capital costs are great for the private sector alone. alike many countries, however, the vernment has not usually insisted that e majority of the financial stake must in local hands. A foreign investor erefore who would like to keep com- ete financial control of his company ill be given sympathetic consideration. In addition general social and finan- al conditions are especially bright at te moment. The Jordanian dinar, the nit of currency, is firm and readily onvertible into any other currency. A ell-developed banking system has ttracted to Amman branches of major anks doing business in the Middle East rea. Together with specialized credit gencies they are able to arrange quickly hort, intermediate and long-term loans or development within the country.

A high proportion of Jordan's work- ng population is young, and for the past 15 years every new labourer coming on to the market has had the benefit of nine years of compulsory education. Under the new five-year plan the main emphasis in educational policy will be the development of vocational training; all school leavers will therefore have a sound basis for any further industrial training needed in the setting up of new industries and enterprises.

As in all countries, Jordan is still short of technicians and skilled middle-manpower, but the government is tak- ing energetic steps to improve the supply. Many young trainees are now studying abroad, often at government expense. The majority study in England or America and when they return they are therefore fluent in English, Jordan's second language—a valuable asset to a foreign company setting up a plant whose technical data is usually entirely in English.

Although the labour market is young, educated and adaptable, costs are still far lower than in Europe and the indus- trialized countries. Because the cost of living in Jordan is lower, wages are as well. This does not mean that Jordan's workers are not fully rewarded for hard work. A recently amended labour code stipulates working conditions that are fair both to employers and employees. The normal working week is 42 hours with provision for three weeks' paid holidays a year. A maximum is set for overtime work, which must be rewarded at not less than 25 per cent above the normal rate. Strict safety rules ensure the general health and wellbeing of all workers in factories.

Labour disputes are rare in Jordan. Although workers have the right to organize themselves, a stringent set of conditions, including compulsory arbi- tration in the case of a dispute, means that strikes are virtually unknown.

As well as favourable labour condi- tions, Jordan now has a sufficiently deve- loped infrastructure to support the development of any new enterprise. Electricity, supplied on a national grid system, is available in every main town in the country, and petrol and fuel, re- fined at Zerka, is cheap and in constant supply.

Transport is almost entirely by truck, but is not a major expense for most companies. The bulk of Jordan's heavy machinery and raw materials is im- ported through the port of Aqaba on the Red Sea and taken directly by trucks to where it is needed. When the Suez canal opens next month, the cost of importing from Europe will be con- siderably cheaper. A good road links Aqaba with Amman and the rest of the country, and a new one has already been put out to tender to relieve the pressure on the main artery from the port. Some goods are imported and exported via Beirut, and again when the canal is opened the present congestion on this route will be lessened.

Elsewhere in the country a modern road system links the major centres of population, and distribution within Jor- dan is only a matter of a few hours.

The building of factories in Jordan is one of the government's main priorities, and city planning councils are quick to cooperate in any new enterprise. In Amman itself land is now fairly expen- sive, but elsewhere it is still cheap and encouragement is given to projects in other towns designed to counterbalance the magnetic effect of the capital.

One of the main priorities of any foreign investor is good communications with head office. In this field Jordan is lucky. The satellite tracking station on the main road from Amman to Jerash ensures quick and clear telephone com- munications with Europe and America. Inside Jordan a new subscriber dialling system will soon be brought into operation linking the principal towns on an automatic exchange. The post is reliable and telex facilities are available in Amman. Travel between Amman and the rest of the Middle East and Europe is quick, and Alia, the national airline, connects with all the main centres of commerce and industry in Europe and the Middle East.

Political stability in Jordan has allowed long-term economic planning in all fields. The result is that the civil service and government agencies have detailed experience of the problems of setting up new enterprises. This experience, running right through Jordan's administrative structure, can be very helpful to a businessman coming to the region for the first time and government officials are willing to spend considerable time discussing a potential project. Stability in the civil service has also cut red tape to a minimum, and official formalities are straightforward.

Finally Jordan can offer much to the company thinking of establishing a permanent representative in the country, or to a contractor bringing a team of specialists who will stay on the job for a year or more. We like to think that living conditions for overseas residents compare favourably with anywhere in the world. The large international community resident in Jordan certainly seems to testify to this. The air is clean, the climate not too extreme and all the modern comforts of life are readily obtainable. A businessman intending to bring his family with him will be attracted by the high standard of hous- ing, health care, education and enter- tainment facilities. Such delicacies as fresh fruit daily are taken for granted; and Jordan's superb historical sites and tourist attractions provide plenty to see at weekends and during holidays. And, perhaps most attractive of all, there is no direct income tax for foreign residents.

Jordan's development has already come a long way in 10 years. The targets for the next five are more ambitious, and when achieved will ensure a higher standard of living for everyone in the country. To ensure this, Jordan needs the participation of all who are willing to place their confidence in her future. They will be assured of a good return in terms of money. But the greatest reward will be that they too will have helped the Kingdom and its people on the road to a better life.

INDUSTRIES

There is in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry a catalogue of industries and enterprises in need of investment. But an enterprising businessman will find opportunities in Jordan in whatever field he specializes in. As a rough guide, an investor can choose from three main areas of activity: major engineering and development projects not forgetting the field of agriculture, light industry and consumer products; and the expansion of industries already established in Jordan.

Jordan's major effort in the field of heavy industry over the next five years will be the extraction of natural resources from the ground, principally phosphates. copper and cement, sand, as well as potash from the Dead Sea. A major expansion is planned in the pro- duction of phosphates, raising the output from the present 1,600,000 tons to 10 million tons by 1980. Jordan's reserves total 1,000m tons. Linked to this is the establishment of a fertilizer plant in the Aqaba region to process low-grade phos- phates. The high demand for phosphates and fertilizers throughout the world justifies the government's con- fidence that investment in the Jordan Phosphates Mining Company, in which the government now owns 65 per cent of the capital, will amply repay itself in a few short years. There are also abundant opportunities for investment in the supporting projects which must accom- pany such a major expansion.

Potash, is also gaining in value on the world market, and production from the Dead Sea Area is expected to reach one million tons, a target already proved feasible by American consultants. Similarly studies have shown reserves of copper and manganese sufficient to meet a minimum production target of 10,000 and 100,000 tons a year respectively.

There are therefore ample investment opportunities in mining, and especially in the establishment of service engineer- ing facilities and maintenance of the heavy equipment already in service.

In addition tests have confirmed that suitable quantities of good quality clay exist for the establishment of a ceramics factory with an annual capacity of 3,500 tons of wall tiles, 3,200 tons of sanitary ware and 500 tons of electric insulators, much of it for export. Foreign invest- ment has successfully been secured for the financing of this company in which the government will participate. Like- wise foreign investment has been found for the setting up of a large sheet glass factory, the reconditioning of a paper factory and the establishment of a phos- phoric acid plant.

In the field of light industry and con- sumer goods, Jordan offers wide oppor- tunities. Many products are already made under licence, ranging from tooth- paste, pharmaceuticals, paper tissues to shoes, clothes, biscuits and paints. But there are still fields where plants have not yet been established—particularly electrical goods, motor tyres and house- hold utensils—and there is room for competition in others. Jordan has a growing export trade to neighbouring Arab countries in consumer goods, and the market is expanding rapidly.

Foreign capital is particularly wel- come in well-established industries that have built up a sound market and now need to expand. These include cigarettes, worsteds, plastics, brewing, printing and confectionery. The continu- ing efforts to raise quality and secure the export of Jordanian goods in com- petitive markets demands capital for further research and more modern machinery.

Basically then, these are the three main areas for foreign participation, but such major undertakings in Jordan as tourism and agriculture also offer scope for investment. Tourism as one of the country's major money-earners is par- ticularly important. Apart from the con- tinuing need for more hotels and res- taurants, there are all kinds of smaller projects which the government is keen to encourage. Jordan is a strong believer in the concept of national parks, where natural beauty is protected and wild life conserved, and the construction and landscaping of these parks is now an important part of the tourist develop- ment budget. Wadi Rum, Azraq, Dibbin and other beautiful sites are being deve- loped in expectation of an increasing flow of overseas visitors to the Kingdom.

Investment in all projects in the coun- try is governed by a law passed three years ago. This includes the designa- tion of projects which satisfy certain development criteria as "approved eco- nomic projects" or "economic pro- jects". For the former, provision is made for the exemption of fixed assets and necessary spare parts from customs duties, exemption of net profits from income tax for six years (or in certain cases nine years) and exemption of the buildings from buildings taxes for five years.

In addition the law allows a generous transfer of salaries by non-Jordanians outside the country, and the expatriation of foreign capital two years after it has been invested. In return investors who enjoy these exemptions are required to keep proper accounts which must be submitted for inspection, register parti- culars of assets exempted from customs duties, and submit full details of the productive capacity of such assets.

Investors who want to know more about financial conditions in Jordan are able to obtain advice from the Indus- trial Development Bank. This bank's principal job is to provide loans, tech- nical assistance and market research. It is sponsored and partly financed by the government, and is empowered to pro- vide credit in whichever way best suits the project. In no case will it provide more than half the total cost of the project. Collateral if required is nor- mally confined to the assets of the enter- prise and generally take the form of a mortgage.

All in all, Jordan has a well-developed system for coping with interested en- quiries and priming the pump for pro- jects which fall within the country's overall plans for development. Com- mercial attachés at Jordan's embassies abroad are able to refer investors to the relevant bodies in Amman. Detailed information about the present industrial scene in Jordan and future projects can be obtained from:

Ministry of Culture and Information,
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Amman, Jordan.

"Aqaba Port"

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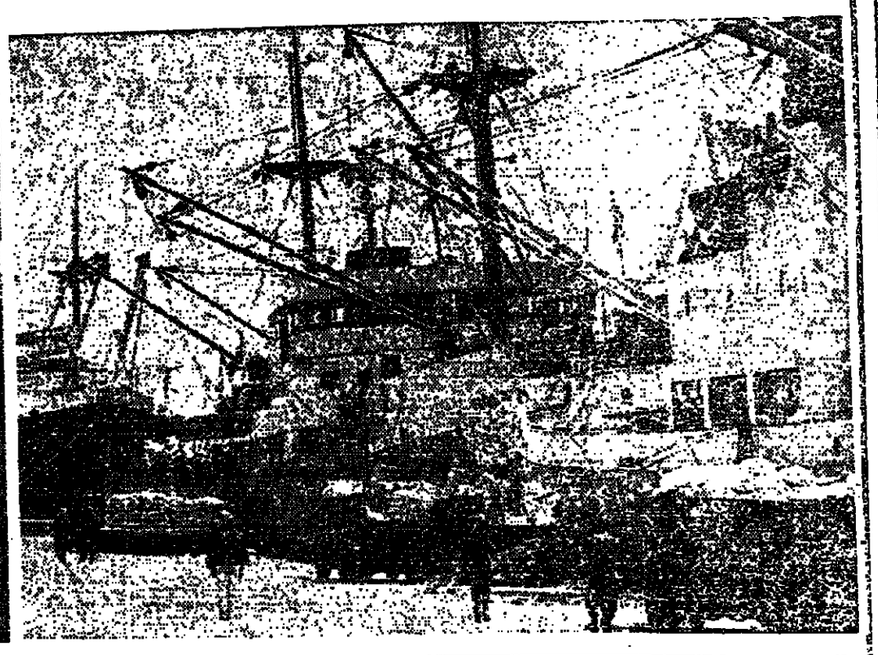
"Jordan satellite station".



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Economic strategy shows remarkable success

by Rodney Wilson

At first sight, increased economic independence would seem an impossible goal for a country which has lost half its territory and now has only 1,800,000 people, most of them refugees, residing in an area that is almost 90 per cent desert. Yet Jordan is confounding outside observers, as economic indicators show that the country is becoming more self-reliant.

Now that, after the Rabat summit, the question of Palestine has ceased to be an issue in Amman, the authorities have started to look inward, and to concentrate on the "Jordanization" of the economy. The country's new five-year development plan encompasses the East Bank only, with the Israel-occupied territories scrupulously ignored. In employment terms, the policy means that people from the East Bank can expect preferential treatment, while the prospects for the Palestinian refugees are much less certain.

One important objective of the plan is to reduce the Government's reliance on external assistance by increasing tax revenue. During recent years, there have been moves in that direction, with the introduction of an inheritance tax and capital gains taxation, and a revaluation of buildings and land to increase rates revenue.

At the same time, the government has limited its own expenditure growth to eight per cent a year, well below the increase in gross domestic product which has averaged more than 14 per cent in money terms during the past three years.

It is fortunate that the Jordanian Government has been in a position to economize on expenditure, as the value of development loans from the West fell by 35 per cent last year, while United States budgetary support has declined by a third since 1972. The shortfalls were not made up by aid from Arab sources, despite substantial funds coming in from Saudi Arabia.

Rather than undertake vast development projects, the Government has relied on the private sector. The authorities have confined their activities to providing basic facilities, such as the new road links with Aqaba, and the railway from the port to the al-Hassa phosphate mine. To stimulate the private sector, an investment encouragement law was passed, which gives new industries a tax holiday of six years in the Amman area, and a nine-year exemption period in the provinces outside the capital.

In addition, the commercial banks have been encouraged to make loans to business at low rates of interest. As a result, there has been a great expansion of private industry, especially in cement, textiles, tobacco, soaps and pharmaceuticals. The expansion has been reflected in a 20 per cent increase in the numbers employed in industry during the past three years, with most new jobs going to Jordanian citizens from the East Bank.

Industrial diversification is gathering momentum, though most of the establishments are small-scale, catering for the domestic market. The Government favours import substitution, as it reduces dependence on external suppliers and saves valuable foreign exchange. Generous tariff protection is given to Jordan's new industries, from 15 per cent on chemical and pharmaceuticals to 77 per cent of textile yarns and processed foods.

Protection for local textiles has produced a boom in the industry. A share issue last year by the Jordan Spinning and Weaving Company was thrice oversubscribed. One of the largest industries is cement. As a consequence of the construction boom during the past three years, demand for cement has been rising rapidly and the Jordanian Cement Company plans to build a new plant, costing £7m, which will have a daily output capacity of 2,000 tons.

Jordan's export revenues have been rising rapidly, largely as a consequence of a quadrupling in the price of phosphate, the country's major export, which is used in fertilizer production. Demand for phosphate fertilizers has been expanding rapidly because of food and grain shortages, particularly in India. Jordan's main export market. Export earnings from phosphates exceeded £20m in 1974, and a large increase is expected when the new railway link from the al-Hassa mine to the port of Aqaba is opened in two years.

It is hoped to increase export earnings still further by expanding the local manufacture of phosphate fertilizer rather than export rock phosphate alone. An American company, Agrico Chemicals, is planning to build and operate a £70m fertilizer plant at Aqaba. It will be owned on a joint basis, with Agrico holding a quarter of the shares, and the remainder held by the Jordanian Government and the Phosphate Mines Company. The Aqaba plant is designed to produce 600,000 tons a year, using cheap petrol supplied from Saudi Arabia.

Pritchard Rhodes, a British firm which undertook the feasibility study for the projects, estimated that the plant could be worth over £30m to Jordan in terms of currency, though production is unlikely to start before 1978.

The Aqaba region is also benefiting from a record increase in tourism. Visitors to Jordan now exceed the half million reached in 1966, before Jerusalem and the Holy Places on the West Bank were lost to Israel. A new Holiday Inn is under construction in Aqaba, while hotels in Amman are profiting from the reopening of tourist routes to the West Bank.

Visitors staying in Amman can book excursions of two days or longer to Jerusalem and Bethlehem, crossing the Jordan bridges with the minimum of formality. Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, is offering competitive charter rates which are winning business from the Israel airline, El Al, which has no charter operations. As a result, receipts from tourism exceeded £20m last year, almost double the 1973 figure.

The country's growing foreign exchange earnings are making the Jordanian market an attractive proposition for European exporters. Businessmen who see the Middle Eastern market solely in terms of the oil-producing states will find a stopover in Jordan an intriguing and perhaps profitable, experience. The country's tariff policies keep out cheap products from the Third World, rather than more technologically advanced goods from the industrialized West.

Though the country's traditional links with Britain mean that there is considerable good will towards British business, this has not been fully exploited in recent years. Until 1970 Britain was the country's largest supplier, but now West Germany has taken over, with the United States in second place.

Last year British exports to Jordan increased by only 10 per cent, while West German exports of manufactured goods rose by more than 80 per cent. Jordan's imports of manufactured goods, including machinery and transport equipment, are now worth over £115m annually, more than double the amount in 1970. The ambitious development plan for the next five years, with its emphasis on the diversification of manufacturing, should result in a buoyant demand for industrial equipment.

One of Jordan's main economic difficulties is inflation. Food and clothing prices rose last year in Amman by 35 per cent, and the cost of living index reveals, on average, a 20 per cent rise. Some of the inflation has been induced by rising import prices, but Jordan's problems have been exacerbated by wage inflation, reflecting the tight conditions in labour markets. That results from the country's recent economic expansion, and is particularly felt in the market for skilled labour.

Jordan's development strategy has been remarkably successful so far, and the country's problems seem much more manageable than hitherto. The encouragement of private enterprise is paying off, with both local and overseas investment running at high levels. Western businessmen find Jordan an open country, and one which does not have the frustrating bureaucracy so prevalent in the Arab world. Jordan's greater self-reliance is producing a climate of confidence, which paradoxically means that prospects for foreign investors and contractors have never been better.

Dr Wilson, of Durham University, is a specialist on the economies of the Middle East.

Irrigation will help fruit crop

Any visitor approaching Amman by air and viewing the terrain of Jordan, would be surprised that the country has any agriculture at all. However, even the semi-arid highland region under the flight paths into the kingdom's capital city supports some farming, although most of Jordan's agricultural production is concentrated in the Jordan valley just across the river from the Israel-occupied West Bank—and therefore well away from the routes followed by the scheduled airlines.

One thousand feet below sea level on the sheltered floor of this great rift valley, fruit and vegetables are grown under irrigation, both for the domestic market and for export. Almost one third of the country's economically active population farm in the Jordan valley, mostly on minute plots of less than five acres.

In the highland region above the valley farms tend to be much larger, often more than 500 acres, but in these dry farming areas, yields of the main crops, wheat and barley, are low. Production of these field crops is subject to erratic fluctuations, as rainfall varies considerably from year to year. In 1973, for example, there was a severe drought in the highlands and virtually all the wheat and barley were lost. As a result, there was an overall drop of 35 per cent in Jordanian agricultural production.

Rainfall reliability decreases towards the east of the country, and semi-arid lands give way to the vast Badia (desert) which extends into Iraq and Saudi Arabia. On the fringes of the Badia, sheep and goats graze on the sparse vegetation, but rainfall is too low to support crop cultivation. The livestock from this area are poor, however, as the Beduin nomads still attach greater importance to quantity rather than quality.

The country's agricultural policy has concentrated largely on increasing fruit and vegetable production in the Jordan valley through extending irrigation, while using export revenues from these crops to buy imports to overcome deficiencies in grain and meat products. Last year, exports of fruit and vegetables from the Jordan valley were worth more than £6m, with produce being marketed mainly in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

At present these export revenues are insufficient to cover Jordan's food import bill, which amounted to more than £8m for wheat alone last year, despite a good grain harvest in the highlands. Imports of live animals and dairy products fell sharply last year, however as domestic livestock was more healthy on the desert fringes due to a more adequate rainfall than in the previous year. Fruit and vegetable exports are still sent from the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan to the Gulf. The re-export of this produce is handled by Amman traders and recorded in the official Jordanian statistics, though their value to the Jordanian economy is limited to the trading profits.

Despite the continuing food deficit in the balance of payments, the policy of diverting resources to irrigation has undoubtedly paid off. Production of food and vegetables almost trebled in the Jordan valley since the main schemes were started back in the 1950s, while grain harvests and livestock production continued to fluctuate with vagaries in the weather. It is difficult to plan for more productive agriculture based on dry farming in the highlands and Badia fringes when climate conditions are so uncertain.

Wheat yields have been increased through the use of fertilizer, but after a bad harvest, farmers often lack the finance to buy further supplies for the following year. Planting hybrid seeds can also improve grain yields, but as most varieties require more water, their value has been limited in Jordan's dry farming areas.

The main irrigation projects have involved the diversion of rivers flowing directly into the Jordan from the eastern highlands, into canals along the valley floor. The largest scheme was undertaken in the East Ghor area of the valley, north of the Dead Sea, with the construction of a dam on the Yarmuk river which would divert water into a canal parallel to the Jordan river. This made it possible to extend the irrigated area in the country by more than 300,000 acres, almost doubling Jordan's irrigated farmlands within the five-year period after the start of the project in 1958.

Unfortunately, the East Ghor canal was severely damaged by Israel shelling during the 1967 war, and subsequently, when Palestinian guerrillas operated from the area just opposite the occupied West Bank. After the evacuation of the Palestinian resistance groups in 1970, as a result of the outcome of the civil war, repair work was started on the canal, and this has now been completed. Later this year an extension to the East Ghor canal will be opened after completion of the King Talal Dam on the Zerqa river. This £20m project will extend the canal to Karama, bringing a further 52,000 acres under irrigation.

Although the Jordanian Government has little difficulty in obtaining capital from the United States and Arab sources to finance irrigation projects, lack of finance remains one of the biggest single problems facing the country's farmers. As production of fruit and vegetables has been expanding in many of Jordan's main export markets, including Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, farmers in the Jordan valley have been faced with falling produce prices reflecting this increased competition. Yet at the same time farmers' costs of production have been rising rapidly, in particular the cost of fertilizer.

The net result has been a squeeze on profit margins, which has meant that there has been virtually no saving to finance farm improvement. The Government's Agricultural Credit Organization has provided a small number of loans at 6 per cent interest for farm improvement, but these have mostly been taken up by farmers owning large holdings for the purchase of tractors. Although the commercial banks advance credit for agricultural purposes, they also tend to lend to those with large farms, regarding farmers with small plots as a high risk.

The value of Jordan's major irrigation schemes will undoubtedly be increased if more is done to improve farming methods in the irrigated areas. With the scope for further extension of the irrigated areas severely limited, agricultural output expansion must come from higher soil productivity in the areas already established.

The Jordanian Co-operative Organization can play a major role in providing farmers with fertilizers and pesticides, and in giving advice on better farming methods. In the next few years, Jordanian agriculture is likely to go through a period of retrenchment, with the emphasis on helping individual farmers to manage their irrigated plots rather than instigating further grandiose schemes.

R.W.

Profit lifts Alia out of airline rut

by Peter Hopkirk

Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, enjoys one unusual advantage over its competitors. King Husain, himself a first-class pilot, takes a close personal interest in its development and achievements.

He is probably the only head of state anywhere with an almost professional understanding of civil aviation, and frequently suggests innovations. The only drawback for the staff of Alia is that excuses have to be convincing.

The airline, which was founded 12 years ago, has been expanding ever since, though it suffered a severe temporary setback with the loss of West Bank Jordan. Alia which is named after King Husain's eldest daughter, now flies regular services to 24 countries. It recently inaugurated a new route to Brussels and, last month, extended its network to the Far East with a once-a-week service to Bangkok.

In the last financial year, Alia made a profit, something of an achievement for an airline nowadays. Moreover, it increased its fare-paying passengers by 50 per cent, not including charter and pilgrim flights.

Already Alia is looking at several alternative wide-bodied aircraft with a view to adding a number to its existing fleet of three 707s, three 727s and two 720s. These will be ordered for delivery in 1977, when the new international airport, 20 miles out of Amman, is scheduled to become operational.

Last year the fleet carried 250,000 passengers, and now the airline is looking for its 1,500,000th passenger to mark this milestone of its growth. Alia last year made a net profit of JD 225,000 out of a gross revenue of JD 10,132,000, against a profit in 1973 of JD 180,000.

For a while, until it was lifted in November, 1972, Alia was banned from overflying Syrian airspace, which added three hours' flying time on to each round-trip to Europe.

As Jordan's relations with Syria improved, the ban was removed and Alia was able to resume its services to Beirut and Nicosia. Because of the Cyprus situation, this latter route, which continued to Istanbul, has been discontinued.

Alia is to give birth shortly to two specialist companies, one for air cargo and the other for hiring out small executive jets to businessmen and for official delegations.

The former, which Jordanian businessmen had long been pressing for, is to be called Jordanian World Airways and is to start operating this month. Two Boeing 707 cargo aircraft have already been purchased. These will fly on routes linking Jordan with other Middle Eastern centres as well as Europe and the Far East.

The charter company is to be called Arab Wings and it, too, will begin operations this month, with two fan-jet Falcons and three Lear jets. Alia will undertake the management of the two new ventures which will be 50 per cent government-owned, 49 per cent by Alia, and 1 per cent by the Royal Academy for Aeronautics.

Commercial flying started in Jordan in 1946 with the formation of Arab Airways (Jerusalem). This was joined in 1950 by Air Jordan. The two companies merged in 1958 to form Air Jordan of the Holy Land. In 1961 this was taken over by a company called Jordan Airways, largely with chartered aircraft and crews.

Jordan Airways was the immediate predecessor of Alia, which was founded in December 1963 with two Handley Page Dart Heralds purchased from the Royal Jordanian Airforce and one DC7 aircraft.

The airline's network at first took in only three Arab countries: Egypt, Lebanon and Kuwait. To these Jiddah, in Saudi Arabia, was added the following year. The first European service was to Rome, beginning in 1965 after a Caravelle had been added to the Alia fleet.

The June 1967 war, with the loss to Jordan of Jerusalem and the West Bank, hit Alia badly because it deprived the company of an important airport and all of its tourist and commercial traffic.

However, these obstacles were surmounted, and by 1971 Alia was able to add two long-range Boeing 707s to its establishment. A year later two Boeing 720s were added. Alia finally was on its way to competing in the aviation world's big league.

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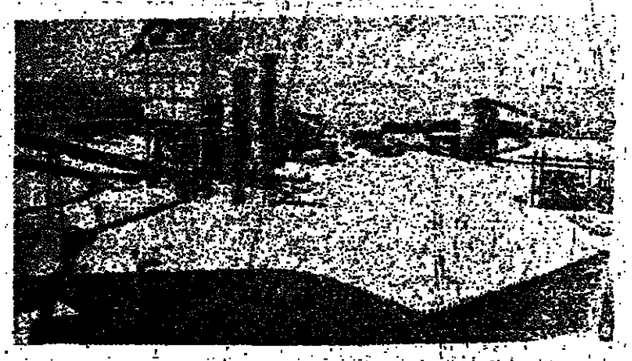

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هكذا من الأصل

Hopkirk looks at the ways in which facilities for tourists are being exploited and at ommunications which will carry them

t Bank for eloping

ar of June, 1967, st to Israel two of id's most prized ractions, Jerusalem lehem, which for of years have grims, both Chris- Muslim, from many t the same time he world's oldest into the enemy's

stroke, Jordan's rail economy was ived of a principal foreign exchange by 1966 reached a lm a year. The loss dan to turn to the under-exploited k and concentrate oping this.

is tourism was con- ie East Bank had en the preserve of with specialized like archaeology or ing. They came irly small numbers, ot overburden the otel accommoda- changing emphasis ge tourism has an acute shortage eds.

e next two years, he situation should prove. In Amman, ed Jordan Inter- l hotel and the rand Palace are to by two more large 300-bed Sheraton)-bed Holiday Inn. ld be operating by

ba, a 220-bed Holi- will open later this is will be joined y a 400-bed Shera- stop-gap the Shera- will be anchoring a 400-berth cruise ship in the beautiful setting of Aqaba Bay.

Also at Aqaba there is to be a tourist village with 600 beds which will be built by a French group, while Wadi Rum and Petra are each to have a 120-bed holiday village. These are the most immediate main tourist developments being undertaken, but a number of smaller hotels are also being added to the present establishment of hotels and rest houses.

Although the West Bank, where once 80 per cent of Jordan's hotels were concentrated, is now in Israel's hands, the tourist revenue from the region is not entirely lost to Jordan. It is now possible for the visitor who wants to see Jerusalem and the other West Bank sights to cross to the occupied area by the Husain Bridge and then return to Jordan. If he stays in Arab-owned hotels like the Mount Scopius, the St George and the charming old American Colony hotel, which was once a monastery, then some of his foreign exchange will find its way back to Jordan.

The crossing of the river Jordan can take several hours if there are many Palestinians travelling home that day to visit relatives. Moreover, the procedures are slightly complicated so, unless the crossing is arranged from London as part of a package, advice should be sought from a travel agent in Amman. The frontier is open only from 8 am to 2 pm, so it is not worth while going for less than two days.

Jordan not merely looks to Europe and America for its tourists but also to its affluent Arab neighbours. In 1974, of its 555,000 tourists, 350,000 were from other Arab countries, 150,000 from other Middle Eastern and Asian countries, 30,000 from Europe and 21,000 from the Americas.

Of the European countries Britain led 1974 with 6,850 visitors, followed by France with 4,800 and Germany in third place with 4,780. The most popular month for tourists is August followed by September, July and October, although those who can choose when they take their holiday would be better advised to go in spring when the weather is at its best.

By camel in the steps of a hero

"The Arab armies would have been lost in the length and breadth of it, and within the walls a squadron of aeroplanes could have wheeled in formation. . . ." So, in *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, T. E. Lawrence describes the majestic two-mile-wide valley of Wadi Rum in southern Jordan. Even his Beduin, he recalls, "fell dead silent" as they rode together into "this processional way even greater than imagination".

Today, half a century later, the impact of Wadi Rum upon the visitor is no less great. It was here that the awesome scenery of *Lawrence of Arabia* was filmed. Now the package tourist can enjoy its grandeur from the comfort of a Land-Rover or car.

Jordan is Lawrence country, for it was here that in 1917 the Arab revolt against the Turks was fought, and many of the landmarks of the campaign can still be found. A visit to Jordan is made even more interesting if a copy of *Seven Pillars* is taken, for then the part that individual villages and wadis played in the war can be worked out. But the Lawrence enthusiast will also need a car (or a camel and a guide at £5 a day, if he is really determined) and a good map.

Visitors normally enter the country through Amman, the capital, but the most convenient base from which to tour southern Jordan is the one-time fishing village of Aqaba, today a small but delightful holiday resort. It has two modern hotels, and a Holiday Inn is due to open soon.

From Aqaba one can take a taxi to the edge of the Wadi Rum (a Land-Rover is necessary to travel its length)—or to Petra. For 600 years this city, once the capital of the Nabataeans, was lost to the world, until the young Anglo-Swiss traveller Burchardt stumbled upon it in 1812 after hearing *rumours of a mysterious city* hidden in the mountains of Edom. It lies at the end of a mile-long corridor, so narrow that one can only pass between the overhanging rock-face on foot or by pony.

The city stands in a huge natural canyon. Its many palaces, temples and tombs are carved out of the towering sandstone cliffs, their rose-red colouring constantly changing hue as the day advances. *Ancient* staircases, also hewn out of the rock, carry those with a head for heights to vantage points high above the unforgettable scene.

Beduin families occupy many of the temples and tombs in spite of attempts by the Jordan Antiquities Department to persuade them to move to modern houses near by. They say they are the descendants of the ancient Nabataeans, and are therefore entitled to live there.

Hidden somewhere in the city, which stretches for miles, is an important Nabataean inscription. The Beduin know where it is, and have been trying for some years to sell their knowledge to archaeologists who still, however, hope to find it themselves.

The region has not always been as welcoming as it is today. The 1892 *Murray's Guide to Syria and Palestine* sternly warns the visitor that he is likely to be attacked and even murdered by Beduin, and cites several instances. The artist David Roberts had a harrowing time when he visited Petra in March, 1839. In spite of being robbed by his escort, he managed to produce some magnificent studies of Petra and Aqaba.

Aqaba is a charming resort with its spectacular, mountain-ringed setting, and the *placid warm Gulf*. Despite the new town, it has lost none of the atmosphere of the past, and is easily recognizable from Lawrence's description of it and the way the Arabs captured it from the Turks in July 1917 by arriving unexpectedly from across the desert.

Today the quiet bay is disturbed only by water-skiers and scuba divers. It was into these same warm, clear waters that Lawrence gratefully plunged when the battle was over. Today glass-bottomed boats can be hired from which to observe the exotic sea life of the coral reefs off the town, which also serves as Jordan's only port.

Since the armies of the revolt, led by King Husain's great uncle the Emir Faisal, passed northwards through the tiny scattered villages of southern Jordan on their way to Damascus, the region has changed little and remains one of the world's least spoilt places.

While Petra and Wadi Rum are best visited from Aqaba, there are plenty of other sights which can more easily be reached from Amman, to the north. The capital built on 15 hills, has two hotels of international class—the Jordan Intercontinental and the Grand Palace—as well as the older Philadelphia. A Holiday Inn is also to be built there, which should relieve the present bed shortage.

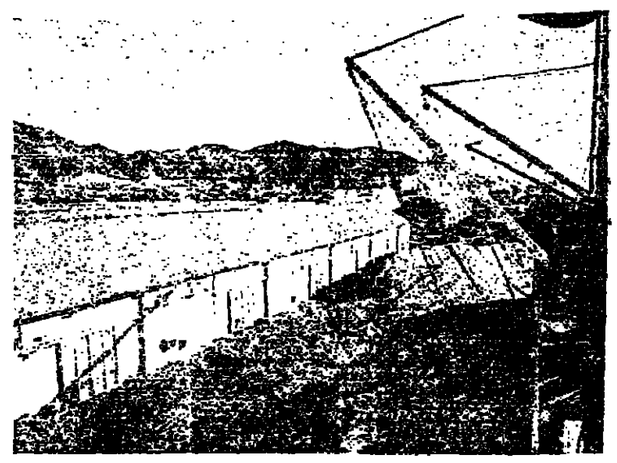
Amman also has a fine Roman amphitheatre, an archaeological museum and another devoted to the costume and jewelry of Jordan. The capital has a village-like atmosphere and is small enough for everyone to appear to know everyone else.

To the north lie the magnificent ruins of Jerash, once a wealthy Greco-Roman city. According to the archaeologist Lancaster Harding, for many years director of the Jordan Antiquities Department, Jerash and Petra are two of the three great cities of the classical period in the Middle East, the third being Palmyra in Syria. The splendidly preserved Jerash stands in a valley among the mountains of Gilead, on the road to Damascus, and is easily reached by car or taxi from Amman.

The beautiful oasis of Azraq, home of a million migrant birds, lies on the Baghdad road. To reach it one passes Dawson's Field, famous as the scene of a three-aircraft hijacking in September 1970. Azraq was once protected by a castle, still standing, in which Lawrence and the Arab forces sheltered for several winter months in 1918.

Jordan bristles with castles, including the magnificent Crusader-built fortress of Kerak, from which signals could be exchanged with Jerusalem. In addition, there are several ancient Arab hunting castles out in the desert, most of which can easily be reached by car.

Jordan has majestic scenery, and it is a pity it is not visited by more people. Package tours have made it easily accessible. The best time to visit the country is in March or April, after the rains, when it is a mass of wild flowers, and even the desert blooms briefly.



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ening up the desert

ok a week to travel or horse between nd Aqaba. Today, fast Desert High- r can do it in four by the alternative e King's Highway, nds its way spec- through the hills, it und eight hours. ring the rugged id extreme fluctua- climate which the iders have to con- h, Jordan is well by its network of . There are good oads leading to remote mountain villages, although in winter these are often blocked for days on end by snow or damaged by rainstorms.

New roads are still being added to the present network, including a six-lane motorway from Amman to Zerqa, on which work has already begun. Another motorway, from Maan to Rum, has been put out to tender. In anticipation of serious traffic problems in the fast-growing capital, a ring road is to be built around it to divert heavy traffic away from the city centre.

Again, with the aim of avoiding problems in the future, a contract was signed earlier this year with a British company to draw up a five-year transport investment programme for Jordan.

The old Hejaz railway, built to carry pilgrims from Turkey and Syria to Medina, was originally the country's main artery. Although it still carries passengers from Amman to Damascus, the southern stretch is today used only for freight. For much of its length it runs close to the Desert Highway, which now carries most of the country's commercial traffic down to the port of Aqaba.

Because of the heavy lorry traffic and, until it enters the lunar landscape of the south's flat surroundings, this road makes for dull driving. The far older King's Highway to the west is an altogether more interesting road. Although narrow and winding, it passes through a number of Jordan's key tourist attractions, including Petra, Kerak and Madaba, before rejoining the Desert Highway for the final leg of the route to Aqaba.

Self-drive cars are difficult, if not impossible, to hire in Jordan. However, chauffeur-driven cars can be readily obtained in any main centre, although a full day's driving will cost the visitor around £20.

Jordan also has excellent road links with its neighbours. Damascus can be reached in four hours, Beirut in six, and Baghdad in 14 hours. The West Bank can be reached by way of Husain (formerly the Allenby) Bridge, or the Damiya Bridge if one wants the north.

However, those proposing to drive to the West Bank should remember that Jordan and Israel are still officially at war, and crossing can be time-consuming if many people are travelling that day. Good road maps of Jordan are difficult to obtain locally, and these are best obtained before leaving home.

Telecommunication with the outside world is excellent since the setting up in 1972 of an earth satellite station at Baqa. Internal telephones are not so good, however. A call to London may take only five minutes to connect, while one to Zerqa, only a few miles out of Amman, may take two hours. However, the local telephone system promises to improve considerably when Jordan's new microwave equipment links the country's 35,000 telephones.

Curiously, the one overseas country which it is difficult to telephone to is next-door Lebanon, although the call will go by way of satellite. This is because Jordanian money-exchangers, who need to know the minute-to-minute fluctuations of the exchange rates, monopolize the lines during business hours. It can be quicker to drive to Beirut and deliver a message personally than to wait in the queue.

Jordan's satellite station, which is linked by Intelsat III and Intelsat IV with Europe, America and Africa, carries 24 telephone channels, 48 cable channels and one two-way television channel. It also handles international telex traffic.

Postal services began in Jordan in 1921, when the first government was established by King Abdullah. There are no postal delivery services but, like many other countries, Jordan uses the post office box system, each household or business collecting its mail from the nearest post office. A letter to London will take four days, one to Aqaba a day less.

Jordan has had colour television since April 1974. There are two transmission channels—one in Arabic, the other in English. Viewers also enjoy the benefit of being able to pick up Egyptian, Syrian and Israel programmes, though, probably because of the intervening Golan Heights, not Lebanese ones.

Radio Jordan offers two services. The general home service, which includes news, current affairs, public service, religious and cultural programmes, is broadcast for 20 hours each day. The second programme is mainly a music station, although it also broadcasts six hours of English-language programmes.

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Aqaba: key port in war and peace

by Michael Binyon

Aqaba is the key to the whole future development of Jordan. This small but strategic port at the very southern tip of the country is Jordan's only outlet to the sea. In times of crisis when the frontiers to the north and west have been sealed, it has been Jordan's lifeline to the outside world. In times of calm it dominates the economy just as surely.

Until a few years ago, Jordanian territory extended a mere three miles along the top of the Gulf of Aqaba. The port was hemmed in on one side by Israel and on the other by Saudi Arabia. Recently the Government concluded an agreement with Saudi Arabia under which Jordan obtained a strip of Saudi territory 14 miles long down the east side of the Gulf in exchange for Jordanian territory inland. This gives the Government more elbow room for industrial development in the whole Aqaba region.

Because of the limited area, Aqaba's development has been strictly controlled. Private enterprise has been allowed only in accordance with the Government's master-plan. The result is that Aqaba is now a remarkably orderly little town, in which the three zones—tourist, commercial and port—have all been happily developed without damaging each other.

The port, of course, is the most important zone. It is small, but, according to the British management consultants now undertaking a development survey, extremely efficient. The main difficulty now is that the volume of both imports and exports has grown so much that the port is heavily congested.

The port started on a commercial scale only in 1953. It has been expanded steadily in three stages and is now poised for the most ambitious scheme of all under the new five-year plan. The proposed investment totals some JD60m, as much as 15 per cent of the country's entire development budget.

At present the port, run as a separate authority with an autonomous budget under the Ministry of Transport, handles some 300,000 tons of imports a year, and nearly a million tons of exports, almost entirely phosphates. The port earned more than £1m last year.

The port can conveniently be divided into two areas: general cargo, which is nearly all imports; and phosphates for export. The cargo area has two berths 340 metres long which can take three medium-sized or two large ships. The depth is 11 metres, and mobile cranes—there are no fixed cranes—can lift up to 70 tons. There are four large covered storage areas, and five older closed storage sheds.

Beside the cargo area is the installation for handling phosphates. Two loaders, the newest six years old, are connected by a conveyor belt system to two large stores, holding up to 75,000 tons.

The latest loader, German-built as are practically all the installations in the port, can load up to 1,500 tons an hour and is fully automatic with a control room in the store so that the whole operation can be carried out by only two men. Very large ships can take on phosphates, for the depth here is 45ft although the quay, built on steel piles with electric anticorrosion devices, extends a mere 80 yds from the shore. One of Aqaba's great advantages is that the seabed naturally shelves steeply.

The new railway, to be completed by July, will bring wagons of phosphates directly to the stores. At present large trucks unload the fine powdery substance, being bodily upended on hydraulic jacks. The railway has sidings and marshalling yards that extend also into the general cargo area.

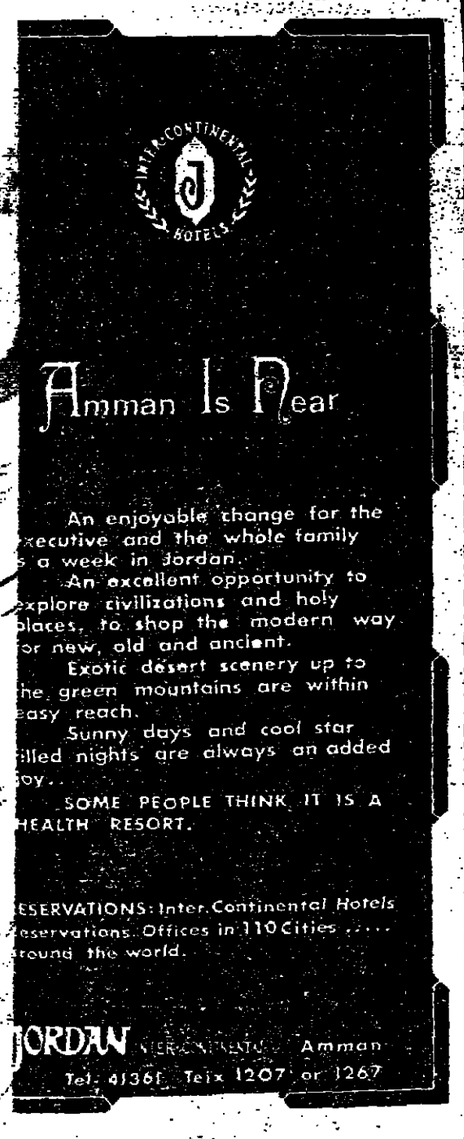
The new five-year plans foresee a vast expansion of the port's facilities. The general cargo berth will be extended to give a further two 200 metre berths together with storage and handling equipment. A cold storage plant for perishable imports as well as exports (off-season vegetables could well become an important source of revenue) is planned.

Bulk grain storage in silos to be erected outside the port area is being studied by an American technical assistance programme. And a staggering increase in phosphate exports — 10,000,000 tons by 1980—demands a new loader of 2,200 tons an hour, a doubling of the storage capacity and possibly a complete new quay.

In addition, the port wants to build a free zone. This will attract transit traffic to other Arab countries, for which Aqaba is already important. An agreement has just been signed with Iraq allowing 300,000 tons of goods to be imported to Iraq through Aqaba. This will double the port's present annual traffic and is possible only because Jordan has stipulated that a maximum 50,000 tons may be stored in Aqaba. The rest must be delivered directly by trucks to Iraq.

Finally, Aqaba will improve its main services. Already the port is a large consumer of electricity: in fact, it sells water and electricity to the municipality, which depends on the port's supply. A new central power station with an output of 6MW should be completed by 1978, providing enough electricity for the whole region until 1995.

With development on this scale, Jordan sees Aqaba as a new industrial centre. This is particularly important as an attempt to reverse the magnetic effect of Amman, which has drained the rest of the country of labour. A large fertilizer plant turning phosphates into superphosphates and phosphate acid, is to be built at the far end of the new strip of territory acquired from Saudi Arabia. Until it develops its own berths, it will export through Aqaba. The processed phosphate will significantly increase export earnings. The only danger officials foresee is the serious pollution to the air and sea the new plant may cause.



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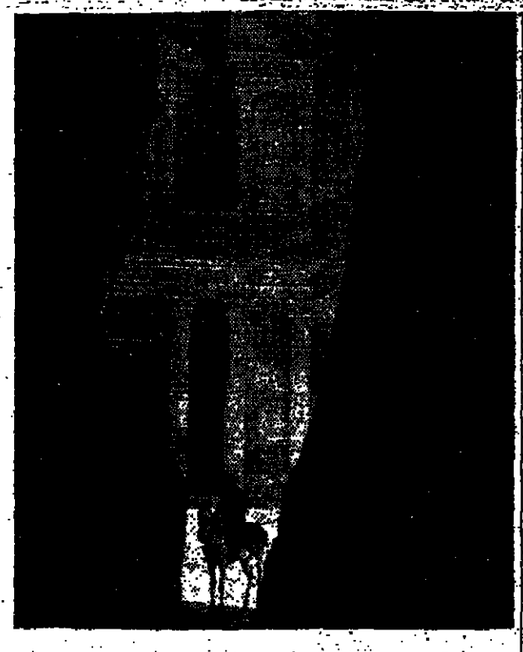

Some of the surviving columns in the Roman city of Jerash. Centre : looking towards Aqaba from the high plateau near Ma'an. Right : first sight of the Treasury at Petra, "lost" to the world for centuries.

Ambitious building plan to advance vocational education

by Michael Binyon

Although it cannot boast the cultural and educational traditions of Egypt or Syria, Jordan now has one of the most flexible, efficient and highly developed systems of public education in the Arab world.

School attendance in the nine years of compulsory education is about 95 per cent and some 18 per cent of all school leavers now go on to higher education—a higher proportion, according to the International Bureau of Education, than in Europe and the Soviet Union.

Jordan's long-term aims are therefore highly advanced. The pattern of primary and secondary education is sufficiently established to leave few outstanding problems. The Government's main task is to develop and diversify vocational education, to produce the whole range of skilled manpower that the country's growing industries now require.

With this in mind, the ministry has embarked upon an ambitious programme of building in the current three-year plan to boost industrial training. Projects include a new polytechnic at Irbid, a trade training complex at Aqaba, hotel training centre in Amman, a rural development centre for agriculture in the Ghor valley, prevocational workshops for boys and craft centres for girls, and three new comprehensive schools with special opportunities for some vocational training in the secondary stage.

This autumn should see the completion of several important centres designed to increase the output of teachers. A certification institute will raise the professional standards of unqualified teachers now employed and train some 2,000 women teachers expected to enter the service in the next 10 years.

A new teachers' training college in the ancient town of Salt will almost double the present annual output of 400 teachers—a particularly vital need ever since the Israel occupation of the West Bank effectively removed from the rest of the kingdom the main teachers' training colleges. And a special teachers' training section will be added to the agricultural secondary school of Shobak taking 60 students on a two-year course.

The capital cost of such projects is high: the Salt college is estimated to cost more than £1m. But here as with other current projects—the country's first two comprehensive schools, and the first polytechnic costing more than £2m—Jordan has been lucky. The country receives substantial foreign aid, principally from the World Bank, the United Nations Development Fund, Unesco, and technical assistance programmes of the West, including Britain.

The World Bank is paying £2.25m towards the current construction costs—45 per cent of the entire budget. A boys' commercial school, also costing £1m, for example may be partially financed by Czechoslovakia in return for Jordanian phosphates.

Diversification is the keynote of future planning. Jordan is particularly anxious to avoid an over-rigid division into craft training and academic education. Such a division can lead to a disgruntled pool of graduate unemployed on the one hand, and workers with a rather narrow range of abilities on the other.

Officials are confident this will be avoided first because Jordan's industry is still able to absorb most of the new generation of qualified young people; second because the huge demand from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf for skilled manpower will guarantee work for any educated Jordanian for many years to come; and third because the new scheme for comprehensive schools at the secondary stage (15 to 18-year-olds) will include some vocational and non-academic courses for all students, whatever their ability.

So if a bright boy's plans for an academic future fall through he can still leave school with a sufficiently broad base to give him a fair choice of jobs.

Purely academically, however, the country is already well provided for. Jordan University, now 13 years old, has 4,800 students, and although small—the maximum target is only 5,000—it has managed to maintain a reputation for quality since its inception.

It now has faculties of arts, economics, science, medicine, Islamic law, agriculture, nursing, education, psychology, engineering and technology. All humanities are taught in Arabic, though science is in English. But both schools teach part of their courses in the other language.

In keeping with the country's general philosophy, the university is also trying to increase the flexibility of its courses. It has adopted a credit system—students choose any two subjects (one major and one minor) and elect any combination of extras out of Arabic, English, Islamic culture, sociology and so on, clocking up the requisite number of hours in class. A good student is able to put in more hours each week, and can even finish his degree in three years. The average time, however, for an undergraduate course is four years.

The university is independent of the ministry of education. It has a novel method of raising money: special taxes are paid directly in to its budget, bypassing the treasury. These include 2 per cent value-added tax on all imported goods, 1 per cent of company profits, ½ per cent of mortgages. All this accounts for 65 per cent of the budget: 15 per cent comes from student fees, and the remaining 20 per cent from donations, including foreign aid.

The university is governed by a board of trustees, which includes six non-Jordanians, all appointed directly by the King. Jordan University accounts for only a fraction of the total university enrolment. The remaining students go abroad to study in Beirut, Cairo or the West—the overwhelming proportion to Britain and America because of the language. Nevertheless, both France and Russia have recently offered a number of scholarships to Jordan.

There is some debate now whether Jordan needs another university. But with the start of a polytechnic system, this looks unlikely, and a system of community colleges is now more in favour.

No discussion of Jordan's education can ignore the substantial role played by the United Nations Works and Relief Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNWRA), which is responsible for the education of refugees up to the end of secondary stage. UNWRA is really a system within a system. Although the courses and examinations are the same as the state system, the teachers, nearly all Palestinians, are independent of the state, paid by UNWRA (at a different rate, which sometimes causes friction) and UNWRA runs its own vocational training centres teacher training programmes.

UNWRA is responsible for about 100,000 children in Jordan, mostly from the refugee camps where the schools are situated. The educational programme, which accounts for 44 per cent of the whole budget, is a story of substantial results on a meagre budget.

This year UNWRA is critically short of money, and may have to make heavy cuts in its services. Education is bound to be affected, and some 60,000 children in the 15 to 18 age group may have to be cut off from the school programme, involving the loss of 2,500 teachers' jobs. Already nine out of every 10 schools are working a double shift system, with 50 children to a class, and with about 4,000 extra pupils every year, improvements are impossible.

Several times before the Government has helped UNWRA when it has got into financial difficulties, but this is a political decision and help cannot be substantial. There is little official coordination with the state system, though teachers have unofficial links with their counterparts, and teachers' conferences have been held on UNWRA premises.

Both refugee children and non-refugees are exceptionally keen to learn, in order to gain qualifications to get good jobs. Truancy in Jordan's schools is almost non-existent. The main difficulty, a ministry official said, is to stop parents sending their children to school below the official starting age of six.

Even old people are keen to learn. Under the literacy programme, all colleges run evening programmes for adults which are well attended. And this summer a mother proudly graduated from college at the same time as her two children.

A sign of healthy progress

Just outside Amman a road, patrolled by soldiers, leads up to a complex of new buildings on a fine site facing the whole city. The complex includes a supermarket, mosque, hostels, sports facilities, barracks and gardens. It is a hospital—the King Husain Medical Centre.

This hospital can claim to be one of the most modern in the whole Middle East. Light, airy, spotlessly clean, it includes specialist units that are equipped to deal with every principal branch of surgery, including kidney transplants and open heart surgery.

Its eye unit includes a camera to photograph the retina unavailable anywhere else in the Middle East. Clinical pathology has automatic blood analysis machines, the dental unit has the latest whole mouth X-ray machine, and the unit for cardiovascular surgery would make any British surgeon envious.

All this is backed up by a full gymnasium for physiotherapy, lecture rooms, operating theatres in a sealed sterilized area with closed circuit television for medical and teaching use.

The medical centre is a showpiece. But it also represents the culmination of years of steady advance in the general standard of curative medicine throughout the country.

Two things in particular are significant: nearly all the staff in the hospital are Jordanians; and the centre is staffed by, belongs to and is for the army. It is the army's new base hospital to which field hospitals and others refer their main cases.

All the doctors are army officers; the nurses hold army ranks; the design, running and development of the centre is entirely the responsibility of the army; the Government has no financial or administrative control.

The definition of who is eligible as a patient, however, is wide. It includes members of the armed forces and all their dependants; former soldiers; those unable to find proper treatment elsewhere; diplomats; and anybody for whom special arrangements are made. It amounts to half the population.

What is strange is that the armed forces should commandeer the country's best medical skills. Ou aims of the present p plan is to coordinate and military health

The army, for ex now planning to e role to include a r tion centre and care—tasks one wi mally associate wi lian medical system.

The Governmer therefore, is to up own services. Alrea civil teaching hos been opened next t University, and th ment is trying har vide incentives to danian doctors goi Persian Gulf an Arabia, where a post always awaits

In addition, the plan provides f health centres areas, a new menta in Amman and nu dences in the coun largest cities ro remedy Jordan's shortage of traine

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Preventive me the Governmen concern. Jordan particularly succ its public health and there are n endemic diseases i of the country.

Particular emp placed on mate child health servi are free in urban districts, ad through special Other forms of s fare, however, largely in private the poorer south in the Bedou Save the Children particularly active a properly establi work of clinics.

The country is set up a com national health s the moment gover ployees contribute security scheme, them with free trea medication for and their depend proper nationall health insurance s not yet started.

The new medical Jordan University, 1971, means that t hopes to train a fa tion of its doctor those in present were trained ab ticularly in Brit whom Jordan closest medical fessional links.

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TIMES PAST
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w Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01- 1234

TS OF INFLATION

nt is now rising very
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iew car registrations.

This evidence merely argues that, if the present cycle behaves like its predecessors, an upturn in output, income and expenditure can be expected from next spring. If that occurred, unemployment would be expected to stop rising in about the autumn of 1976.

But this cycle is not likely to proceed as cheerfully as that. Despite the enormous budget deficit, the Chancellor has so far kept a fairly tight grip on monetary policy, though he will find this gets much more difficult as the balance of payments improves and if industrial investment ever recovers.

This monetary restraint—albeit only in the relative sense that the money supply is increasing markedly slower than costs and prices—interacts with the huge rise in labour costs caused by an average level of pay settlements between 20 and 30 per cent over the past year. This interaction led inevitably to the absolute fall in real economic activity—output and employment—which the figures show. Moreover, output and employment have still to contract some way farther before they will have adjusted to the excess rise in costs which has been injected in recent months and which is still being injected, though possibly at a slightly moderating pace.

There can be no mistaking the Chancellor's personal determination not to underwrite these excessive pay settlements and the consequent inflation of costs by injecting the extra degree of inflationary public finance which would be required to reverse the unemployment trend over the next twelve months. He will be under growing political pressure to modify this position; but there is not much likelihood that he can or will be overborne before the end of this year.

By then the recession will be much more firmly established and deeply developed; and, since reflationary measures commonly take a year to achieve their main effect, conditions would be set by next Christmas for an unemployment level averaging between 1¼ million and 1¾ million throughout 1976. The only development now likely to ameliorate that prospect would be a sudden sharp reduction in the level of pay settlements from this summer.

This possibility will doubtless figure prominently in the discussions which the Government will be having with trade union and industry leaders over the next two months. The important thing, if against all the odds inflation is to be halted before it destroys the basis of our prosperity over the next decade and perhaps the basis of our political freedoms for farther ahead than that, is that the Chancellor should not now be induced to surrender the substance of a policy which has a chance, as continued fiscal and monetary restraint does, for the shadow of some incomes policy formula which cannot be enforced and which therefore has no chance.

UGAL IN THE BALANCE

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nature of the present
Portugal is hard to discern, and the direction in which it is developing impossible to predict. This is because there are clearly acute differences of opinion within the Armed Forces Movement, but the appearance of unity which it tries to keep up in public makes it hard for an outsider to define the different political tendencies within it or to assess their relative strengths. Dr Soares clearly hopes that the forces within it committed to genuine democracy are strong enough to impose a positive response to the challenge which he has issued. But he can hardly be sure of this.

Nor, it appears, is he sure what type of dictatorship the MFA is in greatest danger of drifting into. The most immediate threat, and the one directly responsible for provoking the present crisis, comes from the Communist Party. There is clearly a school of thought within the MFA, represented for instance by the prime minister, Brigadier Concalves, which sees the Communist Party as its main ally in bringing about an irreversible social revolution. Thanks partly to the active support of this group, and partly to the energy and speed with which they acted in the early days of the revolution, Communists and their close sympathizers have won a dominant position in the trade unions, the local authorities, and most of the news media.

The most important exception to this was the Socialist-owned daily newspaper *Republica*, which had been in frequent trouble under the previous regime and continued to take a strongly independent line after the revolution. It is hardly surprising that when this newspaper was seized by its own printers under Communist leadership, and the regime responded by closing it down for an indefinite period, Dr Soares felt the moment to make his stand had arrived. But while one faction within the MFA may be inclined simply to throw its weight behind the Communists, other military leaders have hinted that they might be tempted to do away with political parties altogether and content themselves with a direct relationship between the MFA and "the people" as represented in a network of revolutionary committees. It was no doubt in reply to such ideas that Dr Soares in his turn hinted yesterday at the danger of a left-wing dictatorship in Portugal which would get the worst of both worlds. He described this danger with an oblique mixture of geographical terms: the "Albanianization" of Portugal, or "a Cuban system" for which he doubted whether Moscow would pay.

The MFA leaders perhaps feel exasperated with Dr Soares, and are perhaps even more disinclined to take advice from Western "capitalist" newspapers. But they should be aware that their revolution has many genuine admirers and sympathizers in the Western world, who are none the less desperately anxious to see it proceed on a democratic path

Cross affair

ilia Langdon

perhaps be difficult
Levin to grasp the
inciples of democracy,
parently necessary to
that the Clay Cross
were actually elected
by the people of Clay

959 and 1974 the Labour
every seat that it con-
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did so on a consistently
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Levin has every right to
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time when there was
t unemployment in the
area with a high pro-
pensioners among the
they approved, too, of
ares and television licen-
e old, with the provision
ed accommodation, and
building of three Darby
clubs in one year. It was
wanted. And they showed
oyal every year at the

nour Party is a democra-
and the councillors were chosen by the large and active local Labour Party. They followed party policy, and they were answerable to the party if they did not. The councillors were representative of the town and, unsurprisingly in a town where half the population live in council houses, this was demonstrated by the fact that almost all of them lived in council houses themselves—so did the Town Clerk.

Mr Levin is right that the councillors were attempting to put their socialist principles into practice, but it is surely hardly remarkable that they wished to remain in office in order to do this; for him to suggest that they used "public money as political handouts to confirm themselves in power" shows a failure to understand political principles.

Finally, the Clay Cross council did not operate irrespective of the rules, the ratepayers, the district auditor or the law. They chose their priorities, which were socialist priorities, and they answered for them to the ratepayers at election times. (Does Mr Levin realize that council tenants do pay rates, too?) They never set out to deliberately flout the law and would not have done so if the last Conservative Government had not embarked on the confrontation over the Housing Finance Act by refusing to use its powers under the Act and send a Housing Commissioner to Clay Cross.

Yours,
JULIA LANGDON,
Flat 26,
30 Lansdowne Walk, W11.
May 18.

Art and wealth tax

From Mr Peter K. Grunebaum

Sir, While I am an American citizen, I have been both surprised and disturbed by a number of articles and comments that have appeared recently relating to art collectors, the Wealth Tax (Peter Fuller's article on May 10; comments made by Mr Prentice relating to the sale of university treasures; and the comments by your Arts reporter made on May 12, regarding the unavailability of sufficient funds for museums to maintain their activities.

I write, less as a businessman and more as a private collector and trustee of two American, university-sponsored museums. There is no doubt in my mind that a Wealth Tax could result in more private collections entering the public domain. In this country, however, where we have no Wealth Tax, a significant stream of works of art find their way into the public domain. As recent examples I need only cite the Hirschorn Collection in Washington, DC, and the Lehman Collection in New York City.

I doubt that American collectors are much different from their British counterparts. It is my experience that a high percentage of art collectors accumulate their works of art for numerous reasons other than tax avoidance. I would have thought that it would be more in everyone's interest for collectors to be offered tax incentives (Mr Fuller uses the word "cushion") to encourage them to donate art to institutions in the public domain, which includes universities, as well as museums. This would run counter to Mr Prentice's suggestion that universities sell works of art to raise cash, for I believe these works play a very important role in the educational process.

Next, please allow me to suggest that what Mr Fuller recommends might possibly serve some purpose today, but it will surely be at the expense of tomorrow. Private collectors are the people who help young artists start, and it is their efforts which play a role in separating good art from bad art. This is a long, drawn-out process which takes many years, if not generations.

Surely it is not being suggested that in the future, governments will undertake the complete sponsorship of art's development, when these same governments are having great difficulty financing so many other needy areas! To destroy incentive for the private sector must lead to economic downfall.

Yours faithfully,
PETER R. GRUNEBAUM,
55 Broad Street,
New York.
May 15.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Aid for one-parent families

From the President of the Association of Directors of Social Services, and others

Sir, We are writing as member organizations of the Finer Joint Action Committee.

The Finer Report on One-Parent Families (Cmnd 5629) was published in July, 1974, after four and a half years of work by the committee originally appointed by Mr Richard Crossman, then Secretary of State for Social Services. The report pointed out that there are more than a million children in Britain today being brought up in one-parent families and showed how the lack of one parent is a major cause of poverty and hardship.

Of the report's 230 recommendations only a handful have been implemented by the Government and the major proposals have not even been adequately debated by Parliament.

The danger of important reports being praised and then forgotten is well known. A House of Commons early day motion calling for a full debate on the Finer Report attracted a great deal of support last autumn and the Leader of the House indicated before Christmas that a full debate might be held soon after the recess. But the only airing the report has had was a brief and thinly attended adjournment debate in November initiated by Helene Hayman, MP.

A matter of public concern of this importance urgently needs careful consideration in Parliament to weigh up the complexities of the recommendations on social security, housing, law, day care and employment. We appeal to the Government to give the House time to debate these matters.

Despite the country's economic difficulties, the needs of one-parent families demand priority. The longer we wait the worse will be the problems to be overcome if we are to prevent deprivation from affecting every aspect of life for so many children and their parents. It is imperative that the Government sets out as soon as possible its response to the whole range of Finer proposals and outlines its timetable for action.

Yours faithfully,
TOM WHITE, President,
Association of Directors of Social Services.
BILL TAYLOR, Development Officer, British Association of Settlements and Social Action Centres.
K. B. RICHARDS, Chairman, British Association of Social Workers.
PETER BOTTOMLEY, Chairman, British Union of Family Organizations.
DOUGLAS POLLARD, Director, Catholic Housing Aid Society.
FRANK FIELD, Director, Child Poverty Action Group.
E. B. PARRATT, Chairman, Divorce Law Reform Union.
REX HALLIWELL, Director, Family Service Units.
P. A. THOMAS, Director, The Family Welfare Association Ltd.
PAMELA ANDERSON, Chairman, The Fawcett Society.
ALAN ASTILL, Chairman, Gingerbread.
TONY SMYTHE, Director, MIND (National Association of Mental Health).
DOROTHY JONES, Chairman, Mothers in Action.
NICHOLAS HINTON, Director, National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.
KENNETH HOWE, Chairman, National Association of Probation Officers.
JUNE HEMER, General Secretary, National Association of Widows.
MARGARET BRAMALL, Director, National Council for One Parent Families.
DOUGLAS TILBE, Director, Shelter.
ANNE ASHBY, Hon Secretary, Women's Aid Ltd.
Finer Joint Action Committee, c/o 255 Kentish Town Road, NW5.

Civil Service pay rise

From Mr W. L. Kendall

Sir, I do not believe (as does Mr Skevington in your issue of May 15) that the recent Civil Service pay rise was "astonishing". But I did say at my annual conference that if the TUC pay negotiating guidelines were to be simply and crudely interpreted as wage restraint for civil servants without reference to levels of pay for outside—precisely defined—comparable groups and restricted to retail price index movement, then the recent pay settlement was outside the terms of the Social Contract. This is rather different to the bland assertion that the Government "coolly busted" the contract.

The settlement involved a 15-month gap since the last increase, a once-for-all catching up on current outside rates, and included threshold payments of £4.40 a week already received.

I do not blame anybody for confusion, and I am no great supporter of the Social Contract: but a good deal of confusion about the real and immediate value of pay negotiations in the public sector and elsewhere is caused by Government and media obsession with percentages which ignore negotiating systems, wage levels, timing of settlements, and cash increases which do not represent "new money".

Yours faithfully,
W. L. KENDALL,
General Secretary, Civil and Public Services Association.
215 Balham High Road, SW17.

Access to Sikkim

From Mr Simon Abrahams

Sir, I inquired at the Indian High Commission yesterday about the formalities for visiting Sikkim as a tourist. They informed me that a normal visa to India would not be sufficient as Sikkim is a "restricted area". Furthermore I was told that my application would take at least three months to process as a permit can only be approved in New Delhi—by the Ministry of External Affairs!

I thought Sikkim had become a State of India.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON ABRAHAMS,
3 Sloane Court East SW3.

Case for a new, written constitution

From Professor S. E. Finer

Sir, In Lord Hailsham's stimulating and (not uncharacteristically) provocative concluding article on the constitution (May 20), there occurs a gnomic sentence, to wit: "The electoral law would be for discussion." With the greatest—and genuine—respect for Lord Hailsham this question of the electoral law seems to me to be the heart of the matter. It is the necessary even if not the sufficient condition for the limitation of the executive power which he has in mind.

The current electoral system is a "winner takes all" system where a minority of the votes in the country returns a majority of seats in the Commons; where this majority—by reason of this very same electoral system—have every incentive to vote together rather than split, thus producing docile lobby fodder for their leaders who have become the government; which in its turn, and for this reason, enjoys a plenitude of legislative power, administrative practice, patronage on a gross and morally corrupting scale and a monopoly of official information. The opposition enjoys nothing except the power to vociferate. Research has shown that the parliamentary parties are more extreme than those who elect them; that their left and right wing respectively unduly influence their policies, thus removing them still further from the electorate's views, and that a net swing of a mere one in 100 voters suffices to switch between 16 to 20 seats from one party to another so eroding a government's majority by 32 to 40 seats.

The combined effect is the two major parties outvie one another in their promises of bread and circuses (hence the crisis in public expenditure and public borrowing), to produce reactions in legislation as strong or even stronger than the actions of their predecessors which have provoked these; and in short to generate extremist policies which are negated by their successors; a hodge-podge of extremist policies which have been voted for by small minorities of the electorate with sharp discontinuities in every single national policy, whether it be taxation, land use, education, nationalization, incomes policy and so forth.

Proportional representation would not preclude majoritarian government as the election in Northern Ireland has demonstrated, but at least that would require a majority of the voters of the country to produce such a government. Furthermore, since no government has received more than 50 per cent of the vote since 1935, any parliamentary majority which was returned would tend to be smaller than is usual under our system hence the voice of the Commons would be that much more significant.

The more likely result, however, would be a condition in which a parliamentary majority could not be produced except by a coalition between two or more parties and this necessarily implies that it would require the support of the centre or centre parties which at the present moment secured some 25 per cent of the vote and an insignificant fraction of parliamentary seats. Such a coalition would not be driven hither and thither by the fear of losing a 1 per cent swing or even 2 or 3 per cent swing of the votes among the electorate. And by means of the combination of all these factors it would tend to lead to the politics of moderation, to promote continuity and incremental change, and enhance the legitimacy and authority of Parliament against sectional groups.

It seems to me that the right way to reform the constitution is to start with the electoral law and not to throw this in as a rather marginal and highly problematic parenthesis.

Yours faithfully,
S. E. FINER,
All Souls College,
Oxford.
May 20.

From Mr Peter Newling

Sir, In his article of May 19, Lord Hailsham moved on from the common objections to a new Bill of Rights to what he saw as reasons "for pause" and next day to the necessity for such a Bill. The situation portrayed was of a simple choice; wholesale rethinking of our constitution or the collapse of liberties and order.

Such are not the only choices; it is possible to extend and strengthen our present arrangements for the protection of liberties and rights. There are many suggestions as to means: for example, the spending of more in legal aid than the current derisory sum, and the setting up of commissioners (in the image of the Parliamentary Commissioner) with powers to investigate and report on the police, prisons, local authorities, public corporations and companies. Perhaps there should be one for the courts.

In other words, we need more help in using the present safeguards against tyranny; we do not need to replace them.

How could a formal Bill of Rights be enforced, without binding future Parliaments or introducing rigidity and government by judges? If we adopted the Canadian method and created a Rights Commission (of judges or not) with "advisory" powers only, this would not stop the present government claiming a mandate, or the trade unions holding "the rest of the community to ransom", as Lord Hailsham hopes a Bill would do.

Judicial interpretation would be disastrous, advisory controls would be too weak, and a Bill with no provision for enforcement would deserve Bentham's comment on the French Revolutionary Declaration of the Rights of Man—"Rhetorical nonsense—nonsense upon stilts".

Yours faithfully,
PETER NEWLING,
North Corner,
Lewes, Sussex.

Referendum campaign

From Mr Roy Jenkins, Labour MP for Stechford

Sir, Lord Bruce of Donington and his associates (Letters, May 21) accuse me of making "hysterical accusations" against anti-Marketeers because I suggested that their "No" pamphlet bent the truth.

On May 3 I said: "those who try to blame our serious overall trade deficit on our membership of the European Community are bending the truth out of all recognition—and they know it". I repeat those words with equal conviction today.

First, the "No" pamphlet compares our present trade deficit with the Community with the very small deficit in 1970—but it grossly distorts the true picture by failing to point out that the deterioration in our foreign trade position has been with the whole world, not just the Community. In each of the years since we joined the Community the share of our deficit represented by trade with our European partners has fallen.

Second, the "No" pamphlet says "there is no doubt that the rise in food prices in Britain in the last three years has been partly due to joining the Common Market". The Government White Paper states "our food prices are now no higher because Britain is in the Market than if we were outside". The White Paper assessment is confirmed by the two responsible Ministers, Mrs Williams and Mr Peart.

Third, the "No" pamphlet also claims that "our Commonwealth links are bound to be weakened much further if we stay in the Common Market". Links with whom? Not a single Commonwealth Government wants us to come out—and most are urging us strongly to stay in.

I am not in favour of "hysterical accusations". I am in favour of the legitimate exposure of unacceptable inaccuracies.

Yours faithfully,
ROY JENKINS,
House of Commons.
May 22.

Cathedral sculpture

From Mr Paul Paget

Sir, The article and photographs which illustrated it, in your issue of May 14, raise an interesting point which I am sure will be hotly debated by those holding widely divergent views. I personally believe that there is a middle course which, judging by the four photographs, the new sculptures in Exeter Cathedral Chapter House do not appear to have followed.

I am all in favour of present-day embellishments in ancient cathedrals and churches: more especially where, as in this case, they seek to express in arresting fashion current interpretations of the divine mysteries. I am less happy where such embellishments conflict with the original purpose of their architectural setting.

By common definition niches were designed "as ornamental recesses in the thickness of a wall to shelter a statue or relic". In this instance the two abstracts, as illustrated, do not give the impression of requiring any such shelter whereas the two figures are dynamically emergent.

This comment is no reflection on the sculptor's art but questions the desirability of so striking a departure from the intended function of a gothic niche. It would indeed be a pity if, what Mr Philip Howard suggests is likely to be a controversial example, were to prejudice the introduction of modern artefacts into ancient buildings.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL PAGET,
Chairman, Norwich Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Care of Churches.

The cost of selfishness

From Colonel J. R. P. Montgomery

Sir, For a philosopher Mr Keith Graham (May 19) is strangely imperceptive. Mr Graham's old people would not be dying of hypothermia nor would so many people be unemployed were it not for the greed and selfishness to which Professor Mills (May 14) attributes our present condition.

Neither self-confidence nor technology, of which we once possessed a monopoly, will any longer of themselves enable us to enjoy more material wealth than others, as we did with the help of subject peoples overseas. But the condition of our poorest would be thought wealth indeed in any of 20 of the poorest countries.

In 1972 the Ghanaian member of a United Nations Commission debating slavery told how 50 teenage girls had recently been sold in Accra to wealthy Middle Eastern buyers. In 1965 a Ghanaian farmer had to grow three tons of cocoa to buy a tractor—in 1972 10 tons. This is one of many current examples the Anti-Slavery Society could quote to show the effects, in terms of human misery, which the selfishness, the callous apathy, of the rich countries has caused.

If we have come to the end of the road let us hope that the philosophers in our universities, at least, will have the wisdom to explain the reasons.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK MONTGOMERY,
Secretary, Anti-Slavery Society,
60 Weymouth Street, W1.

Pheasant in Chelsea

From the Curator of Chelsea Physic Garden

Sir, I was interested to read (May 16) of Mr Leigh's sighting of a fox in Streatham: I would not be surprised if they come even farther towards central London in pursuit, perhaps, of the fine cock pheasant which was calling in this garden at noon a couple of days earlier.

Put up by a rabby cat of fearsome size it took off for the Embankment and was last seen watching the traffic beneath from a plane tree. Subsequent examination of the road revealed no traces of faisan pressé. Where could it have gone?

Yours faithfully,
ALLEN PATERSON,
Chelsea Physic Garden,
66 Royal Hospital Road, SW3.
May 20.

Chrysler plant in Teheran

From Mr A. R. A. Wood

Sir, I write to you from Teheran, having just read the reports in the Saturday, May 10, edition of the calamitous Chrysler strike now in prospect. This I read, having just visited the Teheran plant which assembles the Hunter kits. The workers in Teheran are earning between 8,000 and 20,000 rials per month (£52-£129) and this represents a substantial improvement over most of their fellow men.

Should this suicidal strike result in a closure of Chrysler UK then I imagine the Iran National Industrial Manufacturing Co Ltd would be delighted to pay a good price for the factory's equipment, to ship it out here, and to employ the skilled management (but not the unhappy workers) at very attractive terms. Chrysler Corporation in Detroit would probably be happy to co-operate, since they are already doing so in Iran. No doubt the TGWU would endeavour to "black" such a deal, and then the machines would be bought in USA, Germany or France. Can no one dissuade the lemmings from continuing their march to self-destruction?

Yours faithfully,
A. R. A. WOOD, Chairman, F. A. Wood Ltd, Birmingham.
(Hotel Inter-Continental
PO Box 12 1517 Iran Novin Teheran, Iran.

Existence of demons

From Dr R. M. Ogilvie

Sir, I am not competent to comment on the theological implications of the rite of exorcism but one sentence in Professor Lampe's letter (May 20) caused me, as a practising Christian and a student of the early Church, great concern.

He writes that it is "pre-scientific" to believe in the existence of demons. That the power of evil is real and personal, and can take over someone's life, is a thing which schoolmasters and others know from frighteningly first-hand experience. How you explain it depends upon your fundamental beliefs. Sometimes it may be physiological or psychotic: this can usually be diagnosed and occasionally cured. But there are infinitely more cases where the average intelligent observer would say that a man was bad not mad, that he was "possessed".

If it is "pre-scientific" to acknowledge the reality of the Devil, then it is equally "pre-scientific" to acknowledge the reality of God. But it is not.

Yours faithfully,
R. M. OGILVIE,
Headmaster,
School House,
Tonbridge, Kent.

Richard Strauss's Music

From Mr Yehudi Menuhin

Sir, On principle a musician does not take issue with a music critic, but when that critic steps outside the bounds and limits of his appointed task in a manner and tone that, at its mildest, can only be described as discourteous and totally superfluous—as having indeed no relation whatsoever to the matter of his review—then I cannot refrain from asking you to allow me a small space in which to expostulate.

Your critic in his review of Pinchas Steinberg's concert of May 15 saw fit to compare the very human and understandable distaste of the Israeli musical public for the works of Richard Strauss (your critic is entirely erroneous as well as guilty of questionable taste in stating that—"Strauss's music is, by a deeply felt and daft policy of philistine racialism banned in Israel"—it is not) with the deliberate orders of the Nazis to ban Mendelssohn, Offenbach, et al. as one part of a hideous ideology couched in quasi-philosophical terms, the other part of which your readers need hardly be reminded was completed in camps and gas chambers unlikely to be erased from Jewish memory or emotion for a long time to come.

One may privately deplore the power, of emotion, one may indeed be one of those fortunates who is always able to command and control his own—especially in the case of others' misfortunes—but to condemn rather than rue, to pronounce a judgment upon high that is neither called for nor in any way helpful is, may I say, unworthy and something of which to be ashamed.

It would have been more to the point had he exhorted, as in the Bible: "And yet I would have you wise unto that which is good and simple concerning evil."

Yours faithfully,
YEHUDI MENUHIN,
2 The Grove,
Highgate Village, N6.

Gnomes in the City

From Mr F. E. Cleary

Sir, Whilst I cannot promise Mr Koppel (May 21) that the Corporation of the City of London will consider rearing gnomes in the "square mile", he might like to know that during the last few years, either as a result of purchases or gifts, we have erected:

The Minotaur—Postman's Park
Becket—St Paul's Cathedral
Beyond Tomorrow—Guildhall Precinct
Glass Fountain—Guildhall Precinct
The Hammerthrower—Tower Place
Icarus—Old Change Court
Ritual—Basinghall Street
The Young Lovers—St Paul's Precinct

Curiously enough, "The Young Lovers" by George Ehrlich was the first of these statues and Mr Koppel must draw his own conclusions as to their responsibility for the growth of our statuary family.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. CLEARY,
Chairman of the Trees, Gardens and City Open Spaces Committee,
Guildhall EC2.

From Miss Ann Spokes

Sir, Perhaps the City gnomes have emigrated to Zürich.

Yours sincerely,
ANN H. SPOKES,
39 Five Mile Drive, Oxford.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 22: His Excellency Sayed Ahmed Suleiman Mohammed Ahmed and Madame Naima El-Rayah were received in farewell audience by The Queen this morning and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Democratic Republic of Sudan to the Court of St James's.

Mr D. Malcolm was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See.

Mrs Malcolm had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Lieutenant-General P. J. F. Whiteley had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his appointment as Commandant General Royal Marines.

Mr H. G. White had the honour of being received by The Queen and took leave upon his retirement from service in the Royal Household as the Lord Chamberlain's Representative at the Palace of Holyroodhouse. Her Majesty then invested him with the Insignia of a Commander of the *Royal Victorian Order*.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Cardiff and in the morning attended the Freedom From Hunger Campaign Spring Fair at the City Hall.

Her Royal Highness was later entertained at luncheon by the Chairman of South Glamorgan County Council (County Councillor Mrs E. J. Davies) and in the afternoon visited the Chapter Arts Centre.

The Princess Margaret, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Lady Anne Tennant and The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 22: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, was present at a Sundowner given by the East Africa Women's League (England Branch) at Over-Seas House, Park Place, London, SW1.

The Hon Jane Walsh was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 22: The Duke of Kent today visited the Transport and Road *Research Laboratory at Crowthorne*, Berkshire.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, as Honorary Colonel, today received Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Ford on *relinquishing command of the* 1st Battalion Yorkshire Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Weare on assuming command of the Battalion.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr B. B. Hall, Deputy Treasury Solicitor, to be Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor in succession to Sir Henry Ware, who retires on September 14.

Mr T. C. Hetherington, Legal Secretary in the Law Officers' Department, to be Deputy Treasury Solicitor.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. Manners and Miss W. Miller
The engagement is announced between Rupert, second son of the Hon Richard and Mrs Manners, of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, and Wynn, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Miller, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr M. C. Eidson and Miss S. Weston
The engagement is announced between Mark Carroll Eidson, son of Dr and Mrs Jack Leigh Eidson, of Weatherford, Texas, and Sarah, daughter of Mr Grainger and the Hon Mrs Weston, of Santa Clara Ranch, Marion, Texas. The marriage will take place on June 7 in *San Antonio, Texas*.

Mr A. V. Pelly and Miss M. E. Lambert
The engagement is announced between Adrian Vincent Pelly, MVO, of St Weonard's, Hereford, younger son of the late *Admiral* Sir Henry and Lady Pelly, and Margaret Esterel Lambert, of 9 Grey Coat Gardens, SW1, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Roger Lambert, of Cuckseys Farm, Bletchingley, Surrey.

Mr W. S. Hare and Mrs P. A. Reeve
The engagement is announced between William teuart, elder son of Commander and Mrs P. J. Hare, of Pierce Hay, Wrington, Somerset, and Penelope Anne, only daughter of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alan and Lady Boxer, of Lymington, Hampshire.

Mr C. G. Anthony and Miss M. A. Sillem
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of the late Mr D. G. Anthony and Mrs Betty Anthony, of Walton-on-Thames, and Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs S. G. Sillem, of Shamley Green.

Mr N. J. G. Beer and Miss D. E. Brooke
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Group Captain and Mrs Gilbert Beer, of Bexhill-on-Sea, and Diana, youngest daughter of Major B. A. Brooke and Mrs Mora Brooke, of White Roses, Leweston, Sherborne, Dorset.

Mr T. R. L. Brierley and Miss L. A. S. James
The engagement is announced between Timothy Richard Launcelot, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs John Brierley, of Lyndhurst, Friar's Cliff, Christchurch, Dorset, and Lorna Anne Seymour, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Keith R. H. James, of Broadfield Court, Bodenham, Herefordshire.

Mr D. Dallas and Miss S. Francis
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Dallas, of Blackmoor, Burghfield, Berkshire, and Serena, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Francis, of Hafodneddyn, Dyfed.

Mr M. G. Hollingsworth and Miss C. M. Benc
The engagement is announced between Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs George Hollingsworth, of Hillside, Leatherhead, Surrey, and Caroline, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Zygmunt Benc, of Vernon House, Worcester.

Mr J. C. H. King and Miss F. O'Beirne-Ranelagh
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs L. M. H. King, of Dene Farm, Lockeridge, Wiltshire, and Fionn, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. O'Beirne-Ranelagh, of Long Road, Cambridge.

Mr C. L. Liambeys and Miss A. I. Rotas
The engagement is announced between Charilaos Liambeys, son of the late Mr Leonidas Liambeys, and of Mrs Marguerita Liambeys, of 10 Mourouzi Street, Athens, and Alexandra (Alex), elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Rotas, of Kalamata, Greece, and London. The marriage will take place in Athens on Saturday, July 26.

Mr G. R. Hudson-Evans and Miss E. R. Eassie
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Dr and Mrs R. Hudson-Evans, of 12 Manor Green, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, and Rosalind, daughter of the late Major General W. J. F. Eassie and of Mrs Eassie, of Orchard End, *Wargrave, Berkshire*.

Mr G. F. Moody and Miss A. E. Bain
The engagement is announced between George Francois, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. G. Moody, of Haywards Heath, Sussex, and Anne Evelyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. D. Bain, of Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Mr S. F. Reason and Miss S. P. Linley
The engagement is announced between Stuart Francis, only son of Mr and Mrs Laurence Reason, of Chislehurst, Kent, and Shayne Phelps, only daughter of Mr and Mrs James Linley, of London, SE13.

Mr R. J. Sharp and Miss L. A. Diack
The engagement was announced on May 3, 1975 between Mr Roger John Sharp, of 24 Gloucester Crescent, London, N.W.1, and Miss Louise Anne Diack, of 23 Lexham Gardens, London, W.8.

Mr N. H. Symington and Miss I. H. Wootton
The engagement is announced between Nigel Howard, youngest son of the late Captain S. P. Symington, MC, TD, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, and Mrs Symington, of Pulborough, Sussex, and Isla Heather, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. H. Wootton, of Seaford, Sussex.

Mr C. M. Walsh and Miss A. M. Colvile
The engagement is announced between Charles Mark Walsh, son of the late Mr Charles Walsh and Mrs Charles Walsh, of Halfway Cottages, Dippenhall, Farnham, Surrey, and Alexandra Mary (Gussie) Colvile, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs R. F. Colvile, of Fairway House, Forest Road, Pyrford, Surrey.

Mr R. J. Willis and Miss A. C. Walker
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs Robert Willis, of Lower Shiplake, Oxfordshire, and Amanda, elder daughter of Major and Mrs J. C. Walker, of Sutton Veny House, Warminster, Wiltshire.

Marriages

Mr A. S. A. Ali and Mrs M. Rowell
The marriage took place on Tuesday, May 20, at St Mary's Priory, Fulham Road, between Mr Azet Saiyed Ahmed Ali, of Cairo, and Mrs Marie Rowell, widow of Dr Leslie Rowell, of 3 Bina Gardens, London, SW5.

Mr L. Hunting and Mrs R. Herbert
The marriage took place recently between Mr Leonard Hunting, of Paris and Washington, and Mrs Kate Herbert, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Fry and widow of Mr Richard Herbert, of Leicestershire.

Luncheons

Reader's Digest
The Editor of British Reader's Digest, Mr Michael Randolph, was host at a luncheon yesterday for supporters of Britain's continued membership of the European Community. The guests included:
The Earl of Bessborough, the Earl of Longford, Lord and Lady Chelwood, Baroness Gaitskell, Baroness Burton of Coventry, Mr J. Grimond, MP, Mr William Whitelaw, MP, the Hon Sir Con O'Neill, and Sir Frederick Catherwood.

Royal College of Physicians
The President of the Royal College of *Physicians, Sir Cyril* Clarke, gave a luncheon for the Friends of the College yesterday. The following were present:
Lord Black, Sir Desmond Bonham-Carter, Mr R. Clark, Mr J. D. Hutchison, Sir Joseph Lockwood, Mr B. Pavitt, Sir Michael Perrin, Sir Percy Rugg, Dr J. A. P. Treasure, Mr L. Wolfson, Dr N. D. Compston, Dr J. S. Malpas, Dr D. A. Pyke, Dr C. E. Newman, Dr M. I. A. Hunter, Dr C. A. Young, Dr R. D. Tonkin, Dr J. D. N. Nabarro, Dr J. M. Ledingham, Dr C. C. Booth and Mr G. M. G. Tibbs

Receptions

HM Government
Sir Ieuan Maddock, Chief Scientist, Department of Industry, was host at a reception at the Waldorf Hotel last night held in honour of delegates attending the annual assembly of the International Federation of Inventors Associations.

Caxton House
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, was present at a reception given by Caxton House in the crypt of Guildhall last night to launch an appeal for funds for the completion of the new Caxton House Settlement in Islington. The *president of the appeal, Lord* Hunt, assisted by the chairman, Mr N. Abbott, received the guests, and the other speaker was Lord Caradon. Others present included:
Mrs S. Bailey, Dr Isabel Blain, the Mayor and Mayoress of Islington, Mr M. O'Halloran, MP, the Hon Sir John Henniker Major, Chief Superintendent R. Park, Major E. S. Strauss, and Sir Geoffrey and Lady Wilson.

Dinners

Loriners' Company
The Master, Mr Reginald E. Tongue, the Wardens, the Court of Assistants and liverymen of the Loriners' Company held their annual livery dinner last night at the Mansion House. The Lord *Mayor, who was accompanied* by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies, Lord Chesham and Lord Pritchard were among the speakers. Among others present were:
Viscount Furness, Lady Chesham, Lady Pritchard, and the Masters of the Saddlers' and Joiners' and Ceilers' Companies, the Prime Warden of the [illegible] and the Upper [illegible] Company and [illegible] President of Sion [illegible]

[illegible] Club entertained [illegible] MP, at dinner [illegible] at the St Stephen's [illegible] Michael Tugendhat was in [illegible] chair.

Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators
The seventeenth dinner of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators was held at Carpenters' Hall last night. The Master, Captain C. A. Owens, welcomed the guests, and Mr David Nicolson, chairman of British Airways, replied. Among those present were:
Captain J. L. Watson, Master of the Company of Master Mariners, Mr Kenneth H. Williman, Master of the Company of Wheelwrights, Lord Boswick, Minister of State, Department of *Industry, and Mr Sebastian de Ferranti*, who was among those invested with livery.

Liverpool University Air Squadron
Liverpool University Air Squadron held their annual dinner at the Officers' Mess, Altcar, yesterday *evening*. The commanding officer, Squadron Leader M. A. Redmore, presided, and Lord Pilkington was the guest of honour. Other guests included:
The Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, Mr T. C. Thomas, the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Training *Command*, Air Marshal Sir Neville Stack, and Air Vice-Marshal R. D. Austen-Smith.

Birthdays today

Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, 66; Sir David Barran, 63; Sir Matthew Campbell, 68; Sir Hugh Casson, 65; Mr Denis Compton, 57; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine, 67; Sir Samuel Curran, 63; Viscount De L'Isle, VC, 66; *Mr Marius Goring*, 63; Sir Arthur Grattan-Bellew, 72; Mrs Margery Hurst, 62; Lady (Barbara) Jackson, 61; Sir Alexander Little, 80; Mr M. W. McCrum, 51; Sir Harold Roberts, 83; Dr Edmund Rubbra, 74; Earl Spencer, 83; Mr Jack Steinberg, 62; Sir Tudor Thomas, 82; Mr Arthur Wooller, 63.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Figurative Sculpture, Holland Park, 10-8.
Sound Poetry Festival, Scottish evening: Edwin Morgan and Tom Leonard, Poetry Society, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30.
Lunchtime music: Chamber Concert directed by Yona Ettlinger, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, 1.10.
Chelsea Flower Show, Royal Hospital Grounds, 8.30-5 (final day).

University news

Cambridge
CHURCHILL COLLEGE: O. S. D'A. Hart, of King's College, MA (Cantab), MA (Warwick), PhD (Princeton), university assistant (lecturer-elect) in economics and politics, has been elected into a fellowship (title A) on appointment as college lecturer in economics from October 1.

Dublin
The following fellows have been elected:
E. E. Doyle, MA (Dubl), professor of paediatrics; M. O. Murchu, MA (Dubl, NUI), professor of Irish; J. S. McCormick, MB (Cantab), MA (Dubl), professor of social medicine; N. P. Keatinge, MSc (Econ) (Lond), PhD (Dubl), lecturer in political science; the Rev J. R. Bartlett, BLitt (Oxon), MA (Dubl, Oxon), lecturer in divinity; Christine E. Meek, MA (Dubl, Oxon), DPhil (Oxon), *lecturer in medieval history*.

East Anglia
A research grant of £19,790 has been awarded by the Nature Conservancy Council to Professor H. Lamb, head of the climatic research unit, for a two-year study of biological response to changes in climate.

Wales
SWANSEA: Emeritus Professor W. F. Grimes, MA, DLitt, has been appointed honorary professorial fellow in the department of classics for five years from October 1

Memorial services

Mr I. G. Colvin
A memorial service for Mr Ian Goodhope Colvin was held at St Bride's, Fleet Street, yesterday. The Rev Dewi Morgan officiated. Mr Maurice Green read the lesson and Mr William Deedes (editor, *The Daily Telegraph*) gave an address. Among those present were:
Mrs Colvin (widow), Mr Andrew Colvin (son), Mr and Mrs David Fingleton (son-in-law and daughter), Mr and Mrs Duncan Colvin (brother and sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs John Wilson (brother-in-law and sister), Mr John Fingleton, Mr Leslie Fingleton, Mr I. Cloete (representing the Ambassador for the Republic of South Africa), Mr Melvin Taylor (representing the High Commissioner for New Zealand), Lady Vansittart, Sir Colin Coote, Mr Colin Welch (deputy editor, The Daily Telegraph) with Mr Peter Eastwood, Mr H. J. C. Stevens, Mr H. M. Stephen, Mr E. H. Marsh and Mr T. Bassett Powell, Mr George Evans (representing the editor, The Sunday Telegraph) with Mr Peregrine Worsthorne (deputy editor) and other members of the staff of The Daily Telegraph and The Sunday Telegraph; Mrs Maurice Green, Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP, Mr Harold Soref, Mrs Douglas Brown, Mr and Mrs H. Caplin, Mr and Mrs Mervyn Davies, Mrs William Stuttard, Mr J. R. Ede (Keeper of Public Records), Mr T. P. Lawler (Anglo Rhodesian Society), Mr Kenneth Lindsay, Mr Frank Owen, Mr Bernard Pauncefort, Mr Henry Bate (vice-chairman, Press Council), Miss Sheila Saville (secretary, Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain, also representing the president) with Mr Percy Arnold (treasurer); Count Grocholski (vice-president, Anglo-Polish Society, and Polish Daily), Miss Juliet Brittain (editor, Time and Tide), Miss Ruth Kenny, Mr N. Clark, Mr W. Forrest, Mr William Harrison (deputy chairman, Press Club) with Mr James H. Horrocks (secretary) and Mr W. D. Thomas.

Mr L. Tertis
A memorial service for Mr Lionel Tertis was held yesterday at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Holborn. The Rev Richard Tydeman officiated. Mr Alvar Lidell read the lesson, and an address was given by Sir Thomas Armstrong, chairman, Musicians Benevolent Fund. Among those present were:
Mrs Tertis (widow), Brigadier and Mrs F. A. Shaw, Mr Harold Milner.
The Dowager Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Ruth, Lady Fermoy, Lady Aline Cholmondeley, Lady Silvia Cobbe, Sir Keith Falkner, Sir Robert Mayer, Sir Gilmour Jenkins (Ralph Vaughan Williams Trust), Mr Arthur Rubinstein, Mrs Ralph Vaughan Williams, Mr and Mrs Solomon, Mr and Mrs Gerald Moore, Mrs C. H. Dearnley, Mr and Mrs Sydney Errington, Mr Ivor Newton, Miss Esther Fisher, Mr Harold Rutland, Mr Sheridan Russell, Mrs Howard Nicholson, Mr and Mrs Leon Goossens.
Mr Bernard Shore (Royal College of Music) and Mrs Shore, Mr Eugene Cruft (Royal Society of Musicians), Mr Noel Cox (Royal Academy of Music), Mr Gerald McDonald (Royal Philharmonic Society), Mr Cyril Cork (Trinity College of Music), Mr David Cox (BBC, Music Division), Mr F. Jackson (Elgar Society), Mr Brian Crimp and Mr and Mrs J. Whittle (EMI), Mr Eric Thompson (Arts Council of Great Britain), and Mr Evan Senior (Music Week).

Latest wills

Dr Frederic Bush, of East Horsley, Surrey, left £75,704 net (duty paid, £2,233). After personal legacies totalling £29,000 he left the residue to *Christian Aid*.

Mr Douglas Stewart Young, of Bexhill, Sussex, left £107,815 net (duty paid, £14,701). After personal legacies totalling £20,400, he left £1,000 each to nine charities and missions, and the residue to the Trinitarian Bible Society.

Mrs Edith Mary Burgess, of Ventnor, left £20,329 net (no duty shown). She left all her property to Dr Barnardo's.

Mrs Paulise Marie Louise Lugg, of Aston Upthorpe, Oxfordshire, theatrical promoter, left £170,400 net (no duty shown). She left £20,000 and her collection of theatrical costumes to a charitable trust.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):
Clements, Colonel Henry Theophilus Wickham, of Celbridge, co Kildare (duty paid, £116,269) £210,786

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, May 23, 1950

From Our Golf Correspondent
Grey, wet, cold and gloomy—such was the weather when the Amateur Championship began at St Andrews yesterday. . . . A "haar", rapidly turning to heavy rain, damped all spirits, save those of the hundreds, or even thousands, of giggling, squirming ladies who came to watch Bing Crosby.

From the clubhouse to the burn the crowd was drawn up three deep, and it was indeed fortunate for the hero of the hour, who must surely be the best tempered man alive, that his admirers were kept off the course. During his practice round on the Eden Course on Sunday they had been wholly uncontrolled, and had swooped on him between shots, begging for a smile or a signature in their autograph books. It would really seem that silliness could go no farther.

[Crosby was beaten 3 and 2 by J. K. Wilson, of St Andrews.]

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR CHRIST[illegible] STRACHEY

A pioneer of comput[illegible]

Christopher Strachey, Professor of Computation at Oxford University, and one of the pioneers of computing in Britain, died on Sunday aged 58.

He was the son of Oliver Strachey, a cryptographer and Lytton Strachey's brother, and his second wife, Ray Costelloe, a leading suffragist. He was *educated at Gresham's School* and King's College, Cambridge. Experience with a differential analyser during the war awakened his interest in mathematical machines.

In 1950, while a schoolmaster at Harrow, he suddenly appeared at the National Physical Laboratory with a draughts-playing program for their Pilot ACE: this was extraordinarily *sophisticated* work, particularly for an unknown amateur. His next big achievement, a simulator for the Manchester Mark 1, was far larger than any previous program for that machine and firmly established his position in computing.

In 1951 he joined the National Research and Development Corporation where he was responsible for the overall design for the Ferranti Pegasus computer which successfully embodied his belief that ease of programming should guide the design of machines. Seconded to Toronto, he programmed most of a backwater simulation for the St Lawrence Seaway. This was another *tour de force* and advanced the opening of the Great Lakes to shipping by many years. Later, along with *one or two others, he became* interested in the use of one computer for several concurrent tasks; indeed he published the earliest paper on this, though he attached little significance to the fact.

After a time as a private consultant, in 1962 he moved to Cambridge and became a Fellow of Churchill College. He took charge of the design of the high-level language CPL and its compiler for the new Atlas computer. This language was never widely used, but its elegance encouraged the analysis of underlying concepts and its effects [illegible] several later la[illegible]

After a year [illegible] chusetts Institut[illegible] where he [illegible] development of [illegible] science curricu[illegible] in 1965 to Oxfo[illegible] Programming R[illegible] he became pro[illegible] 1971. *Working* [illegible] made him reali[illegible] a coherent t[illegible] gramming lang[illegible] on which he h[illegible] lished his initia[illegible]

At Oxford he [illegible] into a compreh[illegible] tion technique [illegible] tors supported [illegible] with firm math[illegible] tions, and on [illegible] methods for p[illegible] rectness of i[illegible] He had just co[illegible] on this with [illegible] unfortunately h[illegible] *its publication*. [illegible] had continued h[illegible] ware and mach[illegible] 1972 the Bri[illegible] Society had m[illegible] its first Disting[illegible]

In research [illegible] was choosing t[illegible] for the right pr[illegible] a gift for ins[illegible] colleagues and [illegible] endowed his g[illegible] with a distin[illegible] purpose. At W[illegible] too, students pa[illegible] ciated his sym[illegible] standing; he e[illegible] vigorous part i[illegible] ment of the ne[illegible]

He loved to [illegible] music and al[illegible] solving and [illegible] puzzles. Though[illegible] was a typical [illegible] notable family, [illegible] Strachey in fea[illegible] and a master of [illegible] ruthless to all [illegible] deception, but [illegible] generous and [illegible] witty. He would [illegible] his philosophy [illegible] sumed up by B[illegible] in the precept [illegible] should be prom[illegible] guided by intell[illegible]

DR ANTHONY FEILIN[illegible]

Dr Anthony Feiling, MD, FRCP, Physician to, and a former Dean of the Medical School at, St George's Hospital, has died at the age of 89.

The second son of the late Ernest Feiling, he was born at Leatherhead, Surrey, on September 30, 1885, and was educated at Marlborough and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He went on to study medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital and at Frankfurt.

He served in the First World War as a Captain (Temporary Major) RAMC and was mentioned in dispatches. After the war he was appointed Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital and to the Western Ophthalmic Hospital. These appointments were resigned when he was elected to the honorary staff of St George's Hospital, but he later became attached to the staffs of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, the Hostel of St Luke, and the Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

At St George's Hospital he was Dean of the Medical School from 1926 to 1936, and he was also consulting physician to Epsom College. Although a general physician, he had a strong leaning towards neurology and he held the presidency of the Neurological Section of the Royal Socie[illegible] as well as that [illegible] Society of Lond[illegible]

During the Se[illegible] he acted as Co[illegible] logist to the A[illegible] the Royal Colleg[illegible] of which he wa[illegible] low in 1921, he [illegible] *ian Lecturer* (1[illegible] (1934-38), Coun[illegible] and Censor (193[illegible]

He was also [illegible] tive of the Colle[illegible] cil of the Quee[illegible] *District Nurses*. [illegible] as a Gold Staff [illegible] Coronation of K[illegible]

He was a [illegible] Member of th[illegible] Neurologie de P[illegible] *President of th[illegible]* national Congre[illegible] gists in 1949. He [illegible] of the America[illegible] Neurology and [illegible] dent of the [illegible] *British Neurolog[illegible]*

Dr Feiling [illegible] (with Dr E. Bell[illegible] of a large m[illegible] *Medical Treatm[illegible]* wrote numerous [illegible] *nervous diseases*. [illegible]

He married, i[illegible] Isabel Hope, da[illegible] late Geoffrey C[illegible] kins. They had [illegible]

MR J. E. D. HALL

Mr John Edward Duddell Hall, who died in hospital at Amersham on May 20th, in his 67th year, less than 21 months after his retirement, spent 32 years at Westminster reporting and commenting on politics.

When he retired in September 1973 he had completed 32 years' service at Westminster, first as a *member of The Times Gallery* corps, then as assistant to the late Studley ("Max") Mason, *The Times* chief Lobby correspondent, and finally for 20 years as chief political correspondent of the Westminster Press, writing chiefly for the *Northern Echo*. He was chairman of the Parliamentary Lobby Journalists in 1957-58.

After taking a classical degree at Cambridge, "Jed" became an "usher" (his own word) at Shrewsbury Grammar School.

But a teacher's pay was inadequate for married life and he turned to journalism. His first assignment was freelance coverage of Henley for the *Yorkshire Post*. "Jed", thorough as always, learnt shorthand and joined *The Times* reporting staff. His first diary job was reporting the Neville Heath *murder trial* on the first day of which he filled six columns single-handed.

He was always intensely interested in Parliament and politics. He loved to tell the story of how there was a row on in the House the first time he went into the reporting "box". He was so fascinated by it that not until the end of his "take" did he realise he had not made a single note.

He leaves a widow and one daughter.

SIR M. HUNTINGTON-WHITELEY

Captain Sir Maurice Huntington-Whiteley, Bt, died on May 18, at the age of 78.

The eldest son of Sir Herbert Huntington-Whiteley, first baronet, he served in the Royal Navy in both World Wars. He was High Sheriff of Worcester in 1968.

He married in 1919 Lady Margaret Baldwin, third daughter of Earl Baldwin, of Bewdley, KG (Stanley Baldwin, the former Conservative Prime Minister). They had three sons. The elder surviving son Mr Hugo Huntington-Whiteley succeeds his father.

THE E[illegible] OF RO[illegible]

Sir Stewart Duke[illegible]

Apart from hi[illegible] Parliament, the [illegible] House of Arts a[illegible] most serious pre[illegible] the Earl of R[illegible] advance the trea[illegible] diseases and the [illegible] blindness.

He joined the [illegible] Management of t[illegible] don Ophthalmic H[illegible] fields) in 1945 and [illegible] part in the fou[illegible] Institute of Ophth[illegible] this purpose he int[illegible] in the House of [illegible] became an Act on [illegible] 1947, whereby the [illegible] ophthalmic hospit[illegible] were amalgamated [illegible] of them combined [illegible] fields Eye Hospital [illegible] became the Institu[illegible] mology which was [illegible] into the Universit[illegible]

In 1948 he bec[illegible] Chairman of the [illegible] *Governors of the* [illegible] Chairman of th[illegible] offices which he h[illegible] retired in 1972. I[illegible] office he freely ga[illegible] of a century of sus[illegible] *native and selfless* [illegible] ing up the morale a[illegible] of the Institute unt[illegible] generally recognized [illegible] progressive and [illegible] establishment of its [illegible] world for *research* [illegible] of the eye and the [illegible] postgraduate stud[illegible] flooded to it from [illegible] every continent.

The financial [illegible] involved in conducti[illegible] are well known, a[illegible] overcome these in 1[illegible] tured "Fight for [illegible] appeal for £1m. It is [illegible] that before his dea[illegible] *the appeal pass* [illegible] target while still act[illegible] ing.

Not only by his fa[illegible] Institute but by [illegible] interested in diseases [illegible] *will his death be* [illegible]

Joseph E. Brill, [illegible] colourful style and [illegible] success made him o[illegible] best-known of New [illegible] inal lawyers, died o[illegible] He was 71.

Mr Reginald Norm[illegible] Smith, CSI, CIE, wh[illegible] May 18, was formerly [illegible] *General of Police* [illegible] Bharat and of Gwalio[illegible]

Law Report May 22 1975 Court of Appeal

Right to marry not unlimited

Regina v Secretary of State for Home Department, Ex parte Bhajan Singh

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Browne *and Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane*
[Judgments delivered May 19]

"The right to marry and to found a family" given by Article 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights applies so far as circumstances permit. It does not require the Home Secretary to release a man detained as an illegal entrant under the Immigration Act, 1971, pending deportation, in order to marry a girl in Wolverhampton before he is removed. But a marriage, arranged by the parties' families without their knowledge, in accordance with Sikh custom, is not to be regarded as a "sham marriage".

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an application on behalf of Bhajan Singh, at present detained in Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, pending deportation to India as an illegal immigrant, for an order of mandamus directed to the Home Office which had on April 17 refused leave for facilities for the applicant and one *Paramjit Kaur to be married by* the superintendent of Wolverhampton register office. The Queen's Bench Divisional Court on May 2 refused leave to apply for the order.

Mr Preetam Singh for the applicant; Mr Harry Woolf for the Secretary of State.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Bhajan Singh had come to this country illegally in April, 1973, made his way to the Midlands, and settled in Coventry. Under the Immigration Act, 1971, *he was therefore an illegal entrant* liable to be removed at any time.

He was arrested on April 7 last and detained with a view to removal from this country. A day or two afterwards his solicitor telephoned the authorities and *said that the applicant wished to* marry Miss Kaur. Both the man and the girl were seen on that day. Both said that they had not thought of marriage before the arrest; the girl said she had not thought of it until the previous day. His Lordship could understand that, as she was only 16½ and had left school only on March 26.

The court had been told by a Home Office secretary that a practice now existed whereby illegal entrants, on being apprehended, sought to marry purely for the purpose of improving their prospects of being allowed to remain in this country. Bhajan Singh sought to be released so that he could marry the girl; *he had got* a special licence. The Home Secretary had refused to release him. So he sought mandamus.

There was evidence on affidavit which showed that the proposed *marriage* was not a "sham marriage" as the Lord Chief Justice seemed to have thought. Though the two had not known about it, it was arranged by relatives, as marriages were arranged in their community. There was evidence *that* in November, 1974, the man's uncle and the girl's father had arranged that the couple should marry when she had finished school. It was thus fair to say that it could be taken as a genuine engagement. Nevertheless was the Home Secretary bound to let the man out to get married? Arrangements had been made to send him back to India on April 23.

The applicant relied on Article 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which said: "Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according to the national laws governing the exercise of this right". He said that on those words the Home Secretary should let him out of prison to get married.

What was the position of the Convention in English law? His Lordship would not depart from what he had said in *Birdi v Secretary of State for Home Affairs* (*The Times*, February 12)—that "it is to be assumed that the Crown, in taking its part in legis*lation, would do nothing which* was in conflict with the treaty" so that the courts should construe the Immigration Act so as to be in conformity with the Convention and not against it. It seemed to his Lordship that the immigration *officers and the Secretary of State* in their dealings with immigrants, including illegal entrants, had a duty to act fairly and bear the Convention in mind—or at least, consciously or subconsciously, to have regard to the principles stated in it.

His Lordship, however, thought he had gone too far in one sentence in *Birdi* when he had said that if an Act of Parliament did not conform to the Convention he might be inclined to hold it invalid. There were many cases where the court had said that a treaty did not become part of our law except and in so far as it was made such by Parliament. So the Convention was not part of our English law; but on the other hand it could be considered by the courts, the *Home Office*, and other authorities, when they were dealing with problems concerning human rights, the implication being that we tended to adhere to and not to go against it.

It was plain that Article 12 did not give an unlimited right to marry simply because two people were of marriageable age. It only gave such a right in the circumstances in which they were placed. A sailor at sea on a voyage could not be expected to have a right to marry until he got home; a soldier on active service and due to go abroad the next day could not say that he was entitled to stay at home because he wanted to get married. The article must be *subject to the circumstances* in which the parties were placed.

One particular position was when a man was detained in prison. Article 5 said that "No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases . . . (f) The lawful arrest or detention of a person . . . against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition". Classes of persons so placed could not be considered to have a right to leave their places of detention in order to get married.

The court had been referred to a manual published by the European Convention about an applicant detained in a German prison complaining that the German judicial authorities had refused him permission to marry. He took his complaint before the Commission of Human Rights, who rejected it.

A similar consideration applied in regard to a man who, although he was not in prison, was detained with a view to his removal, he having come here as an illegal entrant.

The Convention implied limit*ations such as had been recog*nized by the European Court of Human Rights itself in the *Golder* case (Strasbourg February 21, 1975). In *Waddington v Miah* ([1974] 1 WLR 683, 684), Lord Reid referred to the Convention and Article 7 and said "It is hardly credible that any government would promote or that Parliament would pass retrospective criminal legislation". His Lordship would say the same—that it was hardly credible that Parliament would pass any legislation contrary to the Convention; but when one looked into the present case it was plain that nothing had been done in the least contrary to the Convention. A man who came as an illegal entrant and who was detained with a *view to his removal had no right* to be released in order to get married. The Home Secretary in his discretion was entitled to have him removed. There was no ground for mandamus.

His Lordship would only add that the Lord Chief Justice had placed some emphasis on the words "to found a family" as though that was an essential and integral part of the article. His Lordship would not himself make any distinction between the right to marry as such and the right to found a family. It sufficed to say that the article only applied so far as the circumstances permitted. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Browne and Lord *Justice Geoffrey Lane agreed*.

Solicitors: Clayton, Leach, Sims & Co for Kendrick, Williams & Felbusch, Wolverhampton; Treasury Solicitor.

Blood-alcohol point certified

Standen v Robertson

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Widgery, Mr Justice Park and Mr Justice Stocker) in *Standen v Robertson* certified that a point of law of general public importance was involved in the question whether the prosecution of a motorist *under section 6 of* the Road Traffic Act, 1972, in respect of excess blood-alcohol "can be founded on a second urine specimen provided more than one hour after a request therefor under section 9(5)"—which states that the motorist *shall* be "requested to provide two specimens of urine within one hour of the request . . .".

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

The court last week allowed two police appeals—in *Roney v Matthews* on Wednesday and in *Standen v Robertson* on Friday—from the dismissal by different benches of justices of informations charging motorists with driving in contravention of section 6(1). In each case the justices' reasons were that the prosecution was based on a second specimen of *urine provided* more than one hour after the request.

£71,800 award for crippled boy upheld

Taylor v Bristol Omnibus Co Ltd

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Stamp and Lord Justice Orr

The Court of Appeal confirmed damages of £63,500 with £8,300 interest awarded to a boy, aged 10, who sustained severe brain damage in a car accident and is now crippled and unable to feed himself, or speak properly.

Their Lordships, in reserved judgments, dismissed an appeal by defendants, Bristol Omnibus Co Ltd, of Bristol, and Mr Raymond Andrew Cotterell, the driver, of Hesten Estate, Cheltenham, from the judgment of Mr Justice Shaw at Cambridge in February, 1974, making the award to the infant/plaintiff, Paul Taylor, of Robin Close, Bar Hill, Cambridge, for negligence.

The boy sued by his father and best friend, Mr Gerald Taylor, a works manager.

The damages had been itemized as £27,500 for pain and suffering and loss of amenities; £4,000 for help required in the boy's home over the next eight years; £14,000 for the expenses of his subsequent residential care in a home or institution; £16,000 for future loss of earnings; and £2,000 agreed special damages.

The Master of the Rolls said that such huge lump sums gave food for thought. Our present system of assessing and awarding compensation called for radical reappraisal. His Lordship hoped that the Royal Commission presided over by Lord Pearson *would* do that.

The court refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords but said that it did not discourage an application to the House.

Mr John Wood, QC, and Mr Michael Kennedy *for the defendants*; Mr Michael Wright, QC, and Mr Ronald Walker for the plaintiff.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the case had to be considered at the date of the trial in 1974 when Paul Taylor was nine. He was now a hopeless cripple. In 1968 his parents had taken him, a bright little boy of 3½, for a drive and his father had stopped the car before turning right. A coach, driven by Mr *Cotterell, ran into it*.

Paul was thrown from the back seat and hit his head. His skull was fractured extensively and his brain was severely damaged.

The consequences had been terrible. He could not control his *legs or arms, or his speech*. He could not walk. He could only get around on his knees or by pushing himself around in a sitting position. His left arm was useless. He could not feed himself. He could not speak properly or add or subtract above four. He had had three major epileptic attacks. He was taken each day to a school for disabled children and at home he sat and watched television.

He needed constant supervision and nursing care day and night. His mother and father looked after him with the utmost devotion. He would never be able to be employed by anyone. But his expectation of life was not reduced to any great extent. His intellectual capacity was sufficient for him to be aware of his helplessness and his utter dependence on others.

It was said that £63,500 was too high, about £10,000 too much.

Since the judgment in February, 1974, there had been a big drop in the value of money: the rate of inflation had increased greatly. But no one should be encouraged to appeal by the idea that the *Court of Appeal would take into* account changes in the value of money since the trial.

In assessing compensation for loss of future earnings, the court was only giving compensation for loss of future earning capacity. In assessing compensation for the expense of nursing and attendance, it was only giving compensation for the fact that in the future extra expense would be incurred. Compensation could become altogether excessive if it was based on the expectation of future inflation. It had to be based on the value of money at the date of the trial.

The boy's parents had devoted their lives to him and would continue to do so. Yet they were not entitled to any damages for all their pain and suffering.

Seeing that the value of money had fallen since *S. v Distillers Co (Biochemicals) Ltd* ([1970] 1 WLR 114) and *Daish v Wauton* ([1972] 2 QB 262) the award of £27,500 for pain and suffering was not too high.

In *Cunningham v Harrison* ([1973] 1 QB 942) it was said that in so far as a disabled person was likely to be provided for by the state free of charge, he could not claim that as part of his damages. In the present case, by section 29(2) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, a local authority could recover such charges as they might determine, and the authority might make a charge *for them. So no deduction should* be made on that score. The figure of £18,000 (£4,000 plus £14,000) should not be disturbed.

As to loss of future earnings Mr Wood had urged the court to adopt a new attitude in regard to babies who were injured. He suggested that the court might follow the advice given by Lord Devlin in *H. West & Son Ltd v Shephard* ([1964] AC 326, 367). That suggestion was contrary to the present practice. His Lordship felt that the court must follow the accepted practice in such cases and would not dispute the judge's figure of £16,000 for loss of future *earnings*.

His Lordship confessed that at first he had thought that the £63,500 was too high; but on analysis and considering it with his brethren he had come to the conclusion that the figure was not *out of the way—at any rate not so* much that the court should interfere with it. He would therefore dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE STAMP, whose judgment was read by the Master of the Rolls, said that he also had *thought that the £63,500 might be* too high but he had found the judgment of Lord Justice Orr, of which he had read the draft, wholly convincing and would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE ORR *said that he accepted that there was a risk* in such cases as the present that the compensation awarded might not in the event be fully applied for the benefit of the plaintiff and that was one of the criticisms to be made of the present system *of compensation for accidents*; but unless and until the system was changed his Lordship did not consider it possible for the courts to depart from the established principles applicable to the various heads of damage which the plaintiff and other plaintiffs were entitled to have applied.

The judge's statement that he could only take the yardstick of the father's position in order to decide what the boy might have earned on average had been criticized. But the judge was fully entitled to take into account that the boy's home background was as good as could be found and the evidence that the boy's intellectual capacity would be likely to correlate with that of his parents.

Having analysed the evidence, *his Lordship, standing back from* the details and looking at the totality of the award, could not take the view that it was too high. The appeal should be dismissed.

Solicitors: Stanleys and Simpson, North; Wild, Hewitson & Shaw, Cambridge.

Novel injunction

Nippon Yusen Kaisha v G. & J. Karageorgis

The Court of Appeal on an ex parte application by the plaintiff shipowners, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of Japan, granted an interim injunction of a kind said not to have *been previously granted to restrain* the defendant charterers, George and John Karageorgis, from removing any of their assets within the jurisdiction outside it.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the shipowners had entered into charterparties by which three ships were let on charter to the charterers, one on a voyage and two on time charters. It was anticipated that the charterers would be able to pay the *hire. But unfortunately they had* not paid the hire.

Attempts to find the two Messrs Karageorgis had failed. Their office in the Piraeus was said to be closed. But the owners believed and rightly believed they had funds with banks here in London. They feared that the money in those banks might be sent out of the jurisdiction unless something was done to restrain them. So they applied for an interim injunction to restrain them from disposing or removing outside the jurisdiction any of their assets which were within it.

The court had been told that such an injunction had never been made before; that it had been refused on the ground that security was never given in advance of the sums being assessed. Mr Justice *Donaldson had refused to give it*.

The practice on the Continent was different. There seemed to be no reason why the High Court should not make such an order as was sought. It was warranted by section 45 of the Judicature Act, 1925.

If an injunction was not granted, the moneys might be removed out of the jurisdiction and the owners would have the greatest difficulty in recovering anything. An ex parte injunction had been granted two days previously. It should be continued until after judgment to restrain the charterers from disposing of their assets in this country, and, on notice being given, the banks would not part with the money. The charterers could apply for the injunction to be discharged.

Lord Justice Browne agreed.

LORD JUSTICE GEOFFREY LANE, also agreeing, said that there was no reason why a court should not assist a litigant who was in danger of losing money to which *prima facie* he was entitled.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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building firms have hit by the effects of n fixed price con- st year, the Govern- ensated some com- some extent for the ases in bitumen costs he higher oil prices.

Mott, who replaced Wignall as chairman Kier last November rm losses of £2.4m osed and when the it injected the first its grants, which are ided under the High- 1959, said yesterday ier side of the busi- made pre-tax profits

ses on the French side of the company amounted to £5.4m before tax. Of the loss £1.8m was derived from writing down the land bank book value.

Group turnover for the year amounted to £135.4m against £102.7m the previous year. Interest charges amounted to £4.79m against £2.24m and the loss of £2.94m compared with a 1973 pre-tax profit of £4.26m.

A final dividend of 0.05p is being recommended to maintain the company's trustee status.

The first government grant of £3.5m was made last November and another £3.75m was made in February. The third tranche of £2.25m was announced yesterday (and included in the preliminary annual statement) by Mr Fred Mulley, Minister of Transport, in a written statement to the House of Commons.

The £4.5m loan is subject to several conditions, although Mr Mott said that only heads of agreement had been drawn up and the detail had yet to be filled in.

However, Mr Mulley said that the Department of the Environment would have the right to convert any amount of the loan outstanding at the end of 1976 in shares in the holding company. This would be on the basis of four shares for every £1 outstanding and could lead to the Government having a 28 per cent stake in the company.

The company has also dropped claims against the department "which if pursued to settlement would result in very substantial payments".

Mr Mulley said an independent firm of accountants had investigated the position. He continued that the cost of using other contractors if French ceased trading would be more than the assistance given to French to complete the contracts.

Mr Mott said that before the Government injected money, W. & C. French was "technically insolvent". Asked if the group as a whole would have survived without the government aid, Mr Mott said: "It is a very fine judgment."

French is now working on 16 big road contracts. The original tenders totalled £90.38m, and there is still about £40m worth of work to be done. Mr Mott disclosed that projected losses may be £12m.

An extraordinary general meeting will be held to seek sanction for the issue of a subordinated unsecured loan of up to £4.5m giving conversion rights into the share capital to the Government.

Also, the board will seek to enfranchise the 43.5 million non-voting "A" ordinary shares. There are only 3.5 million ordinary voting shares. If passed, ordinary share holders will receive an extra one share for every 10.

Yesterday the ordinary shares dipped 1p to 11p and the "A" shares fell ½p to 9p.

ICI profits show drop of £42m for first quarter

By Our Financial Staff

Profits at Imperial Chemical Industries fell from £122m to £80m before tax in the first quarter of 1975 compared with the corresponding period of last year. Adjusted for inflation, profits were only £30m in the first quarter, ICI said.

The fall in profits occurred despite a 13 per cent rise in the value of sales during the first quarter, to £748m. Sales in the United Kingdom increased by 15 per cent to £314m and those overseas by around 12 per cent to £434m. However, the value of exports (fob) by ICI fell slightly from £154m to £147m.

"Group pre-tax profits continue to be depressed by the effects of the worldwide recession, particularly for fibres and plastics products", ICI said. "The diversity of the group's operations in term of both product and territory has, however, helped profits during a difficult quarter."

If adjustments were made for the impact of inflation on these figures, ICI went on, "the group profit before tax of £80m would be reduced by £50m. This compares with a corresponding reduction of £123m for the whole of the year 1974 for the conditions of inflation which existed then".

ICI's latest profits are similar to the £80m reported in the final quarter of last year. However, the profits for the first three quarters of last year were well in excess of £100m—at £122m, £132m and £119m respectively. Results for the first half of 1975 will be published on September 4. The shares rose 6p to 280p last night after the results.

Financial Editor, page 19

Industry sets out strategy for joint attack on problems of recovery and pay restraint

By Malcolm Brown

Industrial leaders yesterday unveiled a major package of proposals for industrial recovery, including plans for a Government TUC CBI pay restraint programme, proposals to strengthen enormously the National Economic Development Council, and rules to circumscribe severely government involvement in private industry.

The Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, have been sent details of the pay stabilization programme and employers made it clear yesterday that they wanted to start exploratory discussions at the earliest possible date.

Introducing what employers see as a constructive alternative to a discredited social contract, Mr Ralph Bateman, president of the Confederation of British Industry, said inflation could lead the country to disaster if something was not done soon.

There was no doubt, he added, that the chief cause of inflation was over-high pay settlements.

"We are talking about stopping this country dropping over the cliff, and it's getting damned near it", said Mr Bateman.

The pay restraint programme, details of which were disclosed in *The Times* on Wednesday, would be based on an inflation target figure agreed on by Government, TUC and CBI, and linked to that an agreed pay ceiling.

Mr Richard O'Brien, chairman of the CBI's employment policy committee, which was instrumental in drawing up the document, described the proposed process as entering into "a virtuous circle of decelerating the rate of inflation".

The initiative would extend over two or three years, hopefully starting in July or August this year—the "anniversary of the social contract" as the CBI points out.

Each year an inflation target figure would be agreed upon and from this would be derived a pay limit figure which would represent the maximum allowable increase in the pay bill per head for bargaining units over a 12-month period.

Subject to this limit employers and unions would be free to negotiate agreements appropriate to their own circumstances, so that actual distribution of increases would be subject to negotiation between management and unions.

The policy would be reviewed regularly, at least once a year, for the purposes of downward revision. The aim, said Mr O'Brien, was to roll back inflation until it came down to an acceptable level.

Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, who said we must stop paying ourselves more than we earned added that people were now crying out for a strong policy.

"We have seen no evidence yet that the Government has produced the policy or laid down the objectives", he said.

What the CBI was outlining was not a short sharp freeze but a longer-term policy to get the country to a position where it could move forward again.

A controversial element on the CBI solution is that while they are pressing for wage restraint and an accompanying limiting of public expenditure, they clearly see little room for any further concessions on price restraint.

While Mr Bateman conceded that "we could not expect to have a sensible wage restraint without sensible price restraint", Mr Adamson cautioned strongly against assuming that price control was something which could be bargained off against wage restraint.

Too tight a price control simply stopped companies operating.

The CBI would like to see its pay restraint policy carried through in the forum of the National Economic Development Council.

In what it sees as the second strand in an overall policy of industrial recovery the confederation yesterday put forward far-reaching plans for the strengthening of the NEDC, making it, in essence, their chosen instrument for reform of what Lord Watkinson, the architect of the plan, called "the sovereign body and the instrument which gets the whole thing going".

The proposed reforms include giving the NEDC an overview of the National Enterprise Board and getting the Treasury to produce five-year macro-economic forecasts which would be discussed at the NEDC before being presented to Parliament.

Industrialists and trade unions have made no secret in recent years of their opinion that the NEDC has become a rather sterile "talking shop", and the CBI and the TUC in a joint paper earlier this month called for reforms to make the council a far more positive piece of machinery.

In a statement which was redolent of Lord George Brown and the National Plan, the CBI said yesterday that the key feature of a more constructive approach to industrial policy should be "the role of the National Economic Development Council in the formulation of an indicative national strategy. . . ."

This strategy would be based on the long-term plans of economic development committees covering individual sectors and "the balanced assessment of applications by them for any form of special treatment". Five-year Treasury forecasts would be part of the background to this.

The confederation also wants the NEDC to agree on what it describes as an "economic performance programme" covering policies on inflation, economic growth, industrial investment, mobility and availability and utilization of labour.

In an effort to limit the powers of the National Enterprise Board the CBI says that guidelines for the operation of the NEB should be included in this programme.

"These procedures", the statement continues, "should help towards an agreed national strategy based upon agreed criteria, in which the applications of different industrial sectors would have to be weighed against each other."

"All parties to the NEDC would then be responsible for following up through their own channels the strategy produced by this process."

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Financial Editor, page 19

Chrysler calls crisis talks at all production centres

By R. W. Shakespeare

Faced with the certainty that all its car production will remain at a standstill for at least the next fortnight because of the continuing strike by 4,000 workers at the central engines factory in Coventry, Chrysler has arranged meetings this morning between management and shopfloor committees at each of its production centres.

Ostensibly these meetings—in the Midlands, Scotland and Dunstable—mark the opening of preliminary discussions on new company-wide pay deals

But it is by no means certain that Chrysler will be prepared to give any specific replies to union demands, which include 30 per cent increases, in all basic wage rates, while the dispute at the Coventry plant continues.

A mass meeting in Coventry yesterday took less than 15 minutes to decide that the strike would go on and that the next meeting would not be held until June 5. The Midlands plants would in any event be closed for the spring holidays next week.

The strike leaders used most of this time to mount a bitter attack on Mr Wilson, the Prime Minister, who in a speech to a CBI dinner on Tuesday suggested that the Chrysler strike was "politically motivated".

The most outspoken attack on Mr Wilson came from Mr Bob Morris, Transport and General Workers' Union convenor at Stoke, and it brought repeated cheers from the strikers. He said that the Prime Minister had "degraded, demeaned and made fools of 4,000 genuine people".

He added: "In 40 years in industry I have never known a Socialist Prime Minister to take the part of an American company against underpaid and exploited British workers.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said in a broadcast last night that Chrysler workers should return to work while their union carries on negotiations.

Ford arbitration call: Local trade union officials at Dagenham yesterday voted unanimously to support the Ford convenors' call for the five week-old doorhangers' dispute to go to arbitration.

Norton Villiers spells out 'need for £40m aid'

By Edward Townsend

Norton Villiers Triumph, the Midlands motor cycle company, issued a sharp warning last night that unless the Government provided up to £40m of finahcial aid by the end of July, redundancies or factory closures would have to be implemented.

In a statement, the NVT board said it would defer any cutback until after its workers' summer holiday to allow talks to take place between the Government, unions and management. But if no adequate financial commitment had been made by then, a three-day week would be introduced.

NVT clearly lays much of the blame for its present situation on the retention of a three-factory British motor cycle industry. This was made possible by Government support of the workers' cooperative which took over NVT's Meriden plant near Coventry.

NVT, set up with £4.8m of state aid in July, 1973, later closed Meriden to concentrate production at its Small Heath and Wolverhampton factories which have a combined labour force of about 3,000. The cooperative employs about 300 workers.

NVT said yesterday that it would cooperate fully with Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, who gave his personal support to the Meriden workers, in his proposal for immediate multipartite discussions on the investment required to sustain the three-factory industry.

But it added: "There is no long-term future for a three-factory motor cycle industry without a further major investment, probably of the order of £30m to £40m in total to buy the time, engineering and plant to introduce new models which can be sold in sufficient quantities to justify three factories."

W Germany cuts bank rate to 4.5pc

From Peter Norman
Bonn, May 22

The West German Federal Bank today decided to trim its key interest rates by ½ per cent to help stimulate the domestic economy.

Bank rate was cut to 4.5 per cent from 5 per cent and the Lombard rate, at which the Federal Bank can issue loans to commercial banks against collateral, was cut to 5.5 per cent from 6 per cent with effect from tomorrow.

The cut in bank rate, which was the fifth since the Federal Bank decided on a progressive easing of interest rates last October, brings German bank rate well below the current year-to-year inflation rate of around 6 per cent and puts it with the Swiss bank rate at the bottom of the international interest rate table.

Today's decisions were taken during a regular fortnightly session of the Federal Bank's council in Frankfurt. Also attending were Herr Hans Friderichs, Bonn economics minister, and Herr Otto Schlecht, his state secretary.

After the meeting Herr Karl Klasen, the bank's president, said that the cut in interest rates had been decided to give a push to the sluggish revival of the domestic economy without creating scope for a rise in inflation.

The interest rate cuts were backed up by a DM2,600m (about £500m) increase in the amount of cash available to the German banking system. Most of this will come from a reduction in the minimum reserves which banks must deposit in non-interest-bearing accounts at the Federal Bank. The council meeting decided to reduce the amount the banks must place in the Federal Bank in respect of domestic deposits by 5 per cent with effect from June 1, thus freeing a good DM2,000m.

Brakes on pace of spending

By Tim Congdon

Consumers' expenditure fell slightly in the first quarter, according to second preliminary estimates released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office. But the drop from the fourth quarter of 1974 was small and amounted to only about ¼ per cent.

This contrasts with the first preliminary estimate which showed a modest rise, also of ¼ per cent. The first estimate put consumer expenditure in the first quarter at its highest level, but it is now clear that the peak came in the final quarter of 1974.

Living standards have, on this evidence, been well maintained until now, despite the reduction in the nation's real income caused by the higher price of imports in 1974. But the high rate of inflation in recent months, combined with the effect of the Budget measures on spending power, have probably begun to depress consumers' expenditure.

The comparative buoyancy of spending in the first quarter has taken most forecasters by surprise. The National Institute of Economic and Social Research, in its November Economic Review, predicted a 1½ per cent fall between the fourth and first quarters, much more than the actual fall of ¼ per cent.

CONSUMER SPENDING

The following are the figures for consumers' expenditure seasonally adjusted at constant 1970 prices, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday

		£m	Annual rate of increase over previous quarter %
1972	Q1	8,329	3.5
	Q2	8,462	6.6
	Q3	8,585	5.9
	Q4	8,739	7.9
1973	Q1	9,051	15.1
	Q2	8,796	−11.8
	Q3	8,955	7.4
	Q4	8,957	0.1
1974	Q1	8,855	−4.5
	Q2	8,791	−2.9
	Q3	8,864	3.1
	Q4	9,098	6.1
1975	Q1*	9,070	−1.2

* Preliminary estimate

Mr Murray criticizes 'hysteria' of employers

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, yesterday attacked leaders of industry for what he called "hysterical" opposition to greater disclosure of information to shop stewards.

He was addressing the annual conference of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation in Folkestone.

Accusing the CBI of fighting a rearguard action against the Government's plans in the Industry Bill to force companies to tell their workers what is going on, he added: "When people get emotional you do wonder what the underlying reasons for this hysteria are. Employers perhaps feared that more information would mean more power for the unions."

Employers and workers had to work in the real world "not a world o of bogy men but a world in which employers and trade unions have to get on and do get on with their day-to-day activities.

Mixed economy: Sir Marcus Sieff, chairman of Marks & Spencer, in his annual statement questions whether "some ministers dealing with industry" genuinely believe in—or understand—the value of a mixed economy.

"They seem to want more and more of the economy controlled and regulated from the centre, often replacing efficiem and involved management by a management which is bureaucratic, remote and frequently inexperienced", he says.

Lever trip to Bonn held up

Mr Harold Lever, the Prime Minister's special financial adviser, has been forced to postpone his trip to Bonn because of urgent government business. Mr Lever was to have held talks yesterday with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the German Chancellor, and Herr Hans Apel, his Finance Minister.

Downing Street officials said yesterday that no new date had been fixed for the talks, but indicated that they would be likely to take place within the next few weeks. They discounted suggestions in Bonn that the talks had been postponed because of Britain's referendum on EEC membership on June 5.

The officials also discounted any suggestion that Mr Lever was going to Bonn to talk about the possibility of a loan to the United Kingdom

Biggest gold price rise in 3 months

By Melvyn Westlake

Gold registered its sharpest rise yesterday on European bullion markets for more than three months, climbing $4 an ounce in active and sometimes heavy trading, to close in London at $174.50. At the same time, the fortunes of the pound appeared to be reviving on the foreign exchanges, while the dollar suffered another sharp retreat.

Renewed speculative interest in gold appears to have been triggered off by recent warnings of a new rise, of between 10 and 20 per cent, in the price of oil. Also, signs that the large overhang of gold inventories in the United States may be diminishing, and the weakness of the dollar, have contributed to the demand on the bullion markets. In Paris, the dollar was supported heavily by the Bank of France, which is reported to have bought nearly $100m in an attempt to stop the American currency falling further against the franc.

In spite of this action, the rate fell below four francs to the dollar for the first time since July, 1973. Other central banks in Europe and the Federal Reserve in New York were also believed to have supported the dollar.

New securities Act approved by US Congress

From Frank Vogl
Washington, May 22

The United States Congress today gave final approval to the most important piece of legislation governing regulation of the markets for shares and stocks since the passing of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1937.

The new Act, the Securities Act Amendments of 1975, was passed by voice vote in the House of Representatives after an overwhelming vote for it in the Senate. The legislation is the product of more than four years of work by congressional committees.

The new Act will bring radical changes to the way American stock exchanges are operated and regulated. The legislation greatly increases the powers of the Securities and Exchange Commission. It will also increase competition, not just between brokers and dealers, but also between the various stock exchanges. Possibilities for small investors of obtaining equal treatment with institutional investors are also substantially increased.

How the markets moved

FT index: 349.7 −1.8
The Times index: 144.93 −0.80

Rises

Courtaulds	3p to 127p	Ldn Sumatra	4p to 32p
Cussons Grp	9p to 75p	Rosgill Hldgs	2p to 18p
ERF Hldgs	5p to 44p	Silvermines	10p to 74p
Fisons	2p to 372p	Sumner, F.	1p to 9½p
Hampton Gld	17p to 130p	Union Corp	15p to 555p
Imp Chem Ind	6p to 280p	Western Areas	40p to 710p
Kloof	125p to 1050p	Welkom	30p to 500p

Falls

Ass Fisheries	6p to 32p	MEPC	6p to 164p
Barclays Bk	3p to 285p	Northern Devs	1p to 12p
Boots	6p to 260p	Paterson Zoch	40p to 380p
Cap & Counties	3p to 29½p	Royal	8p to 328p
Finlay, J.	8p to 147p	Sun Alliance	23p to 425p
Guthrie Corp	10p to 273p	Vickers	3p to 130p
Gillspur	3p to 83p	Weyburn Eng	12p to 198p

Gilt-edged securities saw some buying interest.

Equities remained uncertain.

Sterling closed at $2.3280 up 120 points. The "effective devaluation" rate was 24.6 per cent.

Gold rose by $4 an ounce to $174.50.

SDR—$ was 1.25019 on Thursday.

SDR—£ was 0.538689.

Commodities: Lead fell yesterday, but cocoa futures recovered. Reuters' commodity index closed unchanged at 1,081.6.

Reports, pages 20 and 23

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.78	1.73
Austria Sch	39.25	37.25
Belgium Fr	84.75	82.00
Canada $	2.42	2.37
Denmark Kr	12.50	12.30
Finland Mkk	8.35	8.10
France Fr	9.50	9.20
Germany DM	5.55	5.35
Greece Dr	69.00	67.00
Hongkong $	11.40	11.05
Italy Lr	1475.00	1425.00
Japan Yn	700.00	675.00
Netherlands Gld	5.65	5.45
Norway Kr	11.60	11.25
Portugal Esc	56.50	54.50
S Africa Rd	1.89	1.82
Spain Pes	131.50	126.50
Sweden Kr	9.30	9.00
Switzerland Fr	5.90	5.70
US $	2.36	2.31
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.00	37.00

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

Appointments vacant	11, 25	Bank Base Rates Table	23
Business appointments	22	Company Meeting Reports:	
Diary	19	British Home Stores	18
Financial Editor	19	The British Investment Trust	20
Financial news	20, 21, 22	Chamberlain Group	18
Letters	18	Erith & Co	18
Market reports	22	Stanley Gibbons International	21
Share prices	24	Haden Carrier	21
Unit Trust prices	23	Thomas Marshall & Co (Loxley)	18
Wall Street	23	Moscow Narodny Bank	19
The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation	20		
Solvay Group	22		
Walter Duncan & Goodricke	23		
Winsor & Newton	18		
Interim Statements:			
Imperial Chemical Industries	23		
Siemens AG	21		
Balance Sheets:			
Banco Di Sicilia	22		
Credito Italiano	22		

How Standard and Chartered help you with your overseas business

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Up-to-the-minute local information could be vital to your overseas business. And there are many other ways in which Standard and Chartered can help you. Give us a call now in London on 01-623 7500 Extension 2515.

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Machine tool makers step up pressure for talks on Leyland plan

By Edward Townsend

Machine tool makers are stepping up pressure on the Government for early consultations on details of the proposed £1,400m British Leyland investment plan.

The little Neddy for the machine tool industry decided at a meeting yesterday at the London headquarters of the Machine Tool Trades Association to seek talks with the Department of Industry next month in an effort to ensure that domestic machine tool manufacturers derive the best possible benefit from the BL scheme.

The huge scale of the BL investment has presented machine tool makers with a big opportunity to restate their case for an early warning system to enable the industry to gear up for such projects.

The MTTA called for early talks with the Government as soon as the BL scheme was announced and on Wednesday Mr A. M. G. Galliers Pratt, its president, gave a warning that machine tool manufacturers throughout the world did not have the resources to meet the expected demand from British Leyland.

While appreciating the reluctance of the big motor companies to divulge their plans, the industry has in the past repeatedly requested more information about forward plans.

News of little Neddy's move came on the day that the Government reported a welcome rise over recent months in export orders for the whole of engineering.

According to *Trade and Industry*, new orders from the home market in the four months to the end of February fell by 4 per cent, but this was offset by a 5 per cent increase in fresh export orders.

After the recent steep decline in total new orders, there are now signs that this is levelling out.

Statement likely on call for textile imports curb

A statement is expected to be made by Mr Wilson today on the textile industry's requests for a 20 per cent cut in imports of textiles and clothing. This was disclosed in the House of Lords yesterday.

The British Textile Confederation has emphasized the need for an early decision. More than two months ago, leaders of the industry submitted a detailed case calling for restraints on imports, which they claim are damaging the home industry, following meetings with officials at the Department of Trade and Industry.

Yesterday Lord Lovell-Davis, replying to a question in the Lords, said the BTC's submissions were being urgently considered by the Government.

Mr Benn to hear typewriter proposals

A decision on the future of the Imperial Typewriter factories at Hull and Leicester may be made next week when unions present their workers' takeover proposals to Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, and Lord Beswick, his junior minister.

OECD sees recovery signs despite fall in gross national product

Paris, May 22.—In the first half of 1975 there was a 3 per cent drop in the gross national product for the area covered by the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, compared with the last half of 1973, OECD sources said.

This largely reflected a steep drop in industrial output in Italy, France, Germany, Japan and the United States.

In the same 18-month period, unemployment virtually doubled to about 14 million, representing around 5 per cent of the labour force.

There are signs of a moderate recovery for the second half of 1975 with the upturn carried over into the first half of 1976, the sources noted.

The latest indicators suggest the recession is levelling out. For the four months to the end of April inflation in the OECD area fell to about 10 per cent, compared with 15 per cent at the end of 1974.

Nevertheless, the OECD continues to expect GNP of member countries to fall around 1 to 2 per cent for 1975 as a whole.

Prospects for recovery and economic growth for the OECD, faced with the biggest recession in 30 years, will dominate next week's annual meeting of OECD ministers.

World trade is expected to fall around 10 per cent in volume this year due to a steep drop in imports, while exports are still buoyed to some extent by strong demand from oil-producing states.

Ministers will again consider how long the substantial reflation measures adopted in the United States and West Germany will take to have full impact.

The general feeling is expected to be that enough has been done and the situation is under control.

If there were doubts it would be better to decide on further measures now rather than wait six months

The divergence between countries which had made great progress in controlling or lowering inflation and those where prices were still rising sharply, particularly Britain, would also be discussed.

David Cross writes: Although unemployment in the European Community has reached a new peak of more than 4,430,000, the number of jobless is falling in most member countries, with the notable exception of Britain, the European Commission announced today.

The latest figures, which were provided by member governments show that total unemployment fell in West Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and The Netherlands in the spring and rose only slightly in Belgium, Denmark and the Republic of Ireland. By contrast unemployment in Britain over the same period rose from 768,362 in March to 899,629 in April.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The following are the monthly figures for Great Britain released by the Department of Employment yesterday:

	Unemployed Total unadjusted 000s	Unemployed Seasonally adjusted* 000s	%	Adult vacs seasonally adjusted 000s
1973				
Dec	486	480	2.1	359
1974				
Jan	606	538	2.4	305
Feb	599	552	2.4	279
March	590	547	2.4	275
April	647	546	2.4	296
May	535	548	2.4	315
June	516	562	2.5	319
July	567	577	2.5	317
Aug	656	597	2.6	301
Sept	647	603	2.7	301
Oct	613	607	2.7	294
Nov	621	613	2.7	273
Dec	†	†	†	†
1975				
Jan	742	678	3.0	†
Feb	757	705	3.1	‡192
March	768	722	3.2	186
April	900	760	3.3	173
May p	813	817	3.6	156

* Excluding school leavers and adult students.
p Provisional.
† Figures not available.
‡ Estimate.

Sugar price cut to food trade in July

By Hugh Clayton

Food processors were told yesterday that their sugar would soon be more than 15 per cent cheaper. The Ministry of Agriculture said it had decided to advance part of its October cut in sugar prices to July.

This means that retail sugar will be cut to about £200 a ton in October from the present £285. But bulk supplies for food processors and other industrial users will qualify for a preliminary drop in July to £240 a ton.

This move underlines the Government's eagerness to dissuade companies from making forward purchases at low rates of EEC beet subsidy from the coming harvest. Food processors in the United Kingdom use more than a million tons of refined sugar a year and account for more than half of national consumption.

Tate & Lyle, the largest sugar refining company in Britain, said yesterday that its throughput was still at 60 per cent of normal levels for this time of year. Some retailers and industrial users still have stocks from last year.

Mr Ronald Halstead, president of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, said: "Costs are still piling up in containers, wages and so on. Certainly in the soft drinks industry this drop in the sugar price will tend to stabilize prices for a period."

Milage drop warning by National Bus

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Cuts of up to 15 per cent in bus milage are likely this year unless the state-owned National Bus Company can get more support from hard-pressed local authorities, Mr Freddie Wood, chairman, revealed yesterday.

Unless something is done about the present "raging inflation" neither public sector companies such as National Bus nor private sector industry can remain viable much longer, he warned.

National Bus suffered an £11.7m loss last year compared with a £2.6m profit in 1973 and also dissipated its £20m reserves because raging inflation adversely affected cash flow, he disclosed.

The "disappointing" result was partly caused also by shortage of staff and equipment resulting in cancelled or unreliable services some of which had probably inflicted permanent damage on the group.

Of about £20m being sought by National Bus from the new local authorities for unremunerative services this year, only about £5m was so far forthcoming Mr Wood said, and the shortfall would have to be met by bigger grants, reduced services, or higher fares.

Local authorities were well aware of the value of bus services but were themselves under pressure.

Mechanical engineers now favour council's proposals

By Derek Harris

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which is the biggest of the 15 chartered organizations making up the Council of Engineering Institutions, have largely accepted the latest restructure proposals by the council.

It was the mechanical engineers, together with the two other senior chartered bodies—the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Electrical Engineers — who started the controversy on the future organization of the profession 10 months ago by criticizing the federally-structured CEI for indecisiveness.

Now opinion in the IME, tested at meetings this week, favours the council plans. But there are still reservations on questions including qualification assessment and financing the new council.

The Civils and Electricals have yet to announce their decisions. Both are believed to have some reservations still about the restructure. The Mechanicals' swing in favour could signal calmer water ahead in the controversy in the profession over its future.

Five smaller chartered organizations, who had displayed considerable reservations about changes mainly because of worries over extra costs, appear to have accepted CEI assurances on this. The new organization—offering particularly an improvement in personal services, now in increasing demand from rank and file engineers—is expected to add only £2 to £3 a head to annual subscriptions.

The Mechanicals are still in favour of the idea of parallel umbrella organizations for chartered engineers on one hand and the non-chartered on the other, particularly technician engineers. There are around 30 other professional organizations for engineers apart from the 15 chartered bodies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lesson of Flixborough for engineer

From Professor J. F. Coales and J. F. Richardson

Sir, The publication of the report of the inquiry into the Flixborough disaster and its terrible consequences cannot fail to stir the consciences of all responsible engineers.

As engineers we have to acknowledge that the explosion resulted from an engineering failure, but it is clear from the report that the responsibility for the design and installation of the temporary pipe which caused it was not, as it should have been, in the hands of properly qualified engineers.

The report states on page 35 that:

"At the time of the installation of the by-pass the key post of works engineer was vacant, and none of the senior personnel of the company, who were chemical engineers, were capable of recognizing the existence of what is in essence a simple engineering problem, let alone solving it."

It appears to us that the faults resulted from a weakness in the management structure which led to there not being adequate professional engineers at the appropriate levels either to carry out the work or to take responsibility for it.

We believe that if the likelihood of similar disasters in the future is to be minimized, it is important that engineers at all levels of activity must be enabled to be clearly responsible for their decisions.

The education and training requirements for chartered engineers, as laid down by the Council of Engineering Institutions, and its constituent members, with its emphasis on practical training and responsible experience, are designed to prepare them to take this responsibility fully and to ensure that essential engineering considerations in relation to safety are properly taken into account.

It is the duty of management to ensure not only that the chartered engineer's responsibilities are clear, but that specialist advice and assistance, whether from within the organization or from outside, is freely available to him when it is needed, and that engineers at any level are not inhibited from seeking such assistance for reasons of expediency.

It is always the duty of the individual chartered engineer to decide on the limits of his own areas of competence and to take full responsibility when acting within those limits, calling on the knowle rience of oth engineers as may

The public s strand that, wit technology, the c tribution in safe lic health and arises in the dis duties whether i or public sector, more and more s

It is an essen the chartered er of professional co must at all times safeguard public safety, or else b disciplined by hi body.

In order that may carry out th responsibilities e essential that he with the necess and powers by ment as a whole.

It is conditions described in th Report which and the public in

Yours faithfully,
JOHN F. COALE
Chairman, Cou gineering Institu
2 Little Smith Su
London, SW1.
J. F. RICHARDS
President, The Chemical Engine
May 15

High cost of the Box 16 syndrome

From Mr P. Johnson

Sir, It now appears to be generally accepted that substantial cuts in the government expenditure will be made within the next few months. These cuts will no doubt emerge as cuts in what the Government spends on the people—housing, education, health services and so on.

What is really required, of course, is a substantial reduction on what Government spends on itself.

May I therefore draw your attention to Box 16. This appears on the back of Form VAT 100 and is the total of the figures inserted in Boxes 14 and 15, Box 14 itself being the total of figures inserted in Boxes 11, 12 and 13. All these figures are required, to quote the Form, "For statistical and control purposes".

Every quarter all persons registered must complete this form and return it to HM Customs and Excise. The cost to Commerce and Industry of collecting these figures and recording the information must run into several million pounds and the figures are, presumably, then processed and published in some form in government departments and subsequently worked on by statisticians and researchers, all of whom have to be paid, housed, kept warm, provided with stationery, tea, &c, &c, at the public expense.

I will not refer to Box 17, but perhaps I would remind your readers that this is only one of thousands of examples of information prepared and processed in offices up and down the country to be fed into the government machine for statistical control and research purposes only.

What is the end purpose of all this? Weighty volumes of statistics and wordy reports gathering dust on numerous shelves is probably the answer. I know that those involved will tell us that it is all essential to assist in our social and economic planning. But look where it has got us!

Get rid of the Box 16 syndrome and all its trappings and our economy would be much healthier

Yours very truly,
PETER JOHNSON,
162 Folkestone Road,
Dover,
May 21.

Debt sett

From Mr W. K. I

Sir, Those who re Fellgett's laudabl May 21) for a re honourable atti settlement may expected resistar

Our first order over £100 total, SE England for ponents is on a p cash prior to dis

The supplier goods must be patch before he forma invoice. components is fairly large expo

In order to delay in waiting and returning goods are ready yesterday to as make payment that we can arr of the componer they are ready.

Oh, no! system is that ready before in pared, and th refuse to have t few days in adv

Is this a recor

Yours faithfully,
W. K. DONNAN,
Megator Pumps
Compressors Ltd
Hendon
Sunderland.
May 21.

BRITISH HOME STORES

'A REMARKABLY GOOD PERFORMANCE'

Points from the Chairman's Statement

■ Taking inflation into account, our real volume growth for the year under review must have been about 14 to 15%. About a third of this real growth came from new stores and extensions, the remainder from increased sales in existing space. I think you will agree in view of all the difficult trading conditions experienced throughout the year, this represents a remarkably good performance. Again applying the inflation factor to our pre-tax profit would bring the increase down to virtually nothing, suggesting that as a business we have had to advance strongly to stand still!

■ Our sales exceeded expectations and to this extent we inevitably exceeded our reference levels. The reverse would be the case in the event of any shortfall against estimates. This practice of forward estimating of sales is one which must in fact be pursued by all retailers, since it would be totally imprudent to base prices on anything else. Our estimates of turnover for 1975/76 and of our gross margins make allowances for the need to bring back into equilibrium the amount by which the reference level was exceeded at the end of March last, and we are confident not only that this amount can be absorbed but that with the increasing number of stores and selling space available as compared with the year just past there should be a continued growth in the net profitability of our operations.

	52 weeks to 29th March 1975 £'000	52 weeks to 30th March 1974 £'000	Increase %
Sales	161,798	121,021	33.7
Trading Profit	21,049	17,847	17.9
Operating profit before taxation	18,596	15,464	20.3
Dividends per ordinary share:			
Interim	3.4286p	2.7625p	
Final	3.5265p	3.6347p	
Total	6.9551p	6.3972p	

■ It is not surprising that retailers should seek abolition or at least some relaxation in margin controls. The long term effect of low profits, leading to lack of both funds and incentive for development, must be seriously detrimental to the industry. Abolition of controls, with all their attendant administrative problems, would be welcome but would not automatically provide a retailing panacea. The economic conditions and outlook are such that competition among retailers could become even keener and this very competition could be as effective as any controls in restricting price increases.

■ There has recently been talk of import control or quotas. We have had them before and they did not affect our own business in any way, but the public must be warned that any moves to restrict imports would inevitably put up the price of goods to customers everywhere – something which all of us would deplore. We must all be competitive, striving to provide goods giving better value for money. Those goods should be available to us wherever they come from, if only to stimulate home suppliers to greater efforts.

■ For 1976/77, six more new stores are scheduled. There are, however, still many cities and towns where we are not represented which could afford good trading opportunities for us and we shall continue our search for suitable sites as part of our development programme, despite present economic difficulties and uncertainty.

SIR MARK TURNER, CHAIRMAN

Prova

BRITISH HOME STORES

THOMAS MARSHALL & CO. (LOXLEY) LTD.

(Manufacturers of Fireclay Refractories and Heat Insulating Materials)

The Annual General Meeting was held on May 22 in Sheffield, Mr. W. T. Hale, B.Sc. (the Chairman) presiding. The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

The profit before taxation for 1974 amounts to £595,733 which compares with £302,166 for 1973, and the previous best of £418,583 in 1970. Whilst there has been an element of inflation in all these years, this year has seen an unprecedented rise in raw material and labour costs. The Board recommends a final dividend of 0.75p per share making 1.875p for the year compared with 1.25p last year.

If one reason has to be found for 1974 being such a successful year the answer is simply the high level of Group exports which now exceed 50% of our turnover. This high level of export activity continues into 1975.

Marshall Refractories Ltd had a satisfactory year in terms of demand at home and abroad for its Pit Side Pouring refractories. The high level of export and the increasing diversification into exotic products have enabled the company to operate at a modest profit. Moler Products Ltd., producing High Temperature Insulating Refractories, increased production, turnover and profit significantly. The order book remains full.

Carblox Ltd. has built up a world-wide reputation as a supplier of Carbon linings for blast furnaces. The Hoyland Brick Co. (Marshall) Ltd. enjoyed a high level of demand in 1974 and produced a satisfactory profit. M.I.A. (Sheffield) Ltd. producing shrink film packaging equipment was the hardest hit by the power shortage and the three day week and suffered most from lack of orders arising from customers' concern for their own liquidity

Because of exports the Board is confident that in 1975 your company will take another significant step forward. Long term prospects, however, are dependent upon the government giving the right lead in controlling inflation and in providing the right incentives within industry for the individual and the company.

MARSHALL REFRACTORIES

STORRS BRIDGE WORKS, LOXLEY, SHEFFIELD

CHAMBERLAIN GROUP

(Hydraulic and Structural Engineers and Property Developers)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Year ended 31st December 1974

Group Profit before tax and extraordinary items	£905,564
Extraordinary Items—Profit	£91,445
Group net assets	£10,902,875
Shareholders Funds	£6,873,625
Earnings per share	3.23p
Dividends (net) per share	1.56p

The Future

"The Group is trading profitably and with orders taken in the first quarter of the current year being well ahead of the same period in 1974, the prospects are that we shall have another good year in 1975. Let us hope that those who guide the nation's destinies grasp the nettle of leadership firmly enough for us to be able to turn those prospects into reality".

L. F. CHAMBERLAIN, *Chairman*

WINSOR & NEWTON artists materials

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Robert presented at the Annual General Meeting held on 22nd

RECORD SALES AND PROFITS

Owing to the disturbed state of the economy during 1 than usually gratifying to report record sales and profits increased by 16½% and Group Profit on Trading by 25% in profitability from 11.5% to 12.7% of sales, emphasises Group derives from having a large overseas market, with restrictions, based on a sound home trade. Export Sales a record level of £2.3 million. Dividends for the ye increased by the maximum allowed under the Governn inflation measures to 26.3% from 23.8%.

WINSOR & NEWTON AWARD 1975

About a third of all students who are in their final year of s Diploma in Fine Art entered for the Award. Their work wa six regional exhibitions throughout the country, and has more than 27,000 members of the public, all of whom it is interested in art. It is expected that the Company wi increasing reputation from the 1976 Award and subsequer

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Group emerged with record sales and profits from a ye one of the most difficult for industry in recent times. That an untarnished reputation for products of the highest qua a sound organisation, and that the Company is well plac the problems which will arise during 1975. The buoyant f received this year is attributed to the support given b throughout the world and the Company looks forward c achieving even better results in 1975.

Erith & COMPANY LIM BUILDERS' MERC

Annual General Meeting 22nd Ma
The Chairman, Mr. E. J. Erith, repo

		1973
Group Sales	£000's	10,902
Group Trading Profit	£000's	786
Investment Income	£000's	84
Profit Before Tax	£000's	870
Dividend (Gross) per Share unit	pence	5.5125

The general downturn in building activity towards t end of the year and the inevitable rise in overheads resulted in trading profits falling by £69,000, compa 1973. The decrease in investment income was expec following last year's acquisitions, both of which have produced very satisfactory results.

Sales up by 33 per cent for the first four months are encouraging, although a high proportion of this incr in less profitable direct business. Results to date ind an increase in profit before tax for the first half, whi be considered satisfactory in prevailing circumstanc With the present economic conditions it is unwise to to make any meaningful predictions further ahead.

The policy of improving and developing premises, wi major works now in progress at Sittingbourne and Bl will, while involving capital expenditure, certainly in our share of the market in 1976.

Erith & Co. Ltd., Builders Merchants
Head Office: 530 High Road, Leytonstone,
London, E11 3EQ

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

ICI as volume falls away

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ilar to those of
three months—
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£748m against
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plastics. Fibres
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Mr Rowland Wright, chairman of ICI: new capital spending plans under close scrutiny.

The group's performance has certainly been impressive, with pre-tax profits ahead by over 40 per cent after stripping out the much reduced profits on sales of ships and building land. And that is after a £500,000 provision against developments for sale and building land, which of itself looks ultra-cautious despite a continuing decline in the sector's profits—down from £500,000 in the second half of last year to only £313,000 in the first half of this—and the group's own dismal comments on their trading experience.

The growth centre has been contracting and construction, where profits are up from £1.82m to £3.75m and a good order book has the directors looking for further advances into the foreseeable future despite the decline in the United Kingdom content of business.

Interim 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £137m
Pre-tax profits £9.81m (£9.02m)
Earnings per share 5.1p (4.9p)
Dividend gross 2.1p (1.76p)

Debenhams

After the cuts

Debenhams managed a fractional increase in second-half profit after crediting some £900,000 of property sale proceeds and £1.2m of non-trading losses. This was roughly in line with market estimates, and the question for the shares now is how successful the group will be in getting the sales picture right once the substantial benefits of what sounds like a fairly ruthless approach to cost-cutting come through in the form of the "record profits" promised in the current year.

Sales growth of 8 per cent in the second half, against a rise of something approaching a fifth for department stores generally, is perhaps an uncharitable indicator of the group's progress. The third quarter was exceptionally bad after the heavy destocking in the opening six months, and Debenhams reckons that by the start of the Christmas period department stores were approaching the relevant averages.

Benefits from the 30 per cent redundancies revealed yesterday (and there are, apparently, some more to come) could transform trading profits in the current year. Less scope, it seems, exists for reducing borrowings, which are not expected to fall significantly given Debenhams ongoing capital commitments. It would appear that in making its encouraging forecast the group is not relying on the continuation of the spending boom at current levels. So a pre-tax profit of, say, £14m could be very much a minimum. That leaves the shares, 83p yesterday, on a prospective p/e ratio of around 10 and yielding 7.4 per cent. Those who have seen the shares treble since the turn in the market should now take profits; others who came in later may have to take a two-year view.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £66.3m
Sales £246.3m (£227.2m)
Pre-tax profits £5.8m (£10.8m)
Earnings per share 3.7p (6.6p)
Dividend gross 6.16p (6.04p).

Assoc Fisheries

What went wrong?

Associated Fisheries turned down by £6.2m into losses of £1.62m in the first half. Faced with a slump in fish prices due partly to high United States stocks, and also rising costs, particularly of fuel oil, AF cut its catching capacity by around 20 per cent by selling or scrapping less efficient trawlers. These adverse factors totally swamped the Government subsidy. On the non-trawling side, the herring cannery saw reduced demand in American and Australian markets; transport experienced difficulties, and food processing generally met consumer resistance to higher prices. The bottom of the fish cycle may well have been reached, but not until red meat prices show a substantial premium over the current 50p a lb for cod can there be any major revival in demand—and that, of course, assumes the fish are still there.

At this stage, breakeven, against a profit of £5.6m, is the target for the full year. That coupled with the speculative interest provided by the 34.8 per cent Eastern Produce stake, makes the shares at 32p, down 6p on the day, a reasonable gamble.

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £5.62m
Sales £36.1m (£37.9m)
Pre-tax loss £1.62m (£4.57m)*
*profit

Group Lotus

Reversing down market

At the cost of leaving the year's dividend with only the barest cover, Group Lotus Car has managed a tiny final payout, which produces a yield of 14 per cent with the shares at 21½p. That is a fair measure of the investment risk, but for the gambler there could now be something to go for.

Last year is best forgotten. First there was the three-month delay in launching the Elite and no sooner were production problems ironed out than a collapsing car market forced the company to pare output per week back to 15, compared to 25 earlier and an original target of 50.

Due to rigorous internal reorganization, Lotus reckons its factory stocks, and hence its borrowings have been kept under control. Moreover, it estimates that its dealers, particularly in the United States, have been selling cars at twice the rate of production during the past three months and that the consequent destocking process cannot have much further to go. So a second half increase in output seems possible, aided by the introduction of two new downmarket models due on stream in the autumn, which will be derivatives of the Elite and therefore, hopefully, not too expensive to get into production. But if it is possible to put up a more encouraging scenario for 1975, a lot will depend on those new models.

Final: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £1.25m
Sales £7.50m (£7.34m)
Pre-tax profits £0.29m (£1.16m)
Earnings per share 2.3p (10.3p)
Dividend gross 3p (4.6p)

The fairer the tax, the higher the evasion

Tim Congdon discusses the significance of the increasing level of income tax avoidance

Few countries have a tax structure as harsh on high income earners as Britain. Marginal tax rates on investment income range up to 98 per cent, while the highest rate of tax on earned income, at 83 per cent, is much higher than in West Germany (56 per cent) or in the United States (70 per cent).

But the evidence of one's own eyes, unsatisfactory, piecemeal and impressionistic though it must be, sharply conflicts with the view that equality has been more nearly attained in Britain than elsewhere. Indeed, the differences in life styles in London are abrupt and conspicuous.

The clash between the desired effects of the tax structure and reality was highlighted last month in evidence given to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth by the Inland Revenue Staff Federation.

Its evidence was a strongly worded criticism of certain tax avoidance practices which, while their existence is widely recognized, have long been treated in public discussion as taboo.

The main way of side-stepping penal rates of tax is to reclassify oneself or part of one's income from a high tax bracket to a low tax bracket. The complexities of company law with the wide variety of business arrangements it accommodates provide numerous opportunities of this kind. But the most important devices are well known and not particularly complicated.

Becoming self-employed is, of course, a favourite method. This confers several advantages. Schedule D taxes (those paid on income from self-employment) are necessarily assessed later than Schedule E taxes (those paid under PAYE), with the result that the Inland Revenue is, in effect, making an interest-free loan to the taxpayer.

More fundamental and more sinister is that self-employment encourages people to receive payment in the form of cash. Such payments cannot easily be verified by the tax authorities and the frequent result is that no tax is paid whatever.

In the building industry the "lump" is only the most publicized example of this abuse. There is, however, a rich and extensive sub culture of avoidance and evasion practices. Its devotees are not necessarily company directors with fancy salaries or shady financiers with Swiss bank accounts; instead, they include thousands of small businessmen with modest capital and very little tax sophistication.

Indeed, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation in its evidence to the Royal Commission had no hesitation in describing some of the returns made by the self-employed as far lower than would have been expected. The federation was forced to the "inescapable conclusion", it said, that the reported incomes of sole traders "defy belief".

Even large companies, where the management is responsible to shareholders and may not have a stake in the ownership of the concern, have been obliged to increase fringe benefits rather than pre-tax incomes because of the structure of the tax system.

In small businesses owned by their directors the rule is that it is worthwhile to put as much on expenses as the tax inspector allows. In large companies the rule is that payment in the form of fringe benefits is worthwhile if the marginal rate of tax exceeds the rate of corporation tax.

The British tax system has long encouraged the payment of fringe benefits and, indeed, in many companies practices have become institutionalized. The granting of low interest mortgages by banks to their employees is a good illustration.

It is particularly common in merchant banks where a high proportion of the staff are paying tax rates on extra income well in excess of 50 per cent. It is interesting that American banks in London offer this inducement to their staff, but in the United States, where tax rates are lower, they do not.

Other common practices are the company car and company payment of telephone bills. The company car was singled out by the federation in its evidence.

The excesses of business entertainment are also well known. It is interesting that, in West Germany, expense accounts, particularly for expensive lunches, are quite rare. Again, of course, the highest rates of tax are much lower and executives prefer direct payment rather than payment in the form of fringe benefits.

The growth of these avoidance practices has been rapid in recent years. Indeed, there are signs that the nature of the tax system is beginning to affect company structure and the form of private enterprise. Self-employment incomes, for example, have in recent years grown much faster than the national income as a whole.

Between 1966 and 1973 incomes from self-employment grew by 133.8 per cent (in money terms). Over the same period direct income from work and property grew by 83.4 per cent (also in money terms). The share of total income from work and property accounted for by self-employment income rose in step. In 1966 it was 10.5 per cent; in 1973 it was 13.4 per cent.

It would be foolish to suggest that these trends are entirely due to an attempt to escape tax. They must also be related to the growth in employment in the service industries, which tend to be small-scale and particularly suitable for sub-contracting and other work-practices which promote self-employment. But it would be equally foolish to disregard the effect the tax system has on the motives and behaviour of small businessmen.

Rewarding executive employees, even at a junior level, with fringe benefits rather than with direct income is also likely to be exaggerated in the near future. High rates of inflation, combined with the Government's reluctance to index tax allowances, will inevitably result in a swift upward migration of more and more employees into higher tax brackets.

There are two types of reaction to widespread tax avoidance practices. The first is to argue that new regulations and new restrictions narrowing the range of potential avoidance devices should be introduced. Strict compliance requirements should be imposed on companies and penalties for evasion should be increased.

This approach, which would be favoured by those who regard present rates of tax as fair, is increasingly coming into conflict with certain rights of the individual, notably the right to privacy. Moreover, it would on occasion give considerable discretionary power to the tax authorities.

For example, the decision about what does or does not constitute a business expense could become extremely vexed. It might lead to a tax inspector judging a high hotel bill as excessive and not necessary to the conduct of business or to regular checks on car milometers to see if they tallied with an employee's stated functions in his company.

Such an approach would greatly increase the work load of the Inland Revenue and exacerbate those antagonisms which already exist between the taxpayer and his tax inspector. Resentment of the tax authorities' powers would be deepened, evasion would be more socially acceptable and respect for the law might diminish further.

The second type of reaction is to recognize that the economic system will find ways of overcoming attempts by the Government to steer it in a direction it does not want. If taxation is so steeply progressive that voluntary compliance with the tax rates cannot be expected, evasion will grow and strict enforcement procedures, infringing traditional freedoms, will become necessary.

The old argument against an egalitarian tax system—that it sets up a conflict with efficiency because incentives are weakened has failed to convince. But a new argument—that there is a conflict between equality and freedom—may be heard with increasing frequency in the next few years.

It will be strengthened by comparison with countries such as the United States and West Germany where more realistic and acceptable tax rates have not been accompanied by the proliferation of avoidance practices and the growing disrespect for law found in Britain.

TriStar still crucial to Lockheed's survival

After a long period of crisis, things are at least temporarily looking better for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and Daniel Haughton, its chairman, argues forcefully that the company is getting stronger every day".

His confidence arises in part from the company's recent operating results, which are the best since it reached the verge of financial disaster in 1971. More important, Mr Haughton has been fortified by the successful outcome of more than two months of arduous negotiations with the 24 banks to which the company owes $595m (about £260m).

Lockheed recently reached a tentative agreement extending the company's bank credit lines until the end of 1977, extending the period of United States government loan guarantees and adding between $50m and $75m to the company's equity through conversion of bank debts and deferred interest into preferred stock, and providing for an exchange of Lockheed debentures for preferred stock.

The pressure to make a new deal with the bankers was immense after the collapse earlier this year of the planned merger with Textron.

According to Mr Haughton, the company is no longer in a crisis He becomes indignant at the suggestion that its survival might still be in doubt. Underlying his confidence is a rigid belief in the ability of Lockheed to continue making competitive products.

He argues that Lockheed no longer needs to merge with a company that has large financial resources, and can now go it alone. One gets the impression that he believes there will be no further big problems with the bankers or the government.

Mr Haughton maintains it is wrong to suggest that Lockheed's future depends only on the TriStar. Operating profits on Lockheed's military products are, for example, "in the neighbourhood of $200m a year". The company, he says, has 10 full programmes, and some of these are expanding rapidly.

But a close look at Lockheed and its rivals in the United States aerospace industry makes it clear that Mr Haughton still has many serious problems to face, and that the new agreement with the bankers, while vitally important, provides only a temporary respite.

These difficulties can be traced to the collapse of Rolls-Royce in 1971 and to big repayments to the American Government in the same year on defence contracts.

Sales of the TriStar will finally determine Lockheed's survival. Reduction of the company's debts depends greatly on the aircraft's success. Lockheed calculates its earnings on the assumption of selling 300, but according to experts it may have to sell 350 or even 400 to make a profit.

Although firm sales and option contracts for just over 200 have already been written, reaching the break-even point is going to be difficult.

One handicap is the wariness of some airlines of buying an aircraft built by a company whose future is uncertain. The new deal with the bankers may help Lockheed, but there are more serious problems for Mr Haughton and his colleagues.

If either of Lockheed's main rivals, Boeing or McDonnell Douglas were to develop an aircraft that would make today's wide-bodied jets—the TriStar, DC-10, Boeing 747 and European airbus—obsolete within five or 10 years, this could be fatal for Lockheed.

Fortunately most top executives of the big manufacturers agree with Mr Haughton that a new generation of aircraft to replace today's wide-bodied planes "will not come until towards the end of the century."

Costs are a crucial factor. Douglas officials said that it cost $100m to develop and produce the DC6 in 1947, $1,700m to make the DC-10 and it will probably cost $5,000m to produce a new generation in 1985.

Costs are frightening executives away from thinking about new aircraft, but their thinking is clearly affected by the general recession and financial problems of many airlines. At Boeing and McDonnell Douglas there could be stimulus for new developments once the economy and the airlines get into better shape.

Lockheed, meanwhile, does not have the cash nor will it for many years even to contemplate radical new departures for commercial aircraft. It is vital that its TriStar remains in great demand for at least the next 10 years.

To remain competitive demands continually modernizing the TriStar and building derivative models, and one wonders if the company has the cash to match Boeing and McDonnell Douglas.

Lockheed's two chief rivals are already producing several versions of their wide-bodied jets and are busy developing derivatives and smaller aircraft, that together will cover almost all airline needs.

An important new competitive factor that should not be underrated is the European Airbus, which threatens Lockheed particularly. Lockheed needs every sale it can get, and Mr Haughton seemed distinctly pained when he noted that Air India had just bought the Airbus.

In fact, the crash appears to have had no effect on airlines, and even the top marketing men at Lockheed admit that the crash has neither helped TriStar sales nor weakened DC-10 sales.

Experts at both Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas reckon that the total demand for TriStar and DC-10 medium-range aircraft will be about 850 units by 1985, based on expectations of airline traffic rising at an annual rate of between 7.5 and 8.5 per cent.

There are many experts who will argue convincingly that such a forecast is either too pessimistic or too optimistic, but all seem to agree that Lockheed may have real problems in getting more than a third of this wide-bodied jet market.

But people throughout Lockheed are confident. There is a feeling that the TriStar is technically more advanced than any other commercial aircraft. Mr Haughton naturally supports this view, stressing that he is happy, despite all the problems of the past, to have Rolls-Royce as a partner.

The merger with Textron collapsed as a result of a series of unfortunate technical matters. Had it gone ahead, Lockheed today would be a much stronger company, with greater ability to finance the development of TriStar derivatives and so match Boeing and Douglas.

Frank Vogl

Business Diary: Electric switch • Million not out

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of his departure for London. Last night we asked Farrance how he regarded the change from local negotiations to sitting across the table from some of the biggest names in the trade union movement.

He said he was looking forward to it. "I have spent seven years learning about the nuts and bolts of industrial relations and I think it makes me better equipped to talk the right language."

But was this the right move for a man widely tipped for bigger things within the Engineering Employers' organization? Would he become frustrated by the need to serve many masters in a nationalized industry?

"No, I don't think so. I regard this as another important step in my career and when you are looking for career opportunities you have to take up challenges."

Cartophile

A favourite maxim of Edward Wharton-Tigar's is: "A man has to have a hobby." One of his is cricket, which he has pursued on two fronts, both as a member of the committee of the Kent County Cricket Club and in an unusual capacity as master cigarette card collector.

Wharton-Tigar, who is soon to retire from the managing directorship of Selection Trust, the £150m mining finance house, is president of the Cartophilic Society of Great Britain. On his own authority, his personal collection of about one million cigarette cards is probably the biggest in the world.

His particular favourite among the series he has collected is one issued about 1908 by Taddy's, a firm of tobacconists who seem to have gone out of business about 1920. This depicted all the first-class players of the 16 first-class counties, 328 cards in all.

Wharton-Tigar presented his set to the MCC, where it can be seen in the memorial gallery at Lord's. The Cartophilic Society now has 600 members, twice as many as five years ago, even though cigarette cards have long ago given way to coupons.

The buoyancy of interest is ascribed by the society's president to the modern liking for

Edward Wharton-Tigar.

pictures and to the high quality of the cards.

Wharton-Tigar did not begin in the first eleven either in business or in collecting. He started before the war as a £1-a-week clerk and was demobbed after war service in the Special Operations Executive as a lieutenant-colonel. He then rose through the Selection Trust ranks to become managing director 10 years ago.

When he hands over to John Du Cane at the end of July, it will not be the end of his connexion with Selection Trust. He will remain on the board and will continue his monthly flights to New York to represent the group's 11.6 per cent stake in the Amax mining combine.

Furthermore, one of the projects of which ST has the most hopes is Brouillan, the group's base metal find in Canada, which was discovered by Selco, an exploration company he established in 1955 before becoming managing director.

For a change . . .

Since hardly a day seems to go by without news of an Arab joining a board, it does rather make for a change to report that not one, but two are laying down their directorships. Ahmed Abdullah, it was learned yesterday, is to quit the vice-chairmanship of Alderman Securities and is to be followed off the board by his brother Raschid, less than four months after joining it.

They and brother Osman bought a substantial stake in Alderman, the idea being that their participation would help Alderman tap Saudi Arabian money for the development of its British business, mainly in financing the purchase of corner shops, and there was even the suggestion of a link with an unnamed Saudi Arabian Bank.

In the event, however, the connexion between Alderman and the brothers, who are English-born but of Saudi Arabian origin, seems not to have panned out.

Derek Williams, the chairman, said yesterday that company secretary Michael Hendries would now be stepping on to the board, whose other remaining members are Robin Simons and Count Jan Badeni, of Irish Investment Trust. John Brimley, who joined Alderman from Peat Marwick after working on the investigations preceding Alderman's flotation in 1972 will replace Hendries as company secretary.

New Krupp chief

Fried Krupp GmbH is, as Business Diary predicted, to have a new chief executive from the beginning of next year. As Krupp's present chief executive, Dr Ernst Wolf Mommsen is to retire, being succeeded by Heinz Petry.

Petry, who is 56, joined Krupp after the war, reaching the managing board in 1974. He is little known outside Krupp, where he is in charge of the group's engineering activities.

The latest executive handover, approved by the company's supervisory board yesterday, is in marked contrast to earlier events. Mommsen took over early in 1973 after a stormy year in which his two predecessors Günter Vogelsang and Jürgen Krackow left after disagreement with supervisory board chairman Berthold Beitz.

Moscow Narodny Bank

MOSCOW NARODNY BANK • MNB • THE BANK FOR EAST-WEST TRADE

Steady progress in a difficult year

The following is a summary of the Chairman's Statement which has been circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1974.

General Progress

Net Profit for 1974, our 55th year of operations, was £1,359,841. No dividend is proposed and the sum of £1,350,000 is being placed to General Reserve bringing the balance of this account to £5,850,000. During 1974 Paid-up Capital was increased from £8M. to £11M.

Since 31st December, Paid-up Capital has been increased to £12M. and it is intended to increase the Authorised Capital to £20M. to allow for further expansion.

Economic and Business Conditions

The turbulent economic and monetary environment during 1974 combined with the unpredictable movements in exchange rates made commercial, and especially financial, operations complicated and difficult. East-West trade, however, in which our bank is principally involved, rose at a remarkable rate. Indications are that, in U.S. dollar terms, an expansion of some 45 per cent was recorded, much the same as the growth rate recorded in 1973. United Kingdom East-West trade again grew at a more modest rate than World East-West trade in 1974, rising by only 22 per cent in U.S. dollar terms, but there are reasonable hopes for a markedly higher rate of advance in 1975. With Western economic activity depressed, prospects for a large real expansion of World trade in 1975 must be poor, and East-West trade cannot be expected to be totally exempt from this tendency. Nevertheless, the planned nature of East-West trade as a whole and the number of large scale East-West contracts concluded in 1974 should ensure that Western trade with the Socialist countries expands at a more rapid rate than World trade in 1975.

Our Business in 1974

Assets have grown from £835.9M. in 1973 to £1,116.2M. in 1974 reflecting continued growth on the part of London Head Office and the Beirut and Singapore branches. The bank has again been active in consortium lending and we have continued to maintain and develop our international business relationships.

Beirut Branch

The year was not easy for the Lebanon but despite this the branch recorded a sound expansion of its activities and is in a good position to expand yet further as conditions in the area permit.

Singapore Branch

Singapore as a country had a successful year in 1974 and recorded a growth rate of about 5%. Our branch continues to expand and has recorded steady progress with diversified interests.

Moscow Representative Office

A representative office has been established in Moscow which will fulfil for us a considerable need.

1974 was not an easy year and I should like to express my thanks to the staff in London and branches for their continued efforts. I should also like to record the friendly co-operation that we have received from Banks both in the City of London and Overseas.

Moscow Narodny Bank

24/32 King William Street, London EC4P 4JS

The British Investment Trust

Highlights from the Report and Accounts for the Year to 31st March 1975.

Year to 31st March	Total Assets £	Total Revenue £	Earnings p (gross)	Didivend p (gross)	Asset Value* per Ordy. Share p
1967	56,400,000	2,097,000	3.07	3.000	89
1968	82,300,000	2,442,000	3.16	3.125	129
1969	106,800,000	2,695,000	3.26	3.250	168
1970	96,300,000	3,145,000	3.44	3.375	144½
1971	96,900,000	3,411,000	3.78	3.625	146
1972	134,200,000	3,568,000	3.99	3.875	206½
1973	134,000,000	3,923,000	4.00	4.125	202
1974	105,600,000	4,793,000	(net) 3.70	(net) 3.125 + 0.375 (Special)	148½
1975	97,700,000	4,632,000	3.45	3.35	142

*Before conversion of Convertible Debenture Stocks

REVENUE

Total Revenue and Earnings showed a slight reduction from the previous year. If an adjustment had been made for £220,000 of exceptional revenue received in 1974, the results for 1975 would have shown some increase.

The Dividend has been increased from a basic rate of 3.125p per share (excluding 0.375p out of exceptional revenue) to 3.35p, the eighth successive year of increase.

CAPITAL

Considering the extreme fluctuations in stock market prices during the year both in the United Kingdom and overseas, the performance of the investments was reasonably satisfactory. Properties showed a moderate fall in value reflecting the continuing difficulties in that market.

Total Assets suffered a reduction from the repayment of the Swiss Franc Loan but the overseas portfolio benefited significantly from the rise in the dollar premium from 27% to 72¼%.

The Net Asset Value fell by about 4% to 142p per share, but there has been a substantial improvement since 31st March.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Some increase in dividends can be expected in the coming year and our property subsidiaries will benefit from the lifting of commerical rent controls. We believe that our dividend rate can be maintained, although it may be difficult to achieve any overall increase in earnings.

Greatly increased volatility has been a feature of the world's stock markets in the past several years and the uncertain outlook seems bound to be reflected in a further spell of fluctuating share prices.

Throughout this difficult period we have maintained a high quality portfolio in leading well managed companies with established records.

We feel that the record of the Company both as regards capital and dividends is evidence of the constructive yet defensive qualities of the portfolio, features which we believe will continue to stand shareholders in good stead in the future.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, **The British Investment Trust Limited, 46 Castle Street, Edinburgh, EH2 3BR.**

FINANCIAL NE MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Golds good, b ICI did not impress

The stock market had another nervous day, with share prices moving irregularly in the absence of buying from the major institutions. Publication of the latest opinion poll of attitudes to the EEC referendum, which proved exactly the reverse of the rumours circulating in the City this week, had little effect. Nor was there much response to first quarter profit figures from ICI.

Share prices were drifting down again at the end of the day, and the market pundits were reiterating their view that the market would do little until after the Referendum is out of the way. The *FT* index closed 1.8 down at 349.7, while the day's recorded bargains totalled only 7,561—a moderate figure by recent standards.

Shares in Paterson Zochonis fell sharply to 380p—a net 40p off—after news that the board of Cussons Group had accepted the offer from Paterson for the equity.

The lack of institutional pressure seems to confirm the impression that the upsurge in equities on Monday represented little more than some moderate buying from the unit trusts as prices reached the lower end of their buying range. This range is evidently restricted, since they have shown themselves unwilling to chase prices higher.

The quarterly figures from ICI were, at first glance, well above market expectations. The shares quickly moved up to 283p, where they remained for much of the day. But closer comparisons with the final quarter of the previous year—as well as with the rate of inflation, began to bite into the initial confidence and by the close, the shares were back to 280p, a net gain of 6p.

The ICI figures had little effect on the other market leaders. **Beecham**, still helped by results announced on the previous day, touched 301p to close at 298p, a net 1p higher. **Bats**, an overseas favourite, were finally 2p off at 323p after 325p. **Courtaulds** were 3p higher at 127p.

But the gold share pitch had an active session, after the London bullion price had soared upwards. As so often on this pitch, turnover in the shares was relatively thin, and prices were pushed forwards by demand in thin markets.

However, with closing prices a shade below best, **Western Areas** gained 40p to 710p, **Welkom** 30p to 500p, and **Bracken Mines** 30p to 360p. Other firm features included **Vlakfontein** (260p), **Kloof** (£13) and **E Driefontein** (£12½).

Bid situations produced a number of features. Shares in **Cussons Group**, the soap producer, rose smartly (the ordinary to 75p and the "A" to 66p after the family interests had finally pledged support for Paterson Zochonis—at the third time of asking. **Midland-Yorkshire** rallied to 425p after collapsing on Wednesday after the news that the Croda offer would not be extended after the end of the month.

Sealed Motor, looking for developments in their two-way bid situation—both **Adwest** has offered, with board support, and **Myson Group** without—touched 48p at one time.

Elsewhere, speculative buyers were wanting shares in **J. W. Cameron**, the North Country brewer (97p), and in **ERF (Holdings)**, the lorry maker, which touched 43p.

On the consumer pitch, shares in **Debenhams** closed a shade off at 83p after profit figures in line with the market's hopes. A bull position in the shares may have held the price back—they touched 87p at one time yesterday—and the market expects them to move up in the days ahead. Small losses were suffered elsewhere in stores, and in food shares both **Tate & Lyle** (256p) and **Reckitt & Colman** (331p) gave up part of their recent gains.

Interest in the financials was light, and most of the banking shares were left to drift down in thin trade. **Barclays** (285p) lost 3p. Among insurance issues, **Sun Alliance** fell to 425p (ex rights). Properties too were dull, although the exception was **Trafalgar House Investments** at 118p after the interim figures.

Shares in Siebens Oil & Gas touched 915p in the first hour of trading yesterday but fell back later to close a net 40p higher at 850p. Turnover was below that of recent levels and the market was cautious after the disclosure that some United Kingdom institutional holders will not take up their full rights entitlement.

Oil shares remained uncertain. **BP** eased to 458p, while **Shell** (331p) paused after a week's advance. Shares in **Burmah Oil** (28p) steadied after several poor days—although the market still considered them a weak feature.

Equity turnover on May 21, £98.8m (22,436 bargains). Active stocks yesterday according to Exchange Telegraph: ICI, Sun Alliance, Courtaulds, Cons Goldfields, RTZ (registered), Bats, EMI, MEPC, Chaterhall, Standard & Chartered Banking.

Activity in gilts was concentrated at the shorter end. In the early part of the session buyers outweighed sellers and prices rose by up to ½ point. But dealers said that most of the business consisted of switching or professional buying.

However, the price of the short-dated "tap" was reduced as the market reached its best point. Prices fell away and tended to be unchanged or a shade easier on the day.

"Mediums" hardened in the morning in line with "shorts", but were eventually only ¼ point up. "Longs" were mostly unchanged or ¼ point lower.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
J. Brockhouse (£1) Int	7.7	6.0	31/7	—	16.5
Castings (10p) Fin	2.12	1.88	18/7	2.74*	2.48
Debenhams (25p) Fin	4.03	3.91	—	6.15	6.03
Fitzwilton (25p) Int	2.0	2.0	—	—	5.5
French Kier (25p) Fin	0.05‡	1.25	—	0.05‡	2.84
Grant Bros (25p) Fin	3.63	3.52	11/7	5.9	5.68
Group Lotus Car (10p)	0.57	2.52	—	3.00	4.62
Jas Balstead (10p) Int	Nil	0.33	—	—	1.0
Lovell's Ship (£1) Fin	7.65	7.45	10/7	10.64	9.45
Medminster (10p) Int	1.25	1.25	—	—	2.5
Northern Foods (25p) Int	1.54	1.25	29/8	—	3.19
Pentland Inv (25p) Int	1.33	1.30	1/8	—	3.95
Pritchard Services (5p) Fin	1.03	0.93	—	1.68	1.52†
Props of Bay's Wht (£1) Int	1.98	1.93	25/7	—	6.19
Scots Inv Trust (25p) Int	0.69	0.67	22/7	—	3.05
Francis Sumner (25p) Fin	0.34	0.46	28/7	1.09	0.96
Sunrie Clothes (20p) Fin	2.77	2.73	11/7	4.55	4.51
Thanet Inv (50p) Int	1.07	1.04	4/7	—	3.53
Trafalgar House (20p) Int	2.09	1.75	18/7	—	3.74

* Interim payment contained a dividend—scrip option. † Adjusted for scrip. ‡ *To maintain trustee status.*

N'thn F recover with 90 interim

Northern Foo fallen below the best hopes, even profits of No jumped 90 per c in the six month

Equally encc directors forecas improvement ove But it would be to expect a 90 p rate to be kept dend rises from

An improvem in the cake and made a useful the figures refl costs. There wa in the dairy anc sions through of higher sales, rationalization. subsidiary Britis earned matchin should do better year.

Earnings rose 3.16p a share. £61.5m against £

Cussons are won to Paters

The board of Imperial Leath toiletries manuf have finally ag and recommend the higher offer Zochonis annou after PZ had fa the necessary li ances.

The recommer the family-conb ordinary, and th held non votin are equivalent 72.6p respective bid announce prices of 31.5p a

Mr Simon Cu the board of Pat which controls s African trading specific assuran obtained on the sons and its emp

Warren mer

Merger talks Warren and W made known or ended. In a join boards say there discussions betw their advisers.

TRADEN carne

Revitalising the United Kingdom economy

Sir Val Duncan Chairman and Chief Executive, at the Annual General Meeting, 21 May 1975

Outlook for 1975

During this current year, I would expect RTZ's pre and post tax profits to be substantially down. Whereas metal prices were very buoyant for the greater part of 1974, to date they have been at far lower levels. We feel strongly that a greater stability of metal prices at reasonable levels is highly desirable, in the interests of both consumer and producer alike, and for developing countries as well as important industrial nations like Britain. With inflation raging in the UK at between 20 and 25% a year, it is not unsatisfactory that so much of your earnings come from countries whose long-term outlook give cause for confidence and which already appear to have passed the peak of their inflation.

Australia Australia has been going through high inflation and rather low metal prices which, together with the present exchange rate of the Australian dollar, have produced unsatisfactory trading conditions.

Papua New Guinea Bougainville Copper's management at all levels and the work force continue to contribute most importantly to the life of Papua New Guinea. Every year progress is made in the training of Papua New Guinea nationals and a corresponding increase in their responsibilities.

Southern Africa None of my colleagues in Johannesburg or London are complacent about the progress we are making in black advancement, but we are progressing significantly every year, and much of this will stand us in good stead when Rossing Uranium comes into operation in 1976.

It is encouraging to see the sincere attempts being made by the leaders in such countries as South Africa and Zambia to arrive at a better understanding for the benefit of all.

North America The longer term outlook is bright for US Borax with very considerably increased production and sales.

In Canada, Rio Algom announced last week the first phase of an expansion programme at the Elliot Lake uranium mine costing Can$76 million. Rio Algom's earnings before taxes were at a record level last year but because of increased taxes the net earnings were 16% lower than the record high achieved in the previous year.

Brinco now finds itself with a small but high grade staff and around Can$60 million in cash and some interesting natural resource assets.

Indal has made great progress in aluminium extrusions and its other metal interests, together with a new and interesting development in tempered glass.

Europe RTZ Europe has extended to many other countries and it has been decided to re-name that actual company 'RTZ Industries'. In the UK, Capper Pass is doing well and the Pillar companies are achieving better results than most of their competitors.

Anglesey Aluminium is still a very worrying problem. It will once again make a substantial loss during the current year. The team is redoubling its efforts to overcome the problems which are within the control of management and the work force.

The UK Economy

There must be millions of people in this country who feel mystified and frustrated with our national performance; certainly the rest of the world does not owe us a living and if we do not change our ways, the future prospects of 55 million people in these little islands even having enough food do not look too bright – more sombre still if we are foolish enough to vote 'No' to the Common Market.

Industrial Performance The general level of performance in much of both the nationalised industries and the private sector is woefully inadequate, for in a number of sectors we are not even using effectively the industrial capacity we already possess.

It is frequently claimed that we have invested less than others in industry. The UK has had a poor return in terms of increased output from the relatively large extra resources that have been injected into UK industries.

Against this unfavourable background we persist in making wage settlements which feed inflation, with nothing but stark national bankruptcy being the inevitable consequence. Those who claim that these high wage settlements are in the interests of the ordinary worker are blind – or worse – for one must bluntly say that no one can contract out of the final collapse that our present course promises. Is there not something fundamentally selfish, if not immoral, in mortgaging the future earning capacity of every family in this country.

Over-manning is another grave and widespread evil. To make the preservation of jobs – regardless of productive efficiency – a main object of policy is again to work for impoverishment.

The Role of Government Where do we begin to put things right? May I make a plea that since we are in deep waters, let's have no further action to nationalise more of our industry. Let us stay where we are for the time being, until the nation is on an even keel.

Competing Ideologies The nation is now apparently being presented with a direct choice: first, the thought that our salvation lies solely in letting market forces operate unrestrainedly until we are once again in a situation of normality or second, that we should radically change the system to something approaching a Marxist pattern. To me these positions are both extreme, far too black and white for what the nation really requires. I believe that the overwhelming majority of the people in this country now want to make the present mixed economy work.

A New Philosophy There is a halfway position which I believe is practical and will enable us to recover the situation in a manner more consistent with our history.

For example, if a major industry such as motor cars requires urgent assistance, let the Government act as tough bankers and work out a policy which will provide those sums of money which, given economic manning and effective performance by management and labour, will suffice to create a viable industry. Let the flow of all these funds be dependant on the satisfactory response of the other parties to the deal. Let us declare that the Government in the role of bankers will progressively withdraw from this industry when the debts have been paid and an appropriate profit made by the Government as bankers who have provided from the taxpayer the necessary funds.

It is of course obvious that this banking assistance should only be used most sparingly – for otherwise of course we should find all we were doing was propping up businesses which deserve to go to the wall.

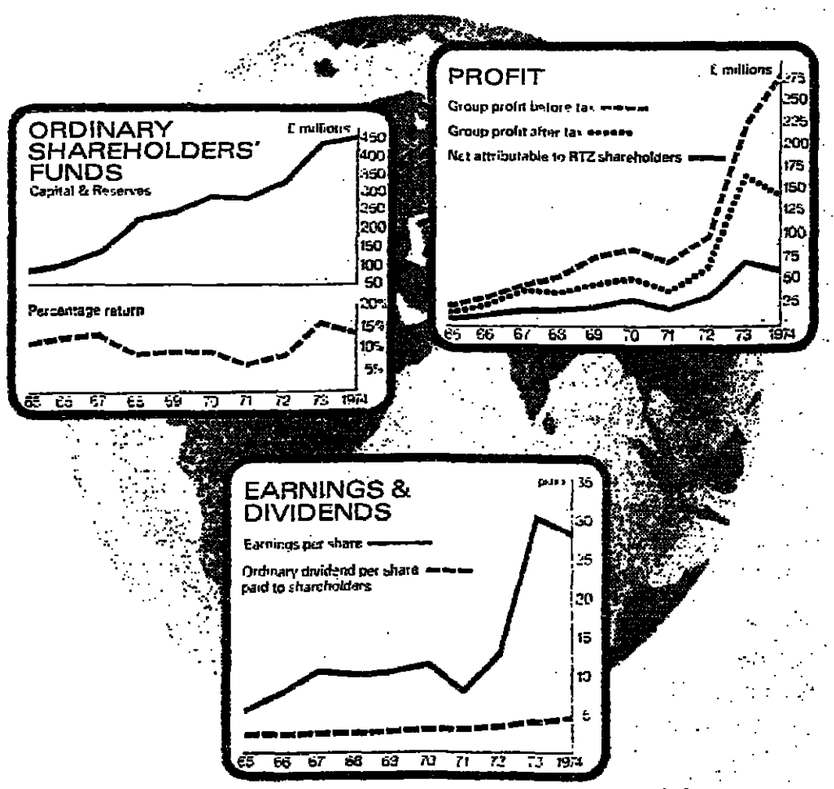
Private Investment As regards non-Government investment, once the Government has set the framework to encourage enterprise, let industry get on with the j without interference and for some years. Then we sha see results.

Tackling Inflation How do we deal with the most dangerous disease of the lot – inflation? I would advc a far more rigorous control of public expenditure, bott central and local government levels. This will involve good look at the social services and other domestic government expenditure, whose costs are dangerousl out of control. Even now we cannot finance them out the present high rates of taxation and the measures required are for further immediate cuts beyond those announced by the Chancellor. One way to make local government more cost-effective would be to allow fre enterprise to tender for some services at present being carried out by local government. Private industry can bankrupt. There is a widespread feeling amongst thos who work in nationalised industries that they cannot. In the last few years nationalised industries have led a fed inflation. I cannot think that we will avoid the continual snarl of rising nationalised wages and prices without disciplines akin to those in the responsible private sector and this will necessitate more courage c the part of Government, who only too often have agre to pay up too readily and too freely.

Industrial Relations There has to be a far greater dissemination of information and degree of consultati within industry. Unless the whole team from Chief Executive to the man at the lathe understand in broad terms why decisions are being taken and feel that they can contribute constructively to the success of their industry, it is too much to expect that they will work effectively and intelligently to produce better results. The ordinary worker has as much understanding as the Director of the necessity on occasions for confidentiali of decisions in his own interest, but he would accept tl much more willingly if he were fully informed and properly consulted on the wide range of non-confiden matters that are of immense importance to his daily life We should insist that managers all along the line put th full weight into maintaining constant communication with all those who work with them in their wealth-creating activities.

One must ask whether the trades unions have not now largely achieved their original aims of strengthening those in a weak bargaining position and obtaining some sense of security in what was a harsh laissez-faire economy. Now they should be much more aware of their obligations to see that those for whom th make contracts can and do deliver, and in too many cases they do not.

There is an obligation to ensure, in consultation with management, that their demands bear a sensible relationship to the wealth-creating capacity of the economy; that the new wages are really earned; that outworn restrictive practices, either by management or labour, are inexorably removed and generally that the effective in-put of work should match the far higher wages in real terms that they now enjoy.



Conclusion

I have tried to make some suggestions on action which would help to revitalise our nation. If the men and wome of this country do not exercise their civil and industrial franchise, there is indeed little they can do; but surely it is our duty to exercise these rights and privileges and to accept that industrial democracy is at least as important as political democracy.

Copies of Sir Val Duncan's full Speech, and the Annual Report for 1974, may be obtained from the Registrar, RTZ Central Registration Ltd., 1 Redcliff Street, Bristol BS1 6NT. or The Secretary, 6 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LD.

RTZ The RioTinto-Zinc Corporation Limited

EY GIBBONS NATIONAL LI

CIAL NEWS

troubles hit Hay's Wharf

pre-tax profits for to last March vir-anged at £1.74m m; the proprietors arf say the first ed a big advance. t of London's in-ubles hurt the ter. The group's panies are now re-n the worst effects. is struck after in-from £472,000 to comes from turn-ed from £15.5m to olders get a gross e from 1.93p to means an un-figure of 1.29p.

Sir David Burnett, uwait Investment romised the Take-ot to use the voting ed to its 34.5 per ntil a full offer (of e) is made. KIO stake after its id for St Martins orporation which iginal pledge.

Fitzwilton

-year results to of Fitzwilton, the fertilizer and al group, show a able profits from 1.45m with sales n to £39.9m. The dend stays at 2p. an warns share-he impact of infla-lds that the down-n export and home fertilizers will hurt will be below the n of 1973-74.

l in Arabia

ures in Saudi Arabia are announced by ervices Group with for 1974. These er 22.8 per cent up but only a modest ts.

Arabia, the new company is being run 50-50 with a first cousin of King Khalid and in Kuwait the company has taken a 40 per cent interest in Kuwait Cleaning Works Company.

After interest charges up 62.6 per cent at £444,000, pre-tax profits came out at just under five per cent ahead at £1.27m. Some £45,000 was lost on exchange rates, due mainly to Australia and Portugal.

A final gross dividend of 1.03p per share is recommended against 0.93p last year, making a 1.68p compared with 1.52p in 1973 adjusted for scrip issue.

Export boost for Brockhouse

Gaining strength from a 48 per cent jump in export sales the pre-tax profits of J. Brockhouse, the West Bromwich engineering group, rose by 29 per cent to £1.3m in the half year to March 31. Total sales went up from £22.2m to £29.5m, the dividend rises from 6p to 7.7p. The profit is struck after almost-doubled interest charges of £611,000.

The board says that orders are "greatly in excess" of last year, but prospects depend on the Government. If conditions get no worse the company should finish "in sight" of the previous year's £2.94m, a record figure.

Pork Farms at peak but growth slows

On turnover up from £15.2m to £19.3m, Pork Farms, the Nottingham-based meat products group, made record profits of £1.24m in the year to March 31, compared with £1.03m.

At the half-way stage, when profits soared 36 per cent to £625,000, Mr David Samworth, the chairman, warned shareholders that this growth rate would not be matched in the second half. The second six months duly produced a rise of 7.8 per cent to £619,000.

Earnings a share are 19.3p (15.9p).

London Brick seeks price rise

London Brick, which obtained an 11½ per cent price increase in January and ended its winter discount rates in April, is to seek permission to raise prices again. It is thought the next application will probably be made in July. It will not be small.

Chairman Sir Ronald Stewart said at yesterday's annual meeting that profits should recover this year. Demand had grown modestly so far but much depends on the economy and any cuts in public spending. The surge last year in public sector demand for bricks is now beginning to falter but the fall in the private sector housing starts last year bottomed out in January.

WORMALDS

Wormalds, Walker & Atkinson, woollen textile manufacturer, reports pre-tax loss for year to February 28, £120,000 against profit of £379,000. No dividend against 2.62p.

SUMRIE CLOTHES

Sales for the year to March 31 rose from £3.88m to £4.37m, but pre-tax profits went down from £313,000 to £273,000. Dividend is up from 4.51p to 4.55p.

CASTINGS

Pre-tax profit for year to March 31, £428,000 (£304,000) on turnover, £2.71m (£1.83m). Dividend total, 2.74p (2.48p), and earnings a share, 4p (3p).

SHEFFIELD TWIST DRILL & STEEL

Offer document from SKF now sent out. Profits of Sheffield Twist expected to roughly equal £1.85m record for 1974.

HADEN
carrier

**e-tax profit substantially increased...
over up from £87million to £127million...
Dividend maximum permitted**

points from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. F. A. Pullinger, C.B.E.

* Profit before tax at £3.0 million was about 50% up on 1973.
* The total dividend for the year of 6.518p net (9.914p gross) per share is the maximum permitted.
* The U.K. Building Engineering Services Division, which includes Haden Young Ltd., increased its turnover in 1974 to £58 million from £42 million.
* 1974 has been a very active year for the Haden International Division and the pace is accelerating.
* Turnover of the Carrier Drysys Division, mainly concerned with metal-finishing, increased by 42% to £47 million and the profit was much improved.
* Approximately 50% of Group turnover is overseas.

As a Group we are sufficiently flexible to adjust to the anging future of the territories in which we operate, ough adjustments cannot be instantaneous. Projects, owever, tend to be large and of long duration, and to me extent this limits the wilder fluctuations of fortune. am therefore reasonably confident of the stability of the roup's future profits."

	1974	1973
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	127,023	86,886
Profit before Taxation	3,033*	1,784
Earnings per Ordinary Share	12.9p	11.1p
Ordinary Dividend per Share (gross equivalent)	9.91p	8.81p

*New basis of accounting allows for inclusion of proportion of profits on work-in-progress. On a comparable basis pre-tax profit (unaudited) for 1973 was equal to approximately £2.0 million.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from retary, Haden Carrier Limited, 7/12 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9LZ

Carrier is one of the world's largest design, management and contracting isations specialising in engineering services for buildings and industry.

STANLEY GIBBONS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Extract from the Chairman's Statement

* Trading has improved in all sections of the group. New record prices for stamps have been achieved through auctions and our Rare Stamp Department and also by our German subsidiary.
* We believe that both in banknotes and classical and medieval coins interest and prices will develop during the ensuing years.
* Our publications continue to sell in ever increasing numbers and we have earned a gold medal award for our catalogues.
* The turnover of our Birmingham subsidiaries exceeded £1,000,000.

Summary of results	1974	1973
Turnover	£5,989,600	£4,554,800
Profit before Taxation	744,864	420,017
Profit after Taxation	350,183	207,104
Dividends per 25p share Tax imputed (on increased capital for 1974)	72,665	59,555
Earnings per share, after tax	11.4p	7.3p

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available upon application to The Secretary, Stanley Gibbons International Limited, 391, Strand, WC2R 0LX.

SIEMENS

Information for Siemens Shareholders

Order Increase by 3%

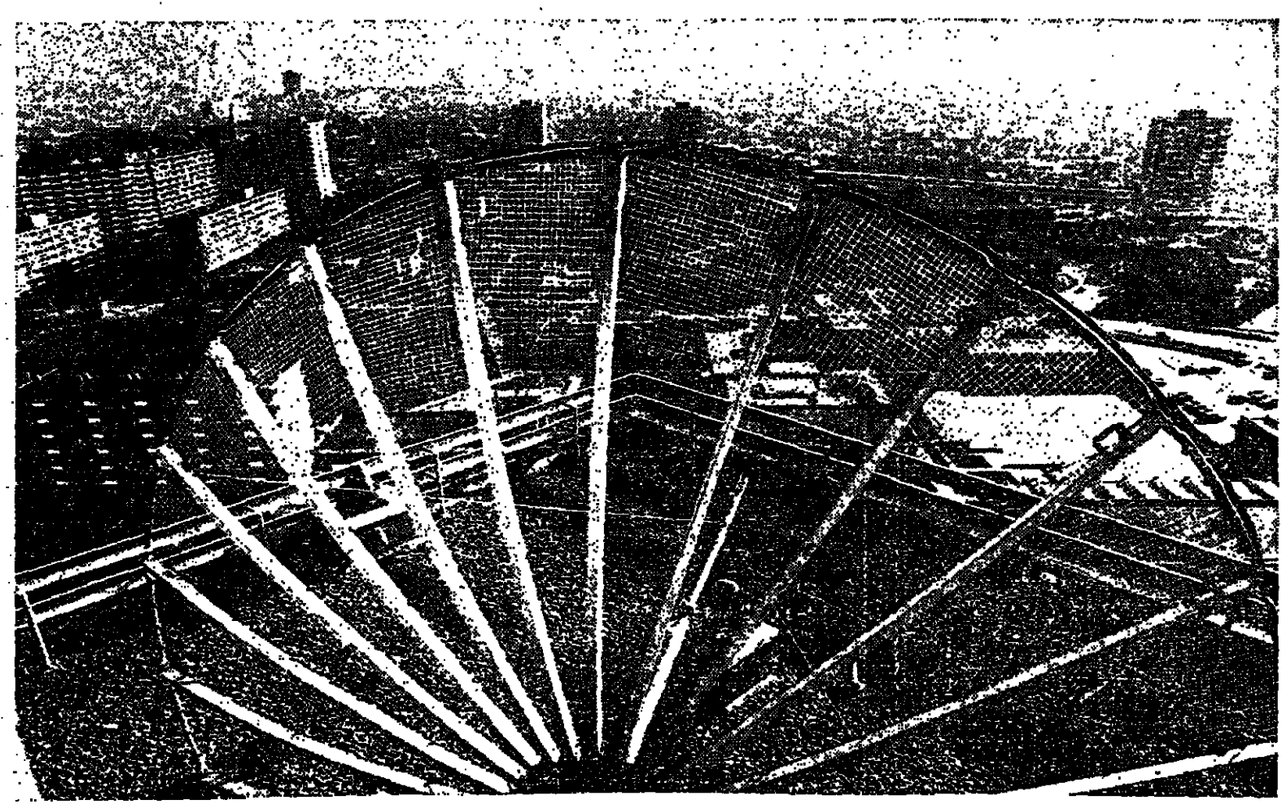
During the first six months of the current financial year (1st October 1974 to 31st March 1975) orders received showed a slight down in comparison with last year's, increasing by 3% to £ 1,894 million. Operations in Germany recorded somewhat higher growth rates than our international business. The weak economic situation prevailing in nearly all industrialized countries affected the flow of new orders. A decline in demand, especially for mass-produced goods could have an adverse influence on the current year's sales growth.
Sales rose to £ 1,527 million during the first half of the financial year, equalling last year's 9% growth rate. Despite an increase in order backlog from £ 2,787 million to £ 3,083 million, several areas have low order reserves.
Business trends in the various Groups and Divisions displayed increased differentials. While the Data System, Medical Engineering and Telecommunications Groups were able to further increase their new order levels, the Components Group was restrained by a worldwide slackening of demand. In the same vein, the Electrical Installations Group continues to be affected by the recession in the building industry. The Power Engineering Group was able to equal but not pass its performance of a year ago, when several major orders were received.
Despite the difficult economic situation, we continued to pursue a capital investment programme geared mainly to rationalization requirements. Capital expenditures and investments thus increased by 15% during the first half year. For the total financial year, however, we anticipate a smaller growth.
Net income reached 2.7% of sales during the period under review, as compared with 2.9% for the same period of 1973/74. This decline is due largely to cost increases of about the same magnitude as last year, in conjunction with unsatisfactory capacity utilization in some sectors.
For the total 1974/75 financial year we anticipate new orders on a par with last year's levels and a slight reduction in sales growth.

	First half 1973/74	First half 1974/75	Change
Orders received (in millions of £)			
Domestic operations	1,404	1,444	+ 3%
less — export orders	500	500	± 0%
Domestic business	904	944	+ 5%
International business	931	950	+ 2%
	1,835	1,894	+ 3%
Sales (in millions of £)			
Domestic operations	1,107	1,192	+ 8%
less — export orders	307	373	+21%
Domestic business	800	819	+ 3%
International business	603	708	+16%
	1,403	1,527	+ 9%

	30/9/1974	31/3/1975	Change
Order backlog (in millions of £)	2,787	3,083	+11%
Employees (in thousands)			
Domestic operations	221	214	− 3%
International operations	88	90	+ 2%
	309	304	− 2%

	First half 1973/74	First half 1974/75	
Employment cost (in millions of £)	642	739	+15%
Capital expenditures and investments (in millions of £)	82	95	+15%
Inventories (as at 31st March) in % of sales	37%	38%	
Net income (in millions of £)	41	41	
in % of sales	2.9%	2.7%	

Amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on 31st March, 1975: £1 = DM 5.648.



Antenna for 100,000 residents

A master antenna system, such as this one near The Hague, is capable of delivering better quality reception of a greater number of radio and television programmes than individual antennas. All points in a larger area or even an entire city can be served by the system via a cable network, enabling unsightly "antenna forests" to vanish from the rooftops.

Siemens AG

In Great Britain: Siemens Ltd.
Great West House, Great West Road, Brentford TW 8 9DG, Middlesex

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Shares dip after setback at Stenhouse

The shares of Stenhouse Holdings dropped 7p to 74p after hours yesterday. This followed news of a fall in pre-tax profits for the six months to March 31 from a record £2.25m to £2.02m. The profit was struck before deducting a loss of £158,000 (nil) on realizing against investments and crediting £93,000 of extraordinary items against a debit of £399,000.

Net profits rose from £706,000 to £932,000, but earnings a share slipped from 3.6p to 2.71p.

Pre-tax profits comprise £2.02m against £2m from insurance broking, attributable to Stenhouse, and £529,000 (£474,000) from industrial activities, less £523,000 (£216,000) of *holding company finance* and other costs.

Turnover climbed £20.5m to £93m and was made up of £80m (£62m) from insurance broking with most of the rest flowing from industrial interests.

The board says that in insurance broking, the percentage of profits deriving from overseas interests has grown from 60 per cent to 70 per cent, and this proportion should be maintained for the rest of the year.

No Halstead payout

There will be no interim dividend from James Halstead, Manchester-based makers of floor tiles. In the half year to December 31 profits before tax rose 29 per cent to £187,000, but after an extraordinary debit of £226,000, mainly provisions for losses on the closure of a subsidiary, there was a net loss of £120,000 against £84,000 profit.

Wright, Bindley again rejects Pentos

Wright, Bindley & Gell, advised by Brandts, have dispatched a letter to shareholders repeating their advice to reject the offer of 60p per share for the shares in WBG which Pentos does not already own. Among principal points made are the value of the share offer is less than the current market price and has no advantages to WBG and no commercial logic. The loan stock offer is considered adequate and it is proposed that the group will tender for the stock at the same price plus accrued interest if the Pentos offer for the ordinary shares lapses due to insufficient acceptances of *the ordinary offer. Undeterred* by the rejection Pentos is pressing its case and points out it now holds 43 per cent of the WBG equity.

Francis Sumner scrip

Francis Sumner, the textile and engineering group which now takes in offshore exploration services hoisted 1974 profits and turnover to new peaks. Up goes the dividend from 0.96p to 1.09p and the board proposes a one-for-10 scrip issue. Pre-tax profits grew 8 per cent to £907,000 from turnover 12½ per cent ahead to £12.69m. The directors say external sales in the first quarter of the current year are up a bit on the same months last year but order books are down.

Amal Metal cuts down sharply

Sharply lower profits for the March quarter are revealed by Amalgamated Metal and Consolidated Tin Smelters, which are in course of merging.

Taxable profits more than halved from £2.49m to £1.08m come from Amalgamated Metal, a subsidiary of British Amalgamated Metal Investments. Turnover fell from £142m to £135m.

Before an extraordinary debit of £220,000, earnings a share work out at 11.1p (24.5p). The company says the item relates entirely to exchange differences on assets held by subsidiaries abroad. Subsequently the loss has been recovered because of the decline in sterling.

At Consolidated Tin profits fell from £3.18m to £1.86m including investment income of £700,000 (£239,000). For the same reasons there is an extraordinary debit of £160,000.

The two companies have agreed to merge.

Grace may sell Borel stake

M Jacques Borel, president of Jacques Borel International, the Paris based catering group operating throughout Europe, said yesterday that W. R. Grace and Company may sell around 50 per cent of Jacques Borel International to him at the end of May or early in June.

Grace's current holding of 62 per cent of Borel's 102.7m franc capital involves a clause giving first option to M Borel personally if the United States company wants to sell.

Backing for M Borel's purchase may come from several banks including Banque de l'Union Europeenne, Banque de l'Union Parisienne and the Caisse des Depots et Consignations.

Buoyant Freemans

Trading of mail order group Freemans (London SW9), in which Sears Holdings has a 20 per cent stake, was good in the first 16 weeks of the current year to January 31, next. Making this known at yesterday's annual meeting Mr A. Rampton, chairman, said trading was particularly buoyant at just after the April Budget when an increase in the VAT rate on certain goods was raised from *8 per cent to 25 per cent* as from May 1.

Myson loan and profits up 50 pc

Myson, which this week announced a bid for Sealed Motor Construction in competition with Adwest, yesterday disclosed that it has negotiated a £5m seven year loan to reduce dependence on short-term borrowing.

Mr Robert Myson, chairman, told the annual meeting that along with normal overdraft facilities the loan, which carries interest at three per cent above the base rate, would cover financial requirements for the future.

Last year the company paid £904,409 in interest on bank and short term loans, against £333,654 in the 18 months to the end of 1973. At the end of 1974, overdrafts stood at £5.23m against £4.44m at the end of the previous year.

Sales so far this year are up by about a third on the average volume last year, but profits are up about 50 per cent.

The chairman was adamant that the takeover bid for SMC will be pressed, despite the *backing of the SMC board* for the rival Adwest bid.

Harland & Wolff halves its loss to £16.7m

Government-controlled shipbuilders Harland & Wolff halved its loss to £16.7m in the year to December 31.

The loss on work carried out rose from £7.97m to £15m, but the improved result is brought about by a cut in the provision for future losses from £26.5m to £3.4m. Once again there is no dividend.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar yesterday suffered another session of losses in European foreign exchange trading as *confidence in it continued* to wane.

The recent dollar weakness, sparked by relatively soft United States interest rates, was compounded by gloomy news for the *economy and speculation in some* quarters that the United States April trade figures due next week will be unfavourable.

Sterling rallied on the dollar's weakness to close at $2.3280, up 120 points. Its trade-weighted "depreciation rate" narrowed to 24.6 per cent from the overnight level of 24.9 per cent—its best since May 9.

Dealers said the dollar's decline *was cushioned by central bank* support in Europe and possibly the United States. The Bank of France was identified as buying $60 to $100 million, dealers here said.

They attributed part of the dollar's weakness to the continuing strength of the French franc, which touched 3.9880/9900 before recovering to close at 3.9920/70 (4.0150/75).

Dealers said *confidence in* the pound has revived slightly with operators buying forward sterling before the EEC referendum on June 5.

The mark closed firmer against the dollar at 2.3285/3305 (2.3350/70) despite the discount and Lombard rate cuts and the reduction in commercial banks' reserve requirements which were widely anticipated, they said.

Gold rose $4 an ounce, to $174.50.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) May 22	Market rates (close) May 22
New York	$2.3180-3295	$2.3275-3285
Montreal	$2.3810-4015	$2.4000-4010
Amsterdam	5.58-58fl	5.56½-57½fl
Brussels	80-30-90f	80 70-80f
Copenhagen	12.52-59k	12.58-59k
Frankfurt	5.40-43m	5.42-43m
Lisbon	56.00-60e	56.30-50e
Madrid	129 00-70p	129.50-70p
Milan	1446-53lr	1451-53lr
Oslo	11.35-40k	11.43½-44½k
Paris	9.28-32f	9.30½-31½f
Stockholm	9.04-10k	9.09½-09½k
Tokyo	672-82y	678-680y
Vienna	38.10-60sch	38.30 50sch
Zurich	5.75-78f	5 76-77f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 down 0.3 to 24.6 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.30-.60c prem	2.90-2.80c prem
Montreal	.70-.60c prem	2.20-2.10c prem
Amsterdam	3½-2½c prem	10½-9½c prem
Brussels	20c prem-par	80-60c prem
Copenhagen	3ore prem-par	8-6ore prem
Frankfurt	2½-1½pf prem	9-8pf prem
Lisbon	40c prem-20c disc	80c prem-40c disc
Milan	Par-3lr disc	1lr prem-2lr disc
Oslo	1ore prem-2ore disc	4-1ore prem
Paris	2c prem-par	7½-4½c prem
Stockholm	1ore prem-1ore disc	5-3ore prem
Vienna	30gro prem-par	120-80gro-prem
Zurich	3½-2½c prem	10-9c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar). $0.9694-97

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 4½-5½; seven days, 4½-5½; one month, 5½-5¾; three months, 5½-6½; six months, 6½-7½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $172¾ (an ounce); pm. $174½. Krugerrand (per coin) $210½-213 (£90½-91½) (domestic) $179-181 (£77-77¾) (International). Sovereigns: (old), $53-54 (£22¾-23¼), (new) $53-34 (£22¾-23¼) (International).

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Colne Val Wtr 9% Rd Pf (+b)	£11¼
Deelkraal Gold (R2‡)	105-15
Finance For Ind 13% (£99½g)	£34½
Gestetner 10% Cnv (£100)	£122-1
GLC 12¾% 1982 (£97½)	£38
Kellock 10p Cnv Cums	20+1
Mid Southern Wtr 10% 1980 (*)	£100½
Nth Atlantic Secs 7¼% Cnv (£100)	£113+½
Rank Org (146)	173
Slough Ests 10% Cnv (£100)	£148-1
Southend 13¼% 1981 (£99½a)	144
Warwickshire 12½% 1980 (£99½e)	£30
Yorks Chem 12½% Cnv (£100)	£80

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renunc.	
Ass Biscuit (32)	June 6	64-2
Aurora Hldgs (10)	June 16	12-½
Cadbury Sch (35)	June 27	10 prem
Croda Int (10)	May 30	70-½
Delta Metal (55)	June 6	64½-1½
GKN (179)	June 20	250-2
Linfood Hldgs (135)	July 11	36-4
Manbre and Gart (100‡)	June 13	28 prem-2
Martin Black (60)	June 6	104+1
Morgan Cruc (80)	June 13	97½-½
Richards and Wall (42)	July 16	25½+½
Rolls-R Motors (36)	May 27	50-3
Simon Eng (95‡)	July 17	17 prem-½
Spirax-Sarco (77)	June 6	117+1
Sun Alliance (315‡)		121 prem
Tarmac (125‡)	July 9	16 prem-4
W. Selection (23)	June 9	12 prem

Issued price in parentheses * Ex dividend. ‡ Issued by tender. ; NB paid a £45 paid b £10 paid. e £35 paid. f £30 paid. g £60 paid 1 £40 paid.

Discount

It soon became c
pointers to a fairly
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going to be substan
fresh funds in the d
In the end, the Ba
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Rates opened in
cent area, but we
per cent at times
Not until very late
after most houses
balanced their boo
from the author
position begin to l

A few tardy bal
picked up as the
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between that figu
cent.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum
(Last change
Clearing Banks B
Discount Mk
Overnight: Open 9½
Week Fixe

Treasury Bil
Buying
2 months 9¹⁵⁄₃₂
3 months 9¹³⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Di
2 months 9⅝-9⅜
3 months 10-9¾
4 months 10⅛-10
6 months 10⅛-10

Local Author
1 month 10⅛-10
2 months 10½-10
3 months 10⅝-10¼
4 months 11-10¾
5 months 11-10¾
6 months 11-10¾

Secondary Mkt
1 month 9⁷⁄₁₆-9⁵⁄₁₆
3 months 10¹⁄₁₆-9¹⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authorit
2 days 9¾-9½
7 days 9½-9¼
1 month 9¾

Interbank
Overnight: Open 9¾
1 week 9⅝-9⅜
1 month 10⅛-10½
3 months 10⅛-10

First Class Finance H
3 months 10½

Finance House

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981	104	105
Airlease 8¾ 1988	85	88
Ashland 8 1987	92	93
BICC 7¾ 1987	68	73
Bristol 8¼ 1979	92	93
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	86	89
Burlington 7¾ 1987	90½	91½
Carrier 8 1987	90½	91½
Chevron 7 1980	96	97½
Conoco 7 1980	96¼	98
Conoco 8 1986	96	97
Cons Food 7¾ 1991	84¾	85¾
Coventry 8¼ 1981	95	95
Coventry 8¼ 1980	91	93
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	90½	91½
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	103½	104½
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	91¾	92¾
Dana 8 1987	91¾	92¾
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	84¼	85¼
Denmark Mtge Bank 7½ 1991	81	83
Dundee 9¾ 1983	93	95
Escom 9¼ 1989	90	92
Escom Floating Rate 1982	97	98
First Chicago 7 1980	96	97
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	80	84
GATX 8¼ 1987	90	91
Guardian Royal 8 1987	75	78
Hambros 7¾ 1987	76	79
ICI 7½ 1992	77	80
International Util 8¼ 1982	96¼	97¼
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	73	76
Manchester 8¼ 1981	89	91
Mexico 8¾ 1991	84	87
Michelin 7¾ 1988	82½	83½
Mitsubishi 9 1989	92	94
Motorola 8 1987	93	94
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	73½	76¼
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	86	89
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	103½	104½
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	90	91
Occidental 7¾ 1984	82	84
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	91¼	92¼
Pacific Lighting 9¼ 1981	102¼	103¼
Pennwalt 8 1987	91¼	92¼
Ralston Purina 7¼ 1987	90¼	91¼
Scanraff 7½ 1980	85½	86½
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	94	96
Shell 7¼ 1987	92	93
Singer 11 1977	101¼	102¼
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	103¾	104¾
Slough 8 1988	65	67
South Africa 8 1987	81	85
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	102	103
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	98	99
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	98¼	99¼
Sybron 8 1987	91¼	92¼
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	84¼	85¼
Textron 7¾ 1987	83½	84½
Transocean Gulf 7½ 1987	91½	92½
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	96	97½
Union Oil 7½ 1987	91	93
Venezuela 8¼ 1987	93	98
Volvo 8 1987	89	90
Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987	80	83
DM BONDS	**Bid**	**Offer**
APEL (DM) 10 1981	105	106
Charter (DM) 6½ 1968/83	82	83
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969-84	81	82
Denmark (DM) 9¼ 1989	101	102
Escom (DM) 7 1975/88	73½	74½
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972-87	85½	86½
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	92	93
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¾ 1980	105½	106½
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	88½	89½
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982	105¼	106¼
Suedafrica (DM) 8½ 1970-85	92½	93½
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7½ 1988	88½	89½
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987	60	62
American Express 4¼ 1987	81	83
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	86	88
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	103	105
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1993	98	100
Borden 5 1992	90	92
Borden 6¾ 1991	102	104
Broadway Hale 4¼ 1987	73	75
Carnation 4 1987	93	94
Chevron 5 1992	93	95
Cummins 6¼ 1986	82	84
Dart 4¾ 1987	88	90
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	119	121
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	80	83
Eaton 5 1987	68	70
Ford 5 1988	75	77
Ford 6 1986	82	84
Gillette 4¾ 1987	82	84
Gould 5 1987	82	84
General Electric 4¼ 1987	82	84
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	120	122
Harris 5 1987	67	69
Honeywell 6 1986	76	78
ITT 4¾ 1987	70	72
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	122	124
JP Morgan 4¼ 1987	125	127
Nabisco 5½ 1988	88	90
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	86	88
JC Penney 4½ 1987	84	86
Revlon 4¾ 1987	102	104
Rank Org 4¼ 1993	42	44
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	98	100
Squibb 4¼ 1987	86	88
Texaco 4½ 1988	73	75
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	110	112
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	95	97
Xerox Corp 5 1988	75	77

DM = Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Issues & Loans

Elliott Group rights for £1.1m

Underwriting has been completed for a rights issue of £1.1m to ordinary and convertible loan stock holders in Elliott Group of Peterborough. A total of 4,786,240 new ordinary shares at 25p a share are to be issued on a 1-for-2 basis and ten shares for £7.08 of *convertible loan stock.*

Elliott expects to pay dividends on the increased capital of 3.03p for 1975. This would be an increase of 46 per cent on the gross total paid for 1974. The Treasury agree. The issue is made to invest in expansion. It was underwritten by Copleys Bank and the broker is Sheppards and Chase.

PERU RAISING $150m IN EURO-DOLLARS

Banco de la Nacion of Peru is raising $150m five-year loan bearing interest calculated at 1.875 points above London interbank offering rates for Eurodollars.—AJ-DJ.

$100m EUROLOAN FOR *COLOMBIA*

WFC Corporation, Florida based banking group, has signed $100m loan agreement with finance ministry of Colombia. Seven year loan carries spread of 1½ per cent *points above prevailing London* Interbank Eurodollar offered rate.—Reuter.

NORTH ATLANTIC SECURITIES CORPORATION

About 84 per cent of £2.2m convertible unsecured loan stock 1995-96 offered by way of rights to ordinary shareholders has been taken up.

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA

Company has succeeded in bid to buy Kollsman Instrument of Southampton for £250,000 cash. Kollsman is subsidiary of Sun Chemical of United States.

Business appointments

New chairman takes over at British Enkalon

Colonel F. T. Davies has retired from the chairmanship of British Enkalon and is succeeded by Mr J. Martin Ritchie, a former chairman of Bowaters.

Dr Keith Bright, formerly director of operations for Sime Darby Holdings, has been appointed deputy chief executive.

Mr A. Walmsley has joined the board of George Cohen 600 Group.

Mr D. J. Barham, Mr R. A. Bell, Mr J. J. Burton, Mr K. D. Gillies, Mr D. H. Newton, Mr R. C. Pooley and Mr R. J. G. Shaw have become directors of C. E. Heath.

Mr Roger Farrance has been appointed by the Electricity Council as deputy industrial relations adviser (negotiating) in succession to Mr Ieuan Ellis.

Mr H. J. McLean, polyurethanes business area manager of ICI, organics division, has been made personnel director of ICI agricultural division. He succeeds Mr B. T. Jenkins.

Mr Roy Wright is relinquishing his post as deputy chairman and deputy chief executive of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation but is remaining as a director. Mr E. L. Ballieu and Mr D. R. Colville have retired from the board and Mr K. F. Lane has resigned for personal reasons. Lord Shackleton has been appointed a deputy chairman.

Mr Anthony Hargreaves has joined the board of Rockware Group as finance director.

Mr Dan Krook has been appointed commercial director and senior vice-president of Airbus Industrie Toulouse.

SOLVAY GROUP

SOLVAY

Main Data extracted from the Annual Report for the year 1974

1. COMPARISON OF SALES TO EXTERNAL CUSTOMERS, CASH FLOWS AND RESULTS

	1970	1971	1972	1973*	1974*
	(million B.Fr.)				
Consolidated sales to external customers	42,024	45,226	51,994	63,796	78,391
Cash flow	6,227	6,344	7,183	9,417	11,696
Depreciation	4,153	4,396	4,931	6,228	6,397
Appropriation to the inventories' adjustment fund	—	—	—	656	2,325
Consolidated net profit	2,074	1,948	2,252	2,533	2,974
applicable to the Solvay Group	1,866	1,671	1,666	2,054	2,371

In 1974, the Group's sales developed in an initially favourable, though very inflationary, economic situation. The effects of recession began to be felt in the second half of the year, and this attenuated the first half-year's very satisfactory results.

These factors were reflected in sales to external customers, which rose by 23%, and in the consolidated net profit, which increased by 17%. This year, there were B.Fr.1,033 million of exceptional charges, instead of exceptional profits of B.Fr.133 million in 1973.

2. COMPARISON OF STATISTICS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	(million B.Fr.)				
Capital expenditure	8,210	10,201	7,531	6,406	6,580
Research expenditure	1,101	1,231	1,402	1,633	1,911
Personnel expenditure	11,466	12,925	14,938	17,366	19,702
	(thousand B.Fr.)				
Sales per person employed	979	1,035	1,163	1,441	1,763
	(B.Fr.)				
Net profit per fully paid-up share	280	240	240	296	341
Net dividend per fully paid-up share	155	155	160	170	185
Persons employed at December 31	42,914	43,716	44,701	44,274	44,467

3. DISTRIBUTION OF EXTERNAL SALES BY MAIN PRODUCT GROUPS

	%
Alkalis and derivatives	23.5
Salt, fertilizers and calcium products	9
Chlorine and derivatives	10.5
Peroxygen chemicals	6
Plastic materials	24
Plastics processing	15
Sundries (including products of the pharmaceutical industry)	12
	100

4. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The total research expenditure of the Group amounted to B.Fr.1,911 million against B.Fr.1,633 million in 1973, up 17%.

The research staff was *maintained at the level of about* 2,000, *split* between the Central Laboratory and the research centres in the Group's factories.

5. SOLVAY & CIE SOCIETE ANONYME

The net profit for the year amounts to B.Fr.1,853 million, a 20% rise compared with 1973.

The Board of Directors decided to propose to the General Meeting on June 9, 1975 to distribute a net dividend of B.Fr.185 per fully paid-up share, i.e. B.Fr.15 more than for the previous year, and to appropriate the available profit, which amounts to B.Fr.1,894,263,760, as follows:

Net dividend of B.Fr.185 per A and B share	1,182,956,600
Net dividend of B.Fr.74 per C share	102,570,660
Withholding tax on dividend	321,381,815
Investment reserve (Spain)	64,730,000
Carried forward to next account	222,624,685
	B.Fr.1,894,263,760

By the beginning of June, copies of the English version of the Company's Annual Report, including the detailed accounts for 1974, will be available on request from Solvay & Cie, S.A., Secrétariat Général, rue du Prince Albert 33, 1050 Bruxelles (Belgium).

*For the calculation of the 1974 results, material consumptions have been valued according to the "*Last in, First out*" (LIFO) *method, which gives the production costs more actuality* and eliminates the fictitious part of profits. Results of 1973 have been adjusted so as to be comparable with those of 1974.

BANCO DI SICILIA

PUBLIC CREDIT INSTITUTION WITH HEAD OFFICE IN PALERMO, ITALY

Capital Funds Lire 103.679.885.916

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1974

(In million Lire)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and due from Banks	L 185.874	Capital and reserves	L 102.865
Securities owned	„ 1.051.545	Special reserves	„ 1.038
Participations and investments	„ 37.398	*Special funds*	„ 99.417
Advances and loans in Lire	„ 2.851.090	Accounts and deposits in lire and foreign currencies	„ 3.149.037
Advances and loans in foreign currencies	„ 213.488	Bonds in circulation	„ 854.355
Banking premises and real estate properties	„ 20.340	Other liabilities	„ 184.359
Engagements on account of customers for acceptances, confirmed credits and forward foreign exchange transactions	„ 272.712	Acceptances, confirmed credits, forward foreign exchange transactions and other obligations on accounts of customers	„ 272.712
Credits towards the tax collector's office	„ 130.150	Engagements towards fiscal authorities for taxes collection	„ 138.187
Miscellaneous accounts	„ 585.409	Miscellaneous accounts	„ 544.684
		Profit of the year	„ 1.332
TOTAL:	L 5.348.006	TOTAL:	L 5.348.006
Contra accounts	L 2.366.197	Contra accounts	L 2.366.197
	L 7.714.203		L 7.714.203

On the 29th April, 1975, the Annual General Meeting of the Board of Banco di Sicilia approved the accounts for the 1974 financial year, during which customers' funds managed by the bank increased to Lire 4.102 billion (+19%), *ordinary and special lending reached* Lire 3.065 billion, while operational and liquidity reserves and funds invested in securities exceeded Lire 1.200 billion.

Following the allocation of the net profit for 1974, determined with the traditional conservative *criteria in the amount of* Lire 1.332 million, the Capital funds of the bank amount to Lire 103.680 million, of which Lire 60.552 million represent reserves.

GOLD FIELDS GROUP

DEELKRAAL GOLD MINING COMPANY

(Incorporated in the Republic of South A

OFFER OF 20 000 000 ORDINARY SHARES OF 20
AT A PRICE OF R2,00 PER SHARE PAYABLE
ON ACCEPTANCE IN THE CURRENCY OF
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Members of Gold Fields of South Africa L
their renouncees who wish to accept the ab
reminded that the offer will close at 4.30 p.m
on FRIDAY 30 MAY 1975.

Johannesburg Letters of Allocation must b
with the South African bankers to the issue.

LONDON LETTERS OF ALLOCATION W
accepted by the LONDON BANKERS to the
Authorised Depositary in the United Kingdom.

London Office: By orde
49 Moorgate, C
London EC2R 6BQ.
22 May 1975. Joint Lond

Credito Italiano

'74

The policy of our Bank within the complex economic climate which characterised 1974 was aimed at *achieving the fundamental objectives of, on the* one hand, reserving the available means of the support of productive activities, which mainly involved safeguarding the national income and thereby *maintaining the existing employment levels and,* on the other hand, finding an appropriate balance between credit granted to the large companies and credit granted to the medium and small ones.

The average amount of Lire loans, discounts and investments has shown an increase of 15 per cent, whilst the increase in deposits from clients and resident banks was 18.9 per cent.

Our share in the settlement of foreign trade saw us maintaining our traditional prominent role, with fully satisfactory results, even in the field of currency *dealings, although we have chosen to somewhat* contain their volume.

Our presence abroad — in the first place through our Branches in London and New York — has allowed us to develop a consistent volume of financial business in conjunction with our foreign associate banks and subsidiary companies.

As shown in the balance sheet, the net profit for the financial year amounts to 7,010,254,266 Italien Lire, on the basis of which it was decided at the Annual General Meeting to allocate 2,500,000,000 Lire to the reserves, which therefore are increased to 20,500,000,000 Lire, and to distribute a dividend of 10 per cent (equal to 50 Lire for each 500 Lire share).

The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of the Board of Directors as the three-year term of office of the last board had expired, and elected as Directors the following gentlemen: Giovanni Agnelli, Giuseppe Cassano, Alberto Cesaroni, Fedele Cova, Michele De Michelis, Enrico De Mita, Silvio Golzio, Ernesto Manuelli, Mario Rivosecchi, Lucio Rondelli, Leo Solari, Ugo Tabanelli und Franco Viezzoli.

The Board of Directors, meeting after the Annual General Meeting, then confirmed in their position the Chairman, Prof. Silvio Golzio, the Vice Chairmen, Mr. Michele De Michelis and Mr. Leo Solari, the Managing Directors, Mr. Lucio Rondelli and Mr. Mario Rivosecchi.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1974

ASSETS
Cash and funds with banks
Ordinary Treasury Bills and other securities
Bills receivable
Contango loans
Advances and other accounts with customers and correspondent banks
Participations
Buildings, equipment and furniture
Bills for collection and sundry accounts

Customers' liabilities
Forward transactions in securities and foreign exchange
Cross accounts

LIABILITIES
Capital
Reserves
Taxable reserve
Reserve for possible loan losses (Presidential Decree 29-9-1973 No. 597 art. 66)
Profit brought forward from previous years L
Current, deposit and other accounts L
Advances from the Bank of Issue L
Provision for amortization L
Provision for staff retirement indemnities L
Other liabilities L
Net profit for the year L
L
Engagements, contingent liabilities and cross accounts L
L

Credito Italiano

MARKET REPORTS

Japan asked to buy more wheat

Tokyo, May 22.—Japan has been asked by the United States Department of Agriculture to buy at least 3.3m metric tons of American wheat in the coming season (July, 1975—June, 1976) against Japan's present import plan for 3.1m tonnes.

USDA's request is based on a bumper United States wheat crop.—Reuter.

Exchange closure

The London Metal Exchange closes after the morning session today for the Whitsun holiday. It will reopen on Tuesday, May 27.

Cocoa closes up to £13 a tonne dearer

COCOA futures closed steady yesterday after gaining additional ground from *morning levels. On*-balance gains finally ranged from £13.00 to £6.50 per tonne, although some positions were below the day's peaks.

Shortcovering in a thin market continued to provide constructive support.

May, £475.0-79.0 per metric ton; July, £478.0-80.0; Sept, £478.0-79.0; New Dec, £497.5-98.0; March, £506.0-07.0; May, £508.0-10.0; July, £512.0-13.5. Sales, 1,960 lots, including 10 options. ICO prices, daily, 47.36c; 15-day average, 47.73c; 22-day, 48.78c (US cents per lb).

COPPER.—Wire bars were steady: cathodes were very steady, but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £552.50-53.00 a metric ton; three months, £571.50-72.00. Sales, 2,775 tons. Cash cathodes, £541-42.00; three months, £561-61.50. Sales, 2,050 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £543.50-550.00; three months, £569.50-570.00. Settlement, £550.00. Sales, 4,125 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £538-38.50; three months, £556.00-58.00. Settlement, £538.50. Sales, 475 tons (about half carries).

SILVER closed barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 204.35p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 474.2); three months, 210.35p (482.5c); six months, 217.35p (492.2c); one-year 231.35p (510.2c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 204.6-05.0p; three months, 210.8-11.0p; seven months, 218.3-19.3p. Sales, 47 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 206.2-07.0p; three months, 212.2-12.3p; seven months, 220.0-21.0p. Settlement, 207.0p. Sales, 60 lots.

TIN.—Standard metal was steady; high-grade was idle. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £2,972-73 a metric ton; three months, £3,017-19. Sales, 280 tons (mainly carries). High grade, Cash, £2,972-73; three months, £3,017-19. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £2,970-72; three *months*, £3,017-18. Settlement, £2,972. Sales, 405 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £2,970-72; three months, £3,017-18. Settlement, £2,972. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M933 a picul.

LEAD.—Cash metal fell by £15.75 yesterday and three months by £11.75. Prices fell dramatically yesterday morning with cash reaching its lowest level for nearly two years.

The apparent withdrawal of producer support in the face of a heavy build-up of speculative, chart and trade selling was the reason for the decline, dealers said. In the process a fair volume of stoploss orders was set-off and added its weight to the downtrend.

LEAD.—Afternoon.—Cash, £175.00-75.50 a metric ton; three months, £167.00-67.50. Sales, 1,500 tons. Morning.—Cash, £174-76.00; three months, £166-67.00. Settlement, £176.00. Sales, 8,075 tons.

ZINC was quiet. Afternoon.—Cash, £321-22.00 a metric ton; three months, £314.25-14.50. Sales, 1,325 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £321.50-22.00; three months, £313.00-13.50. Settlement, £322.00. Sales, 2,300 tons (about half carries). Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was unchanged yesterday at £65.00-£67.00 ($151-$156) a troy ounce.

JUTE quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, May-June, £224.00; Bangladesh white "D" grade, May-June, £214.00 per long ton. Calcutta steady.—Indian, May-June, Rs465; Dundee Daisee, May-June, Rs425 per bale of 400lb.

WOOL.—Greasy futures were steady.—May, 160.0-66.0p per kilo; July, 164.0-66.0p; Oct, 169.0-71.0p; Dec, 172.70-73.0p; March, 173.5-78.0p; May, 178.0-80.0p; July, 179.0-82.0p; Oct, 180.0-84.0p. Sales: nine lots.

Bradford.—Business in tops became quieter last week and dull trading persisted until news of a definite easing in Australian wool values on Wednesday cut off what little enquiry had been circulating. The easing *affected* broader merinos and fine crossbreds.

Top quotations are sometimes two or three pence lower, but quite often topmakers have postponed reductions and merely admit to being willing to consider appreciably lower bids. This is the first check to a firmer tendency that has lasted since February and has accelerated in the past month or so. Top quotations in pence per kilogram:

Commodities

64's warp 197; 60's super 178; 58's super 152; 56's super 135; 50's carded 126; 48's carded 125.

RUBBER closed about steady.—June, 27.10-27.70p per kilo; July, 27.25-27.90p; July/Sept, 28.05-28.10p; Oct/Dec, 29.40-29.45p; Jan/March, 30.55-30.60p; April/June, 31.55-31.65p; July/Sept, 32.10-32.30p; Oct/Dec, 32.80-32.85p; Jan/March, 33.35-33.40p. Sales: 181 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS very quiet.—Spot: 26.50-28.00p. Cif's: June, 25.50-25.80p; July, 26.30-26.75p.

MEAT (Smithfield). BEEF: Scotch killed sides, 34.0-37.0p per lb; Ulster hindquarters, 44.0-45.0p; Ulster forequarters, 24.0-26.0p; Eire hindquarters, 43.0-45.0p; Eire forequarters, 24.0-28.0p.

VEAL: English hobbies, 14.0-16.0p; Scotch hobbies, 14.0-17.0p.

LAMB: English small New Season, 40.0-46.0p; English medium New season, 38.0-42.0p; *English heavy New Season*, 37.0-40.0p.

Imported frozen: N.Z.D's, 29.5-30.0p; N.Z.2's, 29.5-30.0p; N.Z.6's, 28.0-28.5p; N.Z.YL's, 28.0-28.5p.

HOGGETS: English, 20.0-34.0p; Scotch, 18.0-32.0p.

EWES: 13.0-15.0p.

PORK: English, under 100 lbs, 29.0-34.0p; English, 100-120 lbs, 29.0-34.0p; English, 120-160 lbs, 28.0-31.0p; English, 160-180 lbs, 26.0-28.0p; English, 180 lbs and over, 24.0-30.0p.

BACON: Prices were marked up by £20 per long ton at yesterday's official setting for imported and Ulster sides. This brought Danish sides to £820 per ton, top-grade Ulster and top-grade Irish Republican to £815 and Swedish sides to £805.

Total supplies for the week ending May 24 are estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 9,350 tons, compared with a final figure of 9,890 *tons for supplies in the previous week*.

COFFEE.—Robusta futures held steady for most of the afternoon with some improvement of sterling against the *dollar tending to dampen any follow-through interest* from the morning's rise. At the same time there was sufficient underlying buying interest to *absorb most of the selling and profit-taking* and earlier gains were generally well maintained.

At the close, values were £5.00 to £10.5 higher on balance in sales of 953 lots.

Arabicas were slightly steadier and closed 50 to 125 points higher on balance in sales of 113 lots.

ROBUSTAS.—May, £439.0-40.0 per metric ton; July, £434.0-434.5; Sept, £426.0-27.5; Nov, £423.0-24.0; Jan, £424.5-25.0; March, £429.0-30.0; May, £431.0-33.0. Sales: 953 lots, including one option.

ARABICAS.—June, $60.00-61.00 per 50 kilos; Aug, $61.60-61.70; Oct, $61.60-61.70; Dec, $62.00-62.20; Feb, $62.40-62.60; April, $63.10-63.50; June, $63.00-64.00. Sales: 113 lots.

SUGAR.—Futures moved higher during the afternoon on light speculative buying and shortcovering, but there was no follow-through interest and mixed selling and profit-taking later pared gains.

Prices closed £2.00 lower to £1.00 higher on balance in sales of 2,360 lots.

Aug £177.00-78.00 a long ton; Oct, £172.00-72.25; Dec, £171.00-72.00; March, £169.00-69.50; May, £168.50-69.50; Aug, £168.00-69.00; Oct, £167.00-68.50. Sales: 2,360 lots. ISA prices, 17.30c, 17-day average, 17.96c.

SOYABEAN MEAL closed barely steady.—Aug, £70.30-70.50 per metric ton; Oct, £71.30-71.60; Dec, £72.30-72.40; Feb, £74.00-74.10; April, £75.80-76.10; June, £77.50-77.60; Aug, £78.40-78.70. Sales: 97 lots.

MARK LANE.—There was a fair spate of activity during the early period yesterday at fully steady rates, but interest was not maintained and the close was quiet.

London paid £62.25 per long ton for June deliveries of Hagberg milling wheat, £61 for Oct-Dec new crop. Avonmouth bought Sept-Dec new-crop Hagberg at £61.25 per long ton. Denaturable wheat traded into East Anglia at £61.25 for June and £62 for July deliveries, while Sept-Dec deliveries were taken by Avonmouth and Liverpool at £58.50 respectively.

Feed barley business included June to East Anglia at £52.25 and July at £55 per long ton.

The following are average sellers' quotations per long ton delivered, London area. Wheat milling Hagberg, June, £62.50; Oct-Dec, £61.25; denaturable June, £51.60; barley feed, June, £53.50.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—EEC feed wheat met a limited offtake yesterday for June shipment to the west coast United Kingdom and for July to the south *coast. Options*) maize prices were marked up slightly and scattered business included second-half July transshipment to south and east coast ports.

WHEAT.—US dark Northern Spring number two 14 per cent, July, £82.85, Aug, £79.65; Sept, £74.60 seller transshipment east coast. US hard winter number two, 13½ per cent, July, £66.85; Aug, £67.00 direct shipment Tilbury. EEC Milling, June, £51.75; July, £52.25 trans-shipment west coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French, May, £51.75; June, £52.00; July, £52.75 trans-shipment east coast. South African white dent, May-June, £59.50 Glasgow seller. South African yellow flint, May-June, £61.00 Glasgow seller.

BARLEY.—EEC feed, May, £50.75; June, £51.50; July, £50.50 trans-shipment west coast. All a long ton, cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin, BARLEY steadier.—May, £50.00; Sept, £55.30; Nov, £55.20; Jan, £57.15; March, £58.90. WHEAT, generally steady.—May, £50.00; Sept, £54.95; Nov, £57.56; Jan, £59.70; March, £61.35. All a long ton.

Home-grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.—Soft milling WHEAT.—Cambridge, £49.80. Feeding BARLEY.—Cambridge, £47.85; Wales, £49.35.

Guatemala bans sugar exports

Guatemala City, May 22.—Guatemala, an exporting member of the International Sugar Organization has banned sugar exports because of a domestic shortage.

Producers are holding back the supply of refined sugar to the *domestic market to try to pressure* the Government to grant a price increase, Mr Eduardo Palma Escobar, the *Economy Minister, said*.

The government had ordered some 161,000 tons of the current harvest to be reserved for domestic consumption, saying that any excess could be exported.

The minister said that this quantity has been produced but not released. *For this reason*, exports would not be allowed until internal demand was met.—Reuter.

Soviet grain official's US visit delayed

Washington, May 22.—The visit to the United States of the Soviet *Grain Trading Agency president*, Mr Viktor Pershin, has been delayed, but not necessarily cancelled, *informed sources said*. He was expected to arrive in New York next week to begin a round of discussions with major United States grain export companies.

An advance team, including Mr Pershin's deputy, has been in the United States for the past few days and had been expected to remain until Mr Pershin arrived.

Wall Street

New York, May 22.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed little changed today as they were throughout *the session*.

The Dow Jones industrial average *closed at* 818.92 up 0.23. Gaining issues outnumbered declining issues by about 730 to 630.

Volume totalled 17,610,000 shares compared with 17,640,000 yesterday.

Brokers said investors found little inspiration in the market's news background or in its recent performance. It has been hesitant and mostly lower since last mid-week.

Gold closes $3.90 up

New York, May 22.—GOLD. Futures *closed higher* but well off the top in fairly active trading. The New York Comex finished the session $1.30 to $2.20 higher as aggressive selling late in the *day clipped* gains which had ranged as far as $5.40 and the Chicago IMM ended 70 cents to $3.90 higher after early gains went as far as $5.90. NY COMEX. May, $173.00; June, $175.50; July, $174.60; Aug, $175.70; Oct, $177.80; Dec, $180.10; Feb, $182.40; April, $184.70; June, $187.10; Aug, $189.50. CHICAGO IMM. June, $173.30-173.90; Sept, $177.00-176.50; Dec, $180.60-180.90; March, $183.60; June, $187.70; Sept, $191.90.

SILVER. Comex Silver moved over a 20-cent range to close with little net change. Final prices were 0.60 cent down to 0.60 cent up. Trading was brisk throughout. May, 469.20c; June, 469.30c; July, 472.50c; Sept, 479.20c; Dec, 489.30c; Jan, 492.40c; March, 499.00c; May, 505.50c; July, 511.90c; Sept, 516.20c. Handy and Harman $475 (previous $465). Handy and Harman of Canada, Can$4.915 (previous Can$4.780).

COPPER.—Futures closed steady 10 points down on 1,662 lots. May, 56.20c; June, 56.20c; July 56.70c; Sept, 57.80c; Dec, 59.50c; Jan, 60.00c; March, 61.00c; May, 62.00c.

COTTON.—Futures closed about a quarter cent off the lows, at losses of 0.29 to 0.17 cent on the day. July, 45.60-65c; Oct, 46.75c; Dec, 47.41-47c; March, 48.27-35c; May, 48.90c; July, 49.65-80c; Oct, 49.85c bid.

SUGAR.—World sugar futures in No 11 contract closed steady 0.16 cent a lb higher to 0.05 cent lower. July, 17.10-00c; Sept, 16.35-50c; Oct, 16.05c; Jan, 15.43c nominal; March, 15.45-40c; May, 15.15-25c; July, 14.91c nominal; Sept, 14.65-60c; Oct, 14.60-35c. Spot, 17.25c unchanged.

COCOA. Futures closed strong, nearby July and September up the two cent limit. July, 49.50c; Sept, 47.90c; Dec, 48.25c; March, 48.30c; May, 48.60c; July, 48.40c; Sept, nil c. Spots, Ghana 65¾c nominal; Bahia 56½c nominal.

COFFEE. *Futures in* "C" contract continued to attract good trade support during the latter part of the afternoon and prices turned upward again, although they failed to reach the earlier highs. May, 55.00c; July, 54.40-50c; Sept, 56.14c; Nov, 57.20-30c; Dec, 57.20-25c; March, 57.65-80c; May, 58.15-50c.

WOOL.—Futures closed 1.0 cent higher and Crossbred futures were unchanged. GREASE WOOL.—Spot 134.0c nominal. July, 135.0-5.0c; Oct, 136.0-9.0c; Dec, 138.0-42.5c; March, 140.0-2.5c; May, 141.0-5.0c; July, 141.0-5.0c; Oct, 141.0c bid. CROSSBRED.—Spot 81.0c nominal. July 81.0c; Oct, 83.0-6.5c; Dec, 85.0-94.5c; March, 87.0-94.5c; May, 87.0c bid; July, 87.0c bid; Oct, 87.0c bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Oil futures closed up 0.03 to 0.35 cent a lb in most but Meal closed mixed, $2.20 lower to up $1.20 for distants. Large crush selling weighed on product values with stop loss buying cited on best gains. SOYABEANS.—July, 529-24½c; Aug, 522½-23c; Sept, 515c; Nov, 513½-14¼c; Jan, 521½c; March, 529c; May, 535c; July, 539-40c; Aug, 541-42c.

	May 22	May 21		May 22	May 21
Allied Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Instr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Supermkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	GenPubUtilN.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Tel. El.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia Pac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Can.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Cyan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. El. Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grant W.T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Nat. Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gt. Atl. & Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grumman Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amf. Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf Wn. Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Heinz, H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl. Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Cent Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock & Wcox	[illegible]	[illegible]	I.B.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int. Harv.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Am.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int. Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int. Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beat Fds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int. Tel. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beck. Dick	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell & Howell	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]	Johns Manv.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beth. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kaiser Alum.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kennecott	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kimb. Clk.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kraftco Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kresge S S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burl. Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ligg. Myer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]	L.T.V.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]	Magnavox	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charter N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marathon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marcor Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marine Mid.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]	McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Serv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]	Minn. Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.B.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morgan, J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comb Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]	NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comw. Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	NL Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat. Bisc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat. Distill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont. Can.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Norfolk West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW Bancor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]	Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	Occ. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.P.C. Intnl.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olin Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	Otis Elev.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owens Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pac. Gas. El.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pan. Am.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del Monte	[illegible]	[illegible]	Penn. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Penney J C	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pet Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phelps Dod.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]	Philip Mor.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phill. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]
East. Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]	Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	P.P.G. Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Proc. Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Life	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub.Ser.El&Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pullman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rapid American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst. Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	Repub. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst. Nt. Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst. Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
G.A.F. Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gamble Skogmo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen. Dynam.	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen. Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.3275 ($2.3215); three months, $2.2981 ($2.2896); Canadian dollar, 97.30c (97.22c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity price index was up .01 to 277.?? The futures index was up .65 to 260.81.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 818.92 (818.68); transportation, 166.87 (166.42); utilities, 77.17 (77.??); 65 stocks, 250.34 (250.10).

New York Stock Exchange index, 47.63 (47.27); industrials, 53.10 (52.68); transportation, 32.05 (31.80); utilities, 30.76 (30.69); financial, 50.08 (49.90).

SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, $125.00; Aug, $126.00-5.50; Sept, $126.50-7.50; Oct, $217.50-8.00; Dec, $130.00; Jan, $131.50-2.00; March, $135.00-5.50. SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 23.45-50c; Aug, 22.65-70c; Sept, 21.90-22.00c; Oct, 21.45c; Dec, 20.75-70c; Jan, 20.35c; March, 19.85-95c; May, 19.40c; July, 19.00-18.80c; Aug, 18.60-50c.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed firm 1½ to 3¼c higher. July 323½-325c; Sept, 330-330½c; Dec, 330½c; March, 347c. MAIZE closed easier 3½ to 1¼c lower. July, 279½-276½c; Sept, 263½-264½c; Dec, 250-250½c; March, 256-255½c; May, 260½c. OATS closed steady 1½ to ¼c lower. July, 163-163¼c; Sept, 148¼-149c; Dec, 149-148¼c; March, 149¼c.

TINGALE & CO. LIMITED

Ille Street, London EC2R 8HP — Tel: 01-638 8651

Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	3.0	6.8	4.9
Henry Sykes	124	—	4.9	4.0	8.3
Twinlock Ord	35	—	0.8	2.4	8.1
Twinlock 12% ULS	61	—	12.0	19.7	—

...k	9½%
...Co	*9½%
...	9½%
...	9½%
...nster	9½%
...t	11½%
Bank	11½%
...llyn's	9½%

Base Rates

Walter Duncan & Goodricke Ltd

...ons during the first half year pointed to profits from all divisions but because of the unexpected change in the political and climate the higher trading profits of the group were much reduced by the provisions considered necessary for bad and doubtful general trading, investments and tea agency ...ed better results than formerly in spite of not ...ived remittances from Bangladesh to cover ...ce expenses.

...nsolidated group profit was £774,487 com... ...182,383 in 1973. The board recommend a ...nd of 14.2375% making a total dividend of ...or 1974.

...ficult to forecast the results of the finance ...1975 other than to say that Factors should trade profitably. The position with regard to ...mpanies in this group will depend to a large ... the property market.

...rehousing business has been very active past four months and its upward trend of is expected to continue throughout the ...

...e arrived at a watershed in our affairs con... the management of sterling tea companies ...India. Last year I referred to the potential ...ndian legislation upon our role as London In the meantime, however, a directive has ...en issued by the Reserve Bank of India ...hat remittance on the normal basis to cover ...liture, including secretarial expenses, will no ...ermitted. Some re-structuring will be under... ...et the changing circumstances. Initially, the ...egotiated the sale to Jokai Tea Holdings Ltd. ...tments in Assam-Dooars Holdings Ltd. and ...oars Tea Holdings Ltd. which has brought the ...terests of three of the principal tea holding in the group more closely together, and has a *substantial strengthening of our cash*

H. G. SINCLAIR, Chairman

...the annual report may be obtained from the Secretary, ...er Duncan & Goodricke Limited, Dunster House 37 Mincing Lane, London, EC3R 7BY.

...TERIM STATEMENT

First three months' results

...of Directors of Imperial Chemical Industries ...ounce the following unaudited figures of the ...ts of the Group for the first quarter of 1975 ...tive figures for 1974.

...ar ...ions	1975 First Quarter £ millions
55 SALES TO EXTERNAL CUSTOMERS	748
55 PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION & GRANTS	80
59 After providing for: Depreciation	41
01 Taxation less investment grants	−36
14 Regional development grants	7
68 PROFIT AFTER TAXATION & GRANTS	51
−6 Extraordinary items	—
62	51
19 Applicable to minorities	−4
.43 PROFIT AFTER TAXATION & GRANTS APPLICABLE TO IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	47

...s in the first quarter of 1975 were 13% *higher* ...corresponding quarter last year. Sales in the ...from £273m to £314m and those overseas from ...34m. The fob value of exports for the quarter ...974 £154m).

...-tax profits continue to be depressed by the ...e world-wide recession particularly for fibres ... products. The diversity of the Group's ...n terms of both product and territory has ...ed profits during a difficult *quarter*.

...ing table summarises the quarterly sales and ...e taxation:

	Group sales £ millions	Group profit before tax £ millions
...rter	661	122
...arter	783	132
...arter	765	119
...arter	746	82
	2,955	455
...arter	748	80

...profits need, however, to be judged in the light If adjustments were made for the impact of ...tion on these figures, the Group profit before ... would be reduced by £50m; this compares with ...ding reduction of £123m for *the whole of* the ...r the conditions of inflation which existed then.

...e for taxation in the first quarter of 1975 £28m of corporation tax, £12m overseas tax and ...on principal associated *companies*, less a *credit* ...ivestment grants.

...ing results for the first half of 1975 will be ...n 4 September 1975.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

● Ex dividend. ... available in the general public. ... Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous days price. ... Ex all. ... Dealings suspended. e Sub-divided. f Cash value for a 100 premium.

City Offices
Hampton & Sons
01-236 7831

Stock Exchange Prices

Still uncertain

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 19. Dealings End, May 30. § Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 10.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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BRITISH FUNDS

1974/75 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
96¾	90¾	Savings 3½	1965-75	+¼	3 045	9.868
89¾	85¾	Exch 6½	1976	+¼	6.850	9.569
93¾	88	Treas 6¾	1976	+¼	4.720	9.396
79	65	Victory 4½	1976		4 037	7 699
101⅞	94⅝	Treas 10½	1976	101⅛	10 371	9 813
95	84¾	Treas 9¼	1977	+¼	6 633	9 823
91⅛	81¾	Treas 8¾	1976-77	+¼	7 297	9 493
101⅛	88¾	Treas 11½	1977	+¼	11 249	10 325
98⅛	84⅞	Treas 11¼	1977	+¼	3 462	9 163
100¾	88¾	Treas 12½	1978	+¼	9 425	10 897
98	84	Treas 10¾	1976	+¼	10 607	11 088
87¾	76	Exch 9½	1976-78	+¼	5 847	10 230
92	82	Treas 9½	1978	+¼	3 903	9 874
90¾	84¼	Treas 11¾	1979	+¼	11 436	11 309
91½	80¾	Exch 9¾	1979	+¼	5 362	10 297
95⅝	85¾	Treas 10¾	1979	+¼	10 763	11 196
92¾	81¾	Exch 9½	1978-79	+¼	4 522	9 919
91¾	81¾	Treas Cnv 9½	1980	+¼	9 756	11 130
84½	69¾	Fund 3½	1978-80	+¼	6 603	10 569
79	64¾	Treas 3½	77-80	+¼	4 663	9 883
75¾	61¾	Treas 3½	78-81	+¼	4 480	11 040
73¾	72½	Treas 10½	1980-82	+¼	4 963	11 718
84¼	80¾	Treas 12½	1982	100⅛	12 529	12 398
74	54	Fund 2½	1982-84	+¼	7 750	10 787
85⅝	81¾	Treas 10½	1984-86	+¼	10 909	12 151
81	61¾	Fund 5½	1985-87	+¼	9 824	11 874
84⅛	63	Treas 9½	1985-88	+¼	11 184	11 907
85¾	63¾	Treas 3½	1977-84	+¼	7 521	12 246
84¾	63¾	Treas 3½	1979-86	+¼	7 521	12 761
77¾	58¾	Treas 3½	1987-90	+¼	12 326	13 423
61¾	47¾	Fund 2½	1991-01	+¼	11 487	13 435
80¾	62¾	Treas 12½	1993	+¼	14 255	14 432
87¾	69¾	Fund 3½	1992	+¼	14 717	13 511
79¾	59¾	Treas 9½	1994	+¼	13 398	14 858
77¾	57¾	Redmptn 3½	1986-96	+¼	10 242	12 841
74¾	54¾	Gas 3½	1990-95	+¼	9 998	12 749
72¾	53¾	Treas 12½	1995	+¼	14 259	14 668
71¾	54¾	Treas 9½	1992-96	+¼	14 241	14 700
71¾	54¾	Treas 9½	1994	+¼	14 518	14 787
71¾	54¾	Fund 3½	1999-04	+¼	13 097	13 877
71¾	54¾	Treas 9½	2002-06	+¼	14 616	14 747
71¾	54¾	Treas 9½	2008-12	+¼	14 541	14 647
71¾	54¾	Funds 4½	2012-15	+¼	14 791	14 919
71¾	54¾	Funds 4½			15 244	
71¾	54¾	War Ln 3½			14 765	
71¾	54¾	Cons 2½			14 381	
71¾	54¾	Treas 3½			396	
71¾	54¾	Consols 2½			15 134	
71¾	54¾	Treas 3½	Aft 75		15 275	

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

42½	39¼	Aust 5½	1965-75	99¾	8.609	12.618
74¾	68¾	Aust 5½	1966-86	78¾	6.369	12.995
69	59¾	Aust 5½	81-86	67	9 300	13.125
69	59¾	Aust 5½	82-83	66¾	9 311	13 048
59¾	49¾	Aust 5½	84-86	57¾	6.457	11.979
59¾	49¾	Aust 5½	86-88	57¾	9 491	13.099
84	81	Berlin 4½	Aug 54	84		
95	82	Chile an Mixed				
96	82	E Africa 5½	77-83	87½	9 979	14 651
90¾	80	Germn 6½	1948-78	84¾		
23	23	Hungary 4½	1924	24		
84¾	78¾	Ireland 4½	1965-75	99¾		
59¾	49¾	Jamaica 6½	77-79	59¾	9 966	13 177
331	24	Japan Ass 6½	1910	152		
49¾	42¾	Japan 6½	1924	50¾		
24¾	20¾	Kenya 5½	78-83	24¾	8 352	15 028
74¾	64¾	Malaya 5½	1947-67	74¾	10 269	13 960
95	84	5½	1953-75	95	8 352	15 028
95	84	5½	1954-75	95	8 352	11 788
74¾	64¾	N Z 5½	1965-75	99¾	13 747	15 009
74¾	64¾	N Z 5½	1967-87	74¾	11 548	13 781
87¾	78¾	N Zind 6½	1965-75	99¾	11 185	13 781
87¾	78¾	Nigeria 6½	74-81	87¾	8 514	13 702
24¾	20¾	Peru 6½	1944	25		
99¾	82¾	S A Gov 6½	1965-75	99¾		
99¾	82¾	S Rhd 6½	1965-75	99¾		
99¾	82¾	S Rhd 6½	87-92	99¾		
99¾	82¾	S Rhd 6½	78-81	99¾		
99¾	82¾	Spanish 6½				
99¾	82¾	Tans 5½	78-82	99¾	9 417	15 178
84	61	Uruguay 3½				

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

114½	111	L C C 3½	1929	114	16.777	
94	83	L C C 3½	30-50	83½	9 462	13.706
94	83	L C C 3½	47-67	83½	9 462	13 605
94	83	L C C 3½	52-54	83½	9 547	13.816
94	83	L C C 3½	57-59	83½	10 946	14.254
94	83	L C C 3½	59-61	83½	7 122	13 864
94	83	L C C 3½	60-62	83½	7 122	13 864
94	83	L C C 3½	62-64	83½	13 082	14 901
94	83	L C C 3½	1976	84	7 167	12 770
94	83	L C C 3½	1977	84	7 166	12 741
94	83	L C C 3½	1978	84	13 082	14 901
94	83	L C C 3½	1979	84	7 167	12 770
94	83	L C C 3½	1977	84	9 063	12 798
94	83	L C C 3½	80-82	84	11 373	13 408
94	83	L C C 3½	1981	84	7 893	13 029
94	83	L C C 3½	82-84	84	9 580	13 564
94	83	L C C 3½	84-86	84	11 729	14 335
94	83	A C M 3½	1977-79	84	14 181	15 139
94	83	A C M 3½	79-81	84	13 356	15 170
94	83	A C M 3½	81-83	84	13 356	15 170
94	83	Bradford 3½	1947	84	8 131	13 554
94	83	Brighton 3½	1962-64	84	7 119	10 758
94	83	Bristol 3½	1954-56	84	10 909	12 151
94	83	Bucks 3½	1965-67	84	9 824	11 874
94	83	Camden 3½	1966-68	84	11 184	15 907
94	83	Croydon 3½	1967-69	84	7 521	12 246
94	83	Derby 3½	1956-58	84	7 521	12 761
94	83	Durham 3½	1957-59	84	12 326	13 423
94	83	Edin 4½	1964-66	84	11 487	13 435
94	83	Gateshead 3½	1957-59	84	14 255	14 432
94	83	Glasgow 3½	1960-62	84	14 717	13 511
94	83	Hull 3½	1955-57	84	13 398	14 858
94	83	Liverpool 3½	1962-64	84	10 242	12 841
94	83	Liverpool 3½	1967	84	9 998	12 749
94	83	Liverpool Water 5½	1965-75	99¾	14 259	14 668
94	83	Lon 3½	1939-49	84	9 481	16 526
94	83	Lon Elec 3½	1962-64	84	11 948	15 982
94	83	Manch 3½	1954-56	84	10 843	15 208
94	83	Manch 3½	1965-67	84	9 799	13 083
94	83	Mersey 3½	1925-65	84	11 482	14 118
94	83	Surrey 3½	78-80	71	9 103	13 513

DOLLAR STOCKS

10⅝	9½	Brascan	10⅝		41 9	4.4 5.2
9¾	7½	BP Canada	9¾	-⅛		
37½	29	Can Pacific	31⅛	-⅛	37½	3 3 11.9
47	37½	El Paso	41⅝	-⅛	47	4 5 17.2
17⅝	15¾	Exxon Corp	16⅝			
16⅝	14⅝	Ford	15⅝	-⅛	16 5	0.7 29.2
15¾	13¾	Gulf Oil	14⅝			
15¾	13¾	Hud Bay Pet	14⅝		15 4	1 3 43.2
13	8	Husky Oil	12½			
40¾	42½	Int Hrvstr	40¾			
13¾	11¾	Int Nickel	12⅝			
13¾	11¾	Int Pet	12⅝			
13¾	11¾	Kaiser Alum	12⅝			
13¾	11¾	Massey-Ferg	12⅝			
13¾	11¾	Pacific Petrol	12⅝			
13¾	11¾	Pan Canadian	12⅝			
13¾	11¾	Steep Rock	12⅝			
13¾	11¾	Sun Oil Co	12⅝			
13¾	11¾	US Steel	12⅝			
13¾	11¾	White Pass	12⅝			
13¾	11¾	Zapata Corp	12⅝		24 8	13 11.3

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

211	180	Alex Discount	200		16.3	9.8 9.6
445	390	Allen H & Ross	420	+30	29.5	7.1 10.5
445	390	Arbuthnot	420		29.5	7.1 10.5
19	16	Ayr & Clyd	17		13.6	3.3 12.2
44	38	Bk Bahamas	39		3.1	8.2 9.4
8½	7½	Bk of Ireland	8⅛		24	2.1	2.6
7¾	6¼	Bk Leumi Israel	7¼		9.6	4.4 13.6
215	180	Bk Leumi UK	210		10.5	5.1 13.6
230	200	Bk of Scotland	230	-10	17.4	7.6 11.7
115	97½	Bk of N Scotia	115		9.4	4.1 34.7
230	195	Bk of Scotland	230		17.4	7.6 11.7
194	164	Brks Trst 5½	194		12.4	4.2 10.4
230	210	Barclays Bank	230		12.4	4.3 7.6
128	117	Bates & Hldgs	128			6.1
63	53	Brown Shipley	63		10.9	6.1 7.7
165	140	Cater Ryder	165		13.2	10.2
154	130	Cedar Hldgs	154		13.4	6.6
194	164	Chase Man	194		9.3	3.4 10.6
194	164	Citicorp	194		36.1	16.0
195	165	Com Bk of Aust	195			16.1
195	165	Com Bk of Syd	195		14.4	10.5
174	134	CC De France	174		103	3.6 24.4
94	79	Cyprus Pop Fin	94			
1 19	1	Fraser Ans	1 19		7.3	10.6
1	1	Gerrard & Nat	1		13.1	7.1 7.9
1	1	Gibbs A	1		13.1	7.1 7.9
1	1	Gilbert Bros	1		10.0	7.1 7.9
1	1	Guinness Peat	1		10 8b	6.9 7.1
1	1	Hambro, Ltd	1		10 9b	5.4 7.1
1	1	Do Def	1		10 9b	6.6 6.1
1	1	Hill Samuel	1		4.8	2.9 7.5
1	1	Hong K & Shang	1		4.6	1.9 31.3
1	1	Israel Brit	1		15.0	6.8 4.5
1	1	Jessel Toynbee	1		9.2	9.8
1	1	Kleinwort Ullmann	1		11.5	3.3
1	1	King & Shaxson	1		6.4	7.9 9.0
1	1	Kleinwort Ben	1		4.8	4.7 12.0
1	1	Lloyds Bank	1		10.4	4.5 7.8
1	1	Mercury Secs	1		3.9	1.1 10.3
1	1	Midland	1		19.1	6.2 4.9
1	1	Minster Assets	1		3.9	9.3 10.4
1	1	Nat & Grind	1			
1	1	Nat of Aust	1		7.9	2.9 14.5
1	1	Nat Com Bk Grp	1		6.3	2.7 9.0
1	1	Nat Westminster	1		12.0	5.3 8.8
1	1	Ottoman	1		14.0	4.7 17.1
1	1	Rea Bros	1		2.4	2.4 14.3
1	1	Royal of Can	1		58.0	8.0 21.1
1	1	Schroders	1		13.0	3.6 18.5
1	1	Seccombe Mar	1		21.5	9.0 6.2
1	1	Slater Walker	1		3.9	2.2 7.2
1	1	Smith St Aubyn	1		8.2	10.3
1	1	Stand & Chart	1		19.1	8.0 8.9
1	1	Union Discount	1		24.0	7.1 6.5
1	1	Wintrust	1		4.4	7.5 4.9

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

78p	51	Allied	78		4.5	6.4 11.8
117	91	Bass Charrington	105		9.5	5.9 12.0
215	70	Bell A	106		7.6	7.2 12.7
54	43	Boddingtons	50		4.0	7.4 12.7
46	34	Brewn S	42		3.9	6.3 10.2
44	34	Burtons Ord	42		3.4	6.6 6.7
100	80	Cameron J W.	92		4.4	4.8 11.0
49	38	C of Edn Dfd	49		2.8b	5.8 12.3
105	80	Devenish	100		7.6	7.6 8.7
152	110	Distillers	141		7.6	5.4 12.3
50	40	Greenall	48		3.9	8.2 11.4
170	135	Greene King	165		6.1	4.7 11.2
198	150	Guinness	170		10.6b	9.6 8.6
78	58	Hardys & H'sons	75		7.0	9.5 8.5
53	41	Highland	49		7.0	6.5 10.2
34	26	Invergordon	28		2.5	10.1 6.2
85	34	Irish Distillers	78		3.1	4.6 7.2
153	53	Long John Int	150		9.6	5.5 8.5
17	14	Marston	17		2.1	5.6 8.2
290	205	Matland & Co	280		14.2	5.1 16.3
78	62	Scot & Newcastle	57½		5.6	6.2 12.1
74	56	Seagram	72½		13.5	4.3 22.6
58	51	SA Breweries	115		9.7	4.7 9.9
340	285	Tearker	340		12.3	6.7 9.9
98	72	Tomatin	95		3.5	8.4 7.8
230	195	Vaux	230		18.8b	7.4 10.2
78p	31p	Whitbread 'A'	78		4.1	3.9 11.8
78p	39p	Do B	68p		4.1	5.9 11.7
165	94	Whitbread Inv	122		8.6	7.0 12.8
155	94	Wolverhampton	151		6.5	9.1 12.4

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
176	48	AAH	176	+2	12.0	10.3	6.0
103	52	AB Electronic	34		6.1	18.0	2.3
48	36	AC Cars	42		1.3	3.1	16.5
87	43	AD Ind	84		3.2	3.9	6.5
66	15	AGB Research	17		3.1	8.4	6.2
230	93	APV Hldgs	230		12.0	5.9	9.4
80	21	AVP Ind	54	-1	3.2p	5.9	5.1
80	13	Aarmann Bros	39		2.2	5.7	10.1
108½	40	Aarrow	70		5.2b	7.5	11.1
74½	23½	Do A	68		5.2b	7.6	11.3
28	14	Adams Food	20		1 6	8 1	10 2
18	5	Adda Ind	18				5.7
179	57	Adwest Group	124		9.2b	7.4	6.8
26	8	Aeron't & Gen	20		1.5	7.5	9.8
115	66	Airfix Ind	83		4.0	4.8	10.3
98	27½	Do NV	91		4.0	7.9	5.9
98	32	Albright & W	78		8.2	8.7	5.6
98	62	Alcan 10½%	564		1050	16.4	
85	54	Do 9¼% Cnv	£74½		900	12.1	
65	45	Allen E	44		4.6a	10.5	4.1
42	12	Allen W. G.	35		3.8	13.5	6.4
26½	14½	Alliance Alders	20		1.7	5.9	7.7
124	24	Allied Colloids	84		2.1	2.5	10.2
15	7½	Allied Insulators	15		1 6	9 1	5.5
34	17	Allied Plant	17		1 1	6.6	13.3
85	39	Allied Polymer	55		6 4	7.5	9.7
11	2	Alpine Hldgs	10½				2.9
195	133	Amal Metal	175		18.0	9.7	7.0
70	15	Amal Power	46		4.1	8.9	4.2
44½	16	Amber Day	38		2.2	7.8	3.6
11	6½	Amber Ind Hldgs	11		0 6	7.3	9.8
34	24	Anchor Chem	31		3.2	14.2	4.6
165	82	Anderson Strath	155		12.1	7.8	6.0
750	325	Angle Amer Ind	750	-15	30.5	4.1	10.2
38	21	Ang Swiss Hldgs	38		1.7	4.5	11.1
80	40	Anglo-Thai Corp	120		2.0	1.7	6.6
29	14	Anglowest	29		2.4	8.1	10.7
400	135	Ant Bax Ord	357	-3	10.1	3.0	18.1
80	69	Ant Ind Hldgs	78		3.0	3.8	7.1
137	58	BICC	123	-1	9 9	8.0	9.0
87	43	BLMC	84				
66	15	BSG Metalix	23		2.4	14.7	6.8
87	43	BTR Ltd	84		3.1	3.6	6.2
66	15	Babcock & W	115		2.7	2.3	11.0
18	8	Bacal Const	18				2.0
17	7	Baggeridge Brk	17		2.1	13.2	5.0
54	34	Baker C H. Ord	54		0.3	3.9	3.6
23	8	Baird W.	11		11.6	15.9	5.1
57	15	Baker Perkins	45		4.9	8.9	5.2
18	8	Bamberger	18		3.3	18.5	3.2
17	7½	Barker & Dobson	9¾				4.9
335	132	Barlow Rand	323	-10	12.8	3.9	9.4
11	6	Barr & Wallace	11		4.2	13.2	9.0
11	6	Do A	11		4.2	13.6	8.7
115	49	Barratt Devs	115		8.0	8.4	4.0
48	19	Barrow Hepbn	36		4.0	10.4	4.4
38	16	Barton & Sons	33½		3.5	10.8	3.6
38	19	Bassett G.	33		5.7	8.6	7.1
49½	36	Bath & Pland	34½		4.3	12.5	5.0
135	77	Baxter Fell	82		7.7	9.4	2.8
31	21	Beales J.	30		3.1	10.3	9.2
30	20	Beatson Clark	28		5.8	11.1	10.5
11	5	Bedford Grp	11		0.5	4.5	3.9
20	15	Beaverbrook	20		0.5c	0.7	
		Do A			0.5c	1.6	
18	6	Beckman A	18		6.7	13.8	5.5
110	72½	Beecham Grp	108		7.9	2.6	13.1
169	42	Bejam Grp	69	-1	4.9	5.5	16.4
11	5	Bemrose Corp	11		3.4a	11.1	4.1
34	18	Benn Bros	31		2.4	13.0	5.1
34	18	Bensons Ind	31		2.4	13.0	5.1
165	75	Bernard'ds S. & W.	162		8.3	5.1	7.7
15	5	Berisfords	30		3.0	9.9	4.0
35	15	Berwick Timpo	34		2.3	6.6	7.5
140	62	Bestobell	130	-2	10.1b	7.7	9.0
11	5	Best Bros	9		0.9	9.7	5.9
20	9	Bibby J	20		1.4	9.9	8.1
15	6	Billam J.	15		4.3	10.9	8.1
37	16	Birmid Qualcst	35		5.1	11.0	8.1
11	6½	Birmingham Mint	11				1.9
18	8	Bishops Stores	17		2.6	2.1	14.9
11	6½	Do A NV	11		2.6	4.5	10
53	24	Black & Edg'n	125		6.1	9.6	5.7
30	14	Blackman & C	13		2.1	16.6	2.8
160	30	Blackwd Hodge	154		4.6	3.0	9.5
32	11	Blackwood M	15½				4.4
324	180	Blagden & N	324	-2	15.6b	4.8	9.9
44½	16	Amber Day	38		2.2	7.8	3.6
11	6½	Amber Ind Hldgs	11		0 6	7.3	9.8
34	24	Anchor Chem	31		3.2	14.2	4.6
165	82	Anderson Strath	155		12.1	7.8	6.0
750	325	Angle Amer Ind	750	-15	30.5	4.1	10.2
38	21	Ang Swiss Hldgs	38		1.7	4.5	11.1
80	40	Anglo-Thai Corp	120		2.0	1.7	6.6
29	14	Anglowest	29		2.4	8.1	10.7
400	135	Ant Bax Ord	357	-3	10.1	3.0	18.1
80	69	Ant Ind Hldgs	78		3.0	3.8	7.1
137	58	BICC	123	-1	9 9	8.0	9.0
87	43	BLMC	84				
66	15	BSG Metalix	23		2.4	14.7	6.8
87	43	BTR Ltd	84		3.1	3.6	6.2
66	15	Babcock & W	115		2.7	2.3	11.0
18	8	Bacal Const	18				2.0
17	7	Baggeridge Brk	17		2.1	13.2	5.0
54	34	Baker C H. Ord	54		0.3	3.9	3.6
23	8	Baird W.	11		11.6	15.9	5.1
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18	8	Bamberger	18		3.3	18.5	3.2
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38	19	Bassett G.	33		5.7	8.6	7.1
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34	18	Benn Bros	31		2.4	13.0	5.1
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165	75	Bernard'ds S. & W.	162		8.3	5.1	7.7
15	5	Berisfords	30		3.0	9.9	4.0
35	15	Berwick Timpo	34		2.3	6.6	7.5
140	62	Bestobell	130	-2	10.1b	7.7	9.0
11	5	Best Bros	9		0.9	9.7	5.9
20	9	Bibby J	20		1.4	9.9	8.1
15	6	Billam J.	15		4.3	10.9	8.1
37	16	Birmid Qualcst	35		5.1	11.0	8.1
11	6½	Birmingham Mint	11				1.9
18	8	Bishops Stores	17		2.6	2.1	14.9
11	6½	Do A NV	11		2.6	4.5	10
53	24	Black & Edg'n	125		6.1	9.6	5.7
30	14	Blackman & C	13		2.1	16.6	2.8
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750	325	Angle Amer Ind	750	-15	30.5	4.1	10.2
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80	40	Anglo-Thai Corp	120		2.0	1.7	6.6
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80	69	Ant Ind Hldgs	78		3.0	3.8	7.1
137	58	BICC	123	-1	9 9	8.0	9.0
87	43	BLMC	84				
66	15	BSG Metalix	23		2.4	14.7	6.8
87	43	BTR Ltd	84		3.1	3.6	6.2
66	15	Babcock & W	115		2.7	2.3

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page 11

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Southampton
COMPUTING SERVICE

INFORMATION AND TRAINING OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Information Officer within the University's Computing Service. The Information Officer will codify and disseminate information about the services to its users, maintain internal and external standards of use and coordinate the training needs with respect to the use of the service. The University has an ICL 1907 as its mainframe computer and substantial use of the University of London's CDC 7600 computer. The local facilities are due to be enhanced towards the end of 1975 by an ICL 2970 computer and by a small, stand-alone computer to offer a University-wide interactive BASIC service.

The successful applicant will have substantial technical competence in the field of computing as a user—and will have the ability to produce a clear presentation of the complex systems in use. Although creativity is not an essential requirement, initiative, method and self-discipline are.

This is a challenging position that will offer substantial rewards to the right person.

Salary scale of £1,809-£3,285 or £2,118-£3,990 per annum plus threshold.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. A. J. Small, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH (Ext. 555), to whom applications (5 copies) should be sent by 30 June 1975, quoting reference: 67/75/A/T.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

The Queen's University of Belfast
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from graduates or those expecting to graduate in botany, biochemistry or biology for an S.R.C. research assistantship in the Department of Botany to work on the proteins and lipids of the envelope membranes of differentiating chloroplasts. A knowledge of the techniques of gel electrophoresis and thin layer chromatography would be an advantage. The post is tenable initially for a period of one year, but it may be renewed for a further period in certain circumstances; suitably qualified candidates may be permitted to register for a higher degree.

The salary scale is £1,809-£2,757; initial placing on this scale will depend on age and qualifications.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland (Please quote Ref. 75/T).

Applications, giving names and addresses of two referees, should be received by 20th June, 1975.

Dover College, Kent

(H.M.C. Independent, co-educational, 350 pupils, boarding and day)

There will be a vacancy in September, 1975, for a

HEAD OF GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

owing to the sudden death of the present holder. This would be an excellent opportunity for a young and enthusiastic Geographer with good academic qualifications and several years' successful teaching experience. Preferred age range 26-35. He or she would be responsible for the organization of the department and to teach throughout the school to "O" and "A" levels. Willingness to help with games and other extra-curricular activities an important asset. Attractive salary for the right candidate. Accommodation available for unmarried teacher or married couple.

Applications as soon as possible to the Headmaster, Dover College, Dover, Kent, CT17 9RK. For further details telephone the headmaster's secretary 0304 205969.

University of Glasgow
SECRETARY OF THE LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary of the Library, an appointment on Grade III of the new national scales for university library staff. Salary £4,707 to £5,976 per annum (plus threshold payments). Appropriate superannuation scheme will apply.

The Secretary will be responsible to the University Librarian for organizing and supervising the Library's administrative services.

Candidates should have a good honours degree, a professional qualification, and appropriate experience.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, with whom applications (eight copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 6th June, 1975.

In reply, please quote Ref. No. 3666E.

DOVER COLLEGE KENT

(H.M.C. Independent, 370 pupils boarding and day, co-educational, 13-18)

Required, owing to expansion, in September 1976 (preferably) or January 1976, a young graduate, man or woman, to teach ENGLISH at all levels of the school. Games ability an asset. Accommodation available. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Reading
CAREERS ADVISER (TEMPORARY)

Applications are invited from graduates for this post, tenable from September 1, 1975, to August 31, 1977. The duties will comprise assisting students reading arts, social science or science subjects in making and implementing career decisions. Candidates must have had several years' varied experience in one or more of the major fields in which graduates in the subjects mentioned are employed.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 114, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AB, by whom applications should be received not later than June 20, 1975.

University of Manchester
TEMPORARY LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for this one-year post from candidates with interests in any field of Geography. Salary scale: £2,118-£2,580, plus threshold payments. Superannuation. Particulars and application forms (returnable by June 6th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref.: 101/75/T.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

QUEEN ANNE'S SCHOOL
CAVERSHAM, BERKSHIRE

ESTATE OFFICER
REQUIRED AT QUEEN ANNE'S SCHOOL, CAVERSHAM, READING

The successful candidate would have overall responsibility for the outdoor and maintenance staff, and would be expected to work with the Headmistress over buildings and costs. The post demands an energetic man, with some knowledge of upkeep of grounds and gardens, and with plenty of common sense and adaptability. Three-bedroomed house may be available. It is hoped the successful candidate could commence duties by 1st August 1975. Salary £2,500 according to qualifications and experience. Applications, with names of two referees, should be sent to:—

THE CLERK AND RECEIVER, THE ROYAL FOUNDATION OF GREY COAT HOSPITAL, 53 PALACE STREET, LONDON SW1E 5HJ. BY 9TH JUNE, 1975.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION
HARPENDEN, HERTS. AL5 2JQ

STATISTICIAN

to analyse and interpret data from agricultural and other biological experiments using the Station's computer. The post is tenable until 30 September, 1977, and the person appointed will join a small team funded by the Ministry of Overseas Development to provide a statistical service for agricultural research workers in developing countries. Some knowledge of agriculture or biology, especially if relevant to such countries an advantage.

Minimum qualifications: a good honours degree or equivalent qualification in statistics.

Appointment in grade of Scientific Officer (£2,149-£3,527), or Higher Scientific Officer (£3,251-£4,434). For appointment in the HSO grade two years' appropriate research experience is required. Exceptionally an appointment may be made to a higher grade, depending on experience and qualifications. Superannuation with a contribution of 1½% for family benefits.

Apply in writing to the Secretary giving names and addresses of two referees, and quoting reference 355 by 20th June, 1975.

SEALE-HAYNE COLLEGE
NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON

LANDSCAPE ECOLOGIST

Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Landscape Ecology. Primary teaching responsibility in area of Environmental Studies with students studying for the Higher National Diploma in Natural Resources and Rural Economy. Appointment from 1st September, 1975, salary in the range of that for the Lecturer II grade scale. A Degree in Geography, Biology, Environmental Studies or other suitable qualifications required. Post-graduate qualification or experience would be helpful. Further details from and applications to

THE PRINCIPAL, SEALE-HAYNE COLLEGE, NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON TQ12 6NQ, BY 21ST JUNE, 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Manchester
LECTURERS IN PHARMACY

Applications are invited from honours graduates in Pharmacy for two posts.

One lecturer will teach in pharmacokinetics and pharmaceutical analytical areas of the subject. His/her research interests should be in these areas, and he/she is expected to take part in the activities of Professor M. Rowland's research group. He/she should preferably have a Ph.D. and some experience of collaborative research work with clinicians.

The second lecturer will teach in pharmaceutics, and should have a general research interest in physical pharmacy.

Salary range p.a.: £2,118-£4,896. Threshold. Superannuation. Initial salary for the latter post not more than £3,580 p.a. plus threshold.

Particulars and application forms (returnable by June 20th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref. 114/75/T.

University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF PURE AND APPLIED ZOOLOGY

Applications are invited for a post of

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

to Professor R. McN. Alexander for an investigation of the mechanics of quadrupedal locomotion. The work will involve training mammals, using complex equipment and making calculations. Candidates should have an Honours degree in a biological or physical science.

Appointment will be for one year in the first instance, starting as soon as possible, however able up to three years. Salary £1,638-£1,881 p.a. The post is financed by the Science Research Council. Applications including a curriculum vitae and naming two referees should be sent to Professor Alexander, Department of Pure and Applied Zoology, University of Leeds, to arrive by June 13, 1975, at latest. Further details are available from Professor Alexander.

Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine
(University of London)

Applications are invited for the post of

ACCOUNTANT TO THE SCHOOL

Candidates should hold an appropriate professional qualification and should have experience of University accounting. The salary scale (at present under review) will be £3,813-£4,896 plus London Allowance of £399 and threshold payments: the post is superannuable.

The successful candidate will be required to take up the appointment not later than 1 January, 1976.

Applications (7 copies) with names of two referees should be sent by 15th June, 1975, to the School Secretary, 8 Hunter Street, London WC1N 1BP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Liverpool
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the Department of Physiology.

The appointment will commence on 1st October, 1975, or at another date by arrangement.

The duties of the post include teaching to medical, dental or science students.

Initial salary on the scale £2,118-£4,896 per annum according to qualifications and experience.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 23rd June, 1975, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. RV/481/T.

Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine
(University of London)

TWO ASSISTANTS

are required in the Registry to undertake interesting work connected with student affairs and admissions. Candidates should have a good educational background. Typing essential —shorthand desirable.

Salary according to age, qualifications and experience between £2,362 and £2,737, including London Allowance and Threshold Payments. 4 weeks' annual leave. Hours 9.30 to 5.00. Good luncheon facilities.

Please apply, with the names and addresses of two referees, to The Secretary, Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, 8 Hunter Street, London, WC1N 1BP.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH
RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited from graduates in Economics or Statistics for the post of Research Fellow tenable at the Institute of Social and Economic Research.

The successful applicant will work on a comparative study of medical manpower planning and on an analysis of medical care harmonisation problems in the U.K., France and Germany. A working knowledge of French or German would be an advantage but is not essential. The project is part of the York research programme in Public Sector Studies, financed by the SSRC.

The present appointment is for two years to commence as early as possible. Salary scale £1,809-£3,580 (plus threshold payments of £229); starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience.

Six copies of applications, naming three referees, should be sent by Friday, 13 June to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote reference number 1/6044.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Hull
INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH STUDIES

POSTS IN RESEARCH

The Institute has been established under Dr. R. G. S. Brown to develop a programme of research, teaching and consultancy in non-clinical aspects of health care. It is expected that at least three posts at various levels of seniority and experience will be available from October, 1975, for work on specific research projects. The Institute's approach will be multi-disciplinary and it is intended to bring together specialists from different social and analytic disciplines relevant to organisational and human resource studies.

The initial appointments will be for three years, at appropriate starting salaries within a range of £1,809 to £4,707 per annum, plus £229 threshold and University Superannuation Scheme benefits.

Applications (6 copies) stating age, qualifications and experience and giving the names of three referees, should reach the Registrar, University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX (from whom further particulars can be obtained) not later than 9th June, 1975.

University of Southampton
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for

TWO LECTURESHIPS

to start on October 1, 1975.

For one post candidates should have research interests and teaching competence in behavioural modification. Reference 540/A/T.

In the other post candidates should have research interests and teaching competence in any area of perceptual processes. Ref: 541/A/T.

Salary scale £2,118-£4,896 plus threshold payments. The initial salary depending on qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. C. W. L. Swann, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH, to whom applications (seven copies from United Kingdom applicants) should be sent not later than June 14, 1975, quoting the relevant reference number.

University of Nottingham
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOW/RESEARCH ASSISTANT

required to assist Professor Dennis Lees in work on the economics of personal injury which is being supported by the S.S.R.C. Candidates must be graduates and have good honours degrees, preferably in Economics. Salary within the range £2,118 to £2,412 plus threshold payments and superannuation. Further particulars and forms of application, returnable not later than 9th June from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham. Ref. No. 431.

University of Southampton
LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Social Work, to contribute mainly to the post-graduate Applied Social Studies course. Preference will be given to a candidate able to take responsibility for community work teaching and help develop fieldwork. Salary scale £2,118-£4,896. The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. C. W. L. Swann, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies from United Kingdom applicants) should be sent not later than 13 June, 1975. Please quote reference T/5537/A.

University of Manchester
TEMPORARY LECTURER IN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

Applications invited for this post tenable for one year only from October 1st. Ability to teach Church History in the Reformation period essential. Salary range p.a.: £2,118-£2,580 plus threshold payments. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by June 10th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref.: 102/75/T.

UEA
NORWICH

Applications are invited from graduates with administrative experience, preferably in a university, for appointment as SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT in the academic administration of the University. The appointment will be in one of the Schools of Studies and will be tenable from 1 August 1975 or as soon as possible thereafter. The salary will be on a scale with a maximum of £3,580, plus threshold payments and FSSU/USS benefits.

Applications (one copy only) giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, not later than 9 June 1975, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Prifysgol Cymru University of Wales

SAINT DAVID'S UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LAMPETER
Applications are invited for the following posts

2 LECTURERS IN ENGLISH, one with special qualifications in Romantic Literature, and the other in either late nineteenth and twentieth century literature or in drama since Ibsen.
A LECTURER IN FRENCH, preferably with a special interest in the eighteenth century.
A LECTURER IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, preferably with a research interest in biogeography.
A LECTURER IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY, preferably with a research interest in Economic or Population Geography.
A LECTURER IN AMERICAN HISTORY.
A LECTURER IN BRITISH ECONOMIC HISTORY, preferably with a special interest in the nineteenth century.
A LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY.
A LECTURER IN WELSH.
A TEMPORARY LECTURER (October 1975-September 1976) IN THEOLOGY, able to teach Old Testament courses and elementary Hebrew.
All posts to commence 1st October, 1975. Salary will be on scale £2,118 to £4,896 p.a. plus threshold payments. Membership of USS. Closing date for applications 14th June, 1975. Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, Saint David's University College, Lampeter, Dyfed, SA48 7ED.

Cambridge University
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

UNIVERSITY LECTURER OR A UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATOR

from 1 October, 1975, or as soon after as may be convenient for the successful candidate. Preference will be given to candidates with an interest in experimental particle physics. The teaching duties are not so specialized and importance will be attached to evidence of teaching ability at undergraduate level.—

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Applications (three copies) with the names and addresses of not more than three referees should be sent to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Physics and Chemistry, Leonardian Laboratory, Madingley Road, Cambridge, CB3 0HE, so as to reach him not later than 19 July, 1975.

Ahmadu Bello University—Nigeria

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR AGRICULTURAL ESTATE MANAGER

in the Institute for Agricultural Research, Samaru. Applicants should have a good Diploma or a degree in an appropriate branch of agriculture and at least seven years' experience. Salary scale: N5,350-N6,430 p.a. (£3,690-£4,434 p.a. sterling) or £ sterling equivalent of N1.45. The British Government may supplement salaries in appropriate cases. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (5 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be forwarded by air mail, not later than 25 June, 1975, to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. Applicants resident in United Kingdom should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of Sheffield
CHAIR OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

Applications are invited for the chair of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics which has become vacant on the appointment of Professor R. Kilpatrick to the Chair of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics and Dean of the Medical School at the University of Leicester. It is hoped that the successful candidate will take up duties as soon as possible. Candidates must have a sound basis in scientific pharmacology. The person appointed will be granted Honorary Consultant Status by the Sheffield Area Health Authority (Teaching). The salary will be in the range approved for clinical professorial appointments. Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications (one copy only) should be sent by 20 June, 1975. Please quote ref. R228/A.

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Applications are invited for the above post, to commence 1st October.

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Application forms and further particulars available from the Registrar. Closing date: 16th June.

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Lewisham Health District

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(Resources)

Application is invited from persons with good academic qualifications and substantial organizational experience in tertiary education for the post of Assistant Director (Resources) in the Polytechnic. It would be an advantage if applicants had an interest complementary to those of existing members of the Directorate which are in the areas of Science and Management and preferably in the field of Humanities or the Social Sciences.

The salary for this post has not yet been finally determined but is expected to be in the region of £9,000.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Clerk to the Court of Governors, Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, London, N7 8DB. Completed application forms should be returned to the Clerk by 16th June 1975.

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Danger behind low pay for executives

Executives pay—or the lack of it—has come under close scrutiny during the past few weeks while the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth has been sifting evidence for its higher incomes reference.

This week the Confederation of British Industry waded in with a 16-nation survey which showed that British senior managers were at the bottom of the heap when it came to remuneration, and that after-tax pay for Swiss and German executives could be up to three times the United Kingdom equivalent.

Last week, McKinsey & Co Inc, the international consultancy group, made similar assertions in their submissions to the Commission, when they outlined the case for paying industrial managers "the rate for the job".

The argument automatically followed that Britain was in increasing danger of losing its brightest talents to more rewarding companies in countries operating less punitive tax systems.

But whether or not it will have the slightest effect on the final recommendations of the Commission is questionable.

Successive Governments and successive Chancellors have been doggedly unresponsive to claims that Britain is in danger of losing any particular "elite" group as a result of its policies, fiscal or otherwise—and perhaps justifiably so.

Just as in the days of the notorious technological "brain-drain" of the 60s there still exists the powerful counter-claim that there are plenty of willing and able "reserves" to fill the breach left by those prepared to desert.

And it is perhaps unfortunate that so much of the evidence to the Commission on higher incomes so far has leaned so heavily on this argument.

Under closer study the submissions from both the CBI and McKinsey throw up a plethora of reasons for improving the Government's treatment of high income earners without the threat of a top management exodus from the British Isles.

The McKinsey submission, in particular, concentrates in some detail on perhaps the greatest problem of all—that of apathy, affecting not just the top income-earning manager himself but those top performers down the line who should, in a better ordered jungle, be aiming for his chair.

Ruling the erosive effects of high progressive tax rates on pay differentials McKinsey say: "Managers are hardly likely to be spurred to seek and even accept promotion when the picture is one of mismatch between additional responsibility and risk and the rise in take-home pay.

"And since the threshold at which the top marginal tax rate is reached falls well within the levels of remuneration paid by medium and large companies, this may well be the case in much of British industry. High tax rates and the trend towards lower gross differentials could ultimately remove one of the most powerful stimuli to industrial management."

Also they say that as a result of high taxes "most companies no longer provide cash bonuses or similar share incentive plans for above-average performance, because of their low perceived value.

"Consequently", it claims, "for all practical purposes, the gaps that should exist between gross remuneration in the above-average and below-average performing companies and for the low-achievement and high-achievement individual have vanished."

Taking the point even further McKinsey make out an interesting case for actually "dropping out" of the industrial top ranks.

High tax levels on earned income and of option gains as earned income combine to make it virtually impossible to accumulate capital from employment, it says.

On the other hand they say, the taxation of capital gains that are legitimately and realistically within the reach of middle and senior management—quite apart from the absence of taxation on gambling and similar gains—makes it more attractive to resign and concentrate on achieving capital gain than to work for promotion.

To illustrate this point, albeit crudely, McKinsey drew up a simple chart giving three choices open to an executive whose total earned income amounted to £20,000 in 1974-75.

He could accept promotion and a rise to £28,000 on which he would pay income tax of more than £14,000. Or, assuming he had the capital available, he could dabble in commodities where a none too startling return of £20,000 of which £6,000 would go in capital gains tax. The final choice would be to resign and simply set to work improving his own house, which could yield £15,000 in grants (assuming 25 per cent improvement on a £60,000 building). McKinsey claims that they came across a number of examples of this while gathering evidence.

It seems, therefore, that the champions of high income earners could well pursue a different tack in future representations . . . not that the fiscal situation is so bad that they may not work in the UK, but rather that they will not work at all.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

Chief Solicitor

Ref.: A.2

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Humberside County Council

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SECRETARIAL

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Camden Council of Social Service
Citizens Advice Bureaux Service

We need a well-informed and adaptable person to look after a community-based Citizens' Advice Bureau in North Camden.

He/she must have C.A.B. experience, including administrative and interviewing skills, knowledge of the structure of local and central government and ability to lead and train paid and voluntary staff. Salary on scale £2,555-£3,445, including London Weighting and threshold payments. 4 weeks' holiday. Pension Fund.

There is also an opening for a C.A.B. interviewer with similar qualities. Training will be given. Salary scale £2,259-£2,884 including London Weighting and threshold payments.

For further details and application forms please write to Mr. G. Tope, Camden Council of Social Service, 11 Tavistock Place, London WC1 9SH, or ring 01-388 2071. Completed application forms should be returned by 6th June, 1975.

VOGUE

Urgently requires competent young Secretary with good shorthand and typing (possibly College Leaver) for interesting job working for the Production Manager. Opportunity to learn about print reproduction methods of magazines and good prospects for promotion.

Apply Mrs. Morgan, Vogue House, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

499 9080.

P.A. TO LOOK AFTER CLIENTS £2,700 NEG.

Senior position with lots of responsibility and scope to use initiative, offered to a competent young woman, 24-ish, working for top City company's M.D. Must be well groomed with pleasing manner able to liaise with clients. Excellent conditions.

Miss Kirby, CHALLONERS,
100 Fleet St., E.C.4.
353 6153.

ITALIAN/ENGLISH SECRETARY

16 hours per week. Fully bilingual. No shorthand. IBM typewriter, able to type quickly and accurately in both languages. Friendly international photo library in St. John's Wood, near Tube.

Michael Brown,
01-586 7555.
TONY STONE ASSOCIATES.

£3,000

A SECRETARY to assist the charming young MD of a booming recruitment consultancy. And as we've offices in Europe as well as the U.K. a language or two is an advantage. For more information contact Christiaan Verboom on 408 2518.

TRANSLATION £2,000-£2,500 neg. EAST END

Our client seeks a bi-lingual translator using French and German. Must have English as mother tongue. You should be 25 + with typing and office experience.

Please ring Sue Cuff, Graduate Girls, Permanent Division. 581 3615

SMILE, EVERYBODY, SMILE! You have no idea what a lot of good this can do for you—and if you follow your smile to our beautiful, newly designed offices we have job specifications to make you smile even more. PA Secs. £2,400. Retail Executives and if you have the skills required and personality the sky is the limit! Joan Fernie Personnel, 111, Park Street, W.1. 408 2412/2413/2494.

SECRETARY FOR DIRECTOR of Kensington Advertising Agency. Good salary for personable young woman aged between 22-30.—Telephone Mrs. Williams, 01-937 9844.

COMPETENT SECRETARY for partner in firm of Chartered Surveyors in Covent Garden, W.C.2. £2,400 p.a. according to ability + L.V.s. 3 weeks' holiday.—Tel. 240 2255.

TOP RATES for top temps, many bankings S.W.1, W.1 and City areas. Belgravia Bureau 589 6719.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS.—Senior Secretary, 3-level standard, SW7 Jaygar Careers, 730 5138.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES.—Interesting permanent and temporary posts at salaries of £35 pw plus. Contact Brook Street Bureau, Knightsbridge, 01-584 6661; Old Bond Street, 01-493 1282; Piccadilly, 01-734 3781; or South Molton Street, 01-491 0822.

M & J PERSONNEL, The City, 80 Bishopsgate, 588 0174.

HARLEY ST., W.1. consultant requires experienced medical secretary/nurse to commence duties p.n.q.p. Salary negotiable. Please ring 580 6451.

SECRETARIES for Architects consultancy. ANSA Agency, 734 0532.

FIRST CLASS Audio Secretary required for young City commercial estate agents. Phone William Fellows, 628 4178.

BETTER DEAL FOR TEMPS!
Best rates, best jobs and our very best attention. Better ring
RAND
493 9535
Rand

THE FEDERATION OF ZIONIST YOUTH
requires an
ORGANISING SECRETARY

Good typing speeds, some shorthand. Must be experienced in dealing with people at all levels and to be able to work on own initiative. Salary at least £2,000, subsidized meals.

Applications to: The Chairman, F.Z.Y., Rex House, 4/12 Regent Street, London SW1 4PG.

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

HELP . . . HELP . . . HELP! Business man, woman, entrepreneur, what-have-you wanted to help small successful (comparatively speaking) company involved in the manufacture and racing of cars. Considerable export interests. If you are prepared to help, write Box 2276 M. The Times.

BACKER/PARTNER to inject finance needed for expansion into profitable hairdressing salon. Good cash flow.—Box 1102 M. The Times.

FINANCE NEEDED. — Location known: 600 tons copper and other metals. Sea salvage.—Phone No3 7431.

PROFESSIONAL MAN, visiting Zurich 29th-31st May, will undertake commissions.—Box 3564 M. The Times.

ARE YOU HAVING A DIRECT MAIL OR PREMIUM PROBLEM?
Then send for the professional BIT MEN. A unique consultancy service covering every aspect of direct mail, you can save or make thousands by simply calling NOW to 01-202 5602 or write to Paul Leonard Ltd., Freepost, London NW4 1YB.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTICE

TO holders of Warrants to Bearer for Ordinary Shares of 25p each.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Annual General Meeting of The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited held on 21st May, 1975, approval was given to the payment of a final dividend on the issued Ordinary Shares of 25p of 2.87 pence per share on 1st July, 1975, in respect of the year ended 31 December, 1974.

Under the imputation tax system which came into force in the United Kingdom on 6th April, 1973, the final dividend will be payable without deduction of United Kingdom tax and, for shareholders resident in the United Kingdom will carry a tax credit equal to thirty-five sixty-fifths of the dividend (equivalent to 36 per cent of the total of dividend and tax credit). Where a double tax agreement so provides, shareholders resident outside the United Kingdom will obtain a tax credit against which some United Kingdom tax may fall to be offset.

Payment of the dividend will be made in the case of holders of Share Warrants to Bearer on or after 1st July, 1975, after presentation in accordance with the Exchange Control Act 1947, of Coupon No 29 at any of the undermentioned offices:

The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited (Registered Office), 6 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LD.
The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited (Transfer Office), Central Registration Limited, 1 Redcliff Street, Bristol BS1 6NT.
Banque Rothschild, 21 Rue Laffitte, 75009 Paris, France.
Banque Lambert, 24 Avenue Marnix, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.
Societe Generale de Banque, 3 Montagne du Parc, 1000 Brussels.
Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg.
Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A., 11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg.
Societe de Banque Suisse, CH 4002 Basle, Switzerland.
Union Bank of Switzerland, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH 8021 Zurich, Switzerland.
Paradeplatz 8, Credit Suisse, CH 8021 Zurich, Switzerland.

Coupons, which must be listed on special forms, which can be obtained on or after Monday, 2nd June, 1975, at any of the above offices, may be deposited on or after Monday, 9th June, 1975. Coupons presented for payment in the United Kingdom must be left FIVE CLEAR DAYS for examination.

Shareholders should note that under the Company's Articles of Association adopted on 20th May, 1970, provision is made for the forfeiture of the above dividend if not claimed within 12 years from 21st May, 1975.

By Order of the Board.
J. R. FRANCIS-SMITH,
Secretary.

6 St. James's Square,
London SW1Y 4LD.
23rd May, 1975.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

SOLVAY & CIE, Société Anonyme
Registered Office:
33, rue du Prince Albert,
Ixelles (Brussels).
Commercial register Brussels no 5553

Shareholders are invited to attend the Ordinary General Meeting which will be held on Monday, 30th June, 1975, at 10 a.m. at the Head Office.

AGENDA

1. Reports of the Board of Directors, the College of Commissaires and the Commissaires-Reviseur on the operations of the financial year 1974.
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1974, and the Profit and Loss Account for the financial year 1974—Appropriation of the profits and determination of the dividend.
3. Ratification of the acts of the Directors and Commissaires during the above-mentioned financial year.
4. Board of Directors—Statutory appointments:
Appointment of two Directors in the place of Count Pierre de Launoit and Dr. Wilfried Guth, retiring and re-eligible.
5. College of Commissaires—Statutory appointments:
Appointment of a Commissaire in the place of Baron Jean-Claude Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge, retiring and re-eligible.
Determination of the emoluments of this Commissaire.
6. Miscellaneous.

The Board of Directors wish to remind shareholders that their attendance at the meeting is subject, if they are holders of bearer shares, to the latter being temporarily lodged and blocked, not later than Tuesday, 3rd June, 1975, at the Head Office or with any of the following establishments:

IN BELGIUM
Société Générale de Banque.
Banque de Bruxelles, Kredietbank
IN GERMANY
Deutsche Bank
IN FRANCE
Lazard Frères & Cie
Mutuelle Industrielle
IN ITALY
SPAFID
IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
Banque Générale du Luxembourg
IN THE NETHERLANDS
Algemene Bank Nederland
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
IN SWITZERLAND
Credit Suisse.

The above-mentioned foreign banks have the option to appoint other establishments in their respective countries where coupons may also be lodged in conformity with this requirement. The list of these establishments will be published in due course in each country.

On the other hand, if the shares are personal, the shareholders ought to inform the Company in writing, not later than Tuesday, 3rd June, 1975, of their intention to attend the meeting, indicating also the number of shares held.

According to Article 38 of the Articles of Association, proxies should arrive at the Head Office not later than Tuesday, 3rd June, 1975.

The debenture holders who would wish to attend the meeting are asked to observe the same formalities as those prescribed to the shareholders (Art. 37 of the Articles of Association).

Ixelles-Brussels,
21st May, 1975.
The Board of Directors.

DRAWING OF BONDS

REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA 5½% STERLING FUNDING BONDS OF 1953
ASSENTED BONDS

Notice is hereby given that a drawing of Assented Sterling Bonds of the above Loan took place on the 15th May, 1975 in connection with funds available for Sinking Fund purposes.

The Bonds carrying the numbers mentioned below have been drawn for Redemption at par (£174-1-1) and are payable as from 1st July, 1975 from which date all interest thereon will cease.

Bonds presented for Redemption shall be accompanied by all unmatured interest coupons otherwise an amount equivalent to the missing coupons will be withheld from the principal sum to be repaid. Coupons due 1st July, 1975 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

BONDS DRAWN

"A" Bonds of £100 Nominal

2406	2456	23006	23073
23180	23187	23205	23219

"B" Bonds of £20 Nominal

23557	23729	23942	23988
24111	24176	24353	24438
25065	25581	26111	26345
26370	26411	26486	26538
27170	27237	27478	27553
27700	27736	27763	27825
28071	28107	28200	28225
28241	28250	28260	28285
28471	28651	28740	28785
28930	28948	29165	29185
29210	29418	29655	38308

£10 Bonds of £200 = £2,000
50 Bonds of £20 = £1,000

£1,900

The above Drawn Bonds should be lodged between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. for payment through an Authorised Depositary in London, with Hambros Bank Limited, Stock Office Coupon Counter, 41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, from whom Listing Forms may be obtained. Bonds cannot be accepted through the post.

An interval of three days will be required for examination.

HAMBROS BANK LIMITED.
LONDON.
23rd May 1975.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED CONVERSION LOAN 1934/59
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF 3½% STERLING BONDS
Current Interest on Non-invalidated Bonds drawn 1954/59 (34% Outstanding) COUPON No. 21 DUE 1 JUNE 1975

The Trustees have received from the Austrian Government, in the terms of its announcement of 15 May 1954, the provision necessary for the payment of coupons due 1 June 1975, on those Bonds of the British issue which are not "invalidated" under the Austrian Validation Law of 16 December 1953.

Such coupons may now be presented, through an Authorised Depositary, to the Bank of England: Loans Office, 1.3 Bank Buildings, London EC2R 8EU, who will make payment at the decimal equivalent of the rates stated thereon.

REDEMPTION ON 1 JUNE 1975 OF BONDS DRAWN PAYABLE ON THAT DATE
(24¼% OUTSTANDING)

Holders are referred to the announcement made by the Bank of England on 1 March 1975 regarding Bonds drawn for payment on 1 June 1975.

TRANSFER BOOKS

LONDON BRICK COMPANY Limited.
Notice is hereby given that:
(1) The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER OF PREFERENCE STOCK will be CLOSED on 17th June 1975.
(2) The TRANSFER BOOKS of the 14 per cent convertible unsecured Loan Stock 1984 will be CLOSED on 17th June 1975 for the preparation of the interest Warrants payable on 15th July 1975.
By Order of the Board.
F. HAYNES,
Secretary.
Registrars: The General Agency & Trust Limited, Granby House, 76 Southwark Street, London SE1 0JA.

EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 29th May, 1975, to the 18th June, 1975, both days inclusive for the preparation of warrants for the dividend payable on the 19th June, 1975.
R. M. STEWART,
Secretary.
20 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London, WC2A 3ES.

TONGKAH HARBOUR TIN DREDGING BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia).
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 13th to 16th June, 1975, both dates inclusive.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

COOK required for West Highland Shooting Lodge for two and a half months from 13th July; excellent wages and conditions, private accommodation; applicants must have their own car.—Apply in writing with references to West Highland Estates Office, 13 Argyll Street, Oban.

S.R.N. Experienced geriatrics required for elderly wheel-chaired widow. £55. 4 days on, 4 days off. Write or 'phone Bowlby, Longcrowse House, near Chertsey, Surrey. Ottershaw 2412.

SECOND resident girl helper for disabled young man. Nursing experience unnecessary. Excellent salary and conditions.—Ring Tony, Ewhurst (Surrey) 510 re-verse charge.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Anglo-French family with daughters 20 and 16 requires lady to act as companion/housekeeper; age immaterial.—Phone: 01-584 5524.

NANNY WANTED immediately, 2 small boys. Mother working. Weekends free. Present Nanny recommends. Mrs Watt, 01-582 9829.

COOK (FEMALE) urgently required for elderly couple near Birmingham in pleasant home. Other help kept. Top wage paid. Telephone (after p.m.) 021-454 1470 (reverse charges).

GERMAN GIRL student (18) would like to live with a family from 18-7 to 29-8-75. Light household duties or care of children also undertaken.—Box 2620 M. The Times.

HOUSEKEEPER/DOMESTIC, age 40 + to live in, for 2 adults, Stanmore. Top wages. 954 2000.

PARIS.—Required, trained nanny, live-in, permanent position, 2 young children, minimum age 21. Write Mrs. de Plas, c/o Mrs. Tyrrell, 48 rue de la Blenfaisance, 75008 Paris.

TWO STUDENTS REQUIRED. Bar/General Assistant, permanent or seasonal, live in. The Green Dragon Inn, Hardraw, Nr. Hawes, Yorks. Tel. Hawes 392.

VIENNA: Mother's help required. British diplomatic family with small baby. Minimum 1 year. Driver desirable. Tel. Mrs Alcock, Harpenden 62092.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

WOLFSON COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE
EDWARD SPEELMAN FELLOWSHIP
IN DUTCH AND FLEMISH ART

The aim of this Research Fellowship, which is open to a man or to a woman aged under 28 on 1 October, 1975, is to foster in the United Kingdom the study and hence interest in the tradition of Dutch and Flemish painting, sculpture and graphic arts of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

Candidates need to show fitness to undertake a programme of study (including both cultural background and languages) leading to effective research within this area of the history of art, and on this occasion preference will be given to a candidate studying seventeenth-century Dutch and Flemish painting. The successful candidate, working towards a higher degree, will be offered a stipend in the range of £1,600 to £2,000 a year. The Fellow will be expected to reside in Cambridge during Full Term except when the direct interest of his studies requires him to be elsewhere. An allowance will be paid for approved purposes of travel.

Applications, including a curriculum vitae, to clear an indication as possible of the proposed research and the names of two academic referees, should reach THE BURSAR, WOLFSON COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE CB3 9BB (FROM WHOM FURTHER PARTICULARS MAY BE OBTAINED) BY 31 MAY, 1975.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

GARDENER FOR CHIRK CASTLE

Open to the public. Mainly lawns, hedges and interesting shrubs. Experience of mowers and mechanical hedge clippers desirable. Large modernised flat completely detached and garaged.

Apply Lady Margaret Myddelton, Chirk Castle, Chirk, near Wrexham LL14 5AF (CHESTER 23 MILES, SHREWSBURY 22 MILES).

NANNY FOR ROME

Duchess Cavaciuti, English speaking Italian family require immediately capable nanny, preferably aged around 35, for 2 boys 5 and 3. Maximum stay 1 year. Rome, sea and mountains. References required. Apply to Mrs. Dickenson, Sytford Hall, Stocksfield, Northumberland.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4737.

REQUIRED

NURSES of all grades available for private duties, resident and non resident.—Phone Miss Stanley, 01-499 3805, or write: Mayfair Nursing Service, 307 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

ABUNDANT Cook housekeepers, Companions, Nannies, Gardeners, Chauffeurs, Gt. Britain, abroad. British Agy., Horsham. Tel. 5571.

CHAUFFEUR, aged 39yrs, married. Seeks post. 17 yrs. R.A. exp. (accom.—or assisted). Box 2656 M. The Times.

FROM PHILIPPINES. Domestics speedily arranged. Experienced, recommended couples, nurses, housemen. 2-year contract.—041-221 7090. New World Agency.

WIDOW of integrity and education seeks country post. Herts, E. Anglia. Gentleman preferred. Capable cook. References.—Box 3744 M. The Times.

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIPS

UWIST
Centre for Marine Law and Policy
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for four SSRC Research Studentships for research in Marine Law and Policy. Preference will be given to applicants qualified in international or Maritime Law or in a relevant area of Maritime Studies, but at least one award will be made in the field of Coastal Zone Management Law. Research will be conducted within the framework of the newly-established Centre for Marine Law and Policy. Further particulars and application forms (returnable as soon as possible) from Academic Registrar, UWIST, Cardiff CF1 3NU.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The talk of the tow

The Times Saturday Bazaar. The Saturday Bazaar is a bright, unusual classified page. Products and services advertised range from exotic eating houses, to exclusive garden furniture.

The Times Saturday Bazaar—for the finer things in life.

To buy—read it. To sell—ring: 01-278 9351.

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THE TIMES

RENTALS

: FLAT, St. John's Wood, company director, etc. fully furnished, complete bedrooms, 1 reception. 7 p.w. £8,000 for fix- fittings.—437 2015 day. 1 (eves.).

N. Spacious family flat ng common, 5 beds., 2 ning room, lounge, c.h., garage, parking space. 5982 (business hours), 508 weekends.

TATES offer excellent ises. serviced apartments day homes in the best ll us now. 584 4372.

— Excellent flat with 1 bed., 1 recep., k. & b. Kathini Graham Ltd., 285.

. N.1, in Georgian con- area, 4 bed., 2 recep., ouse. Full C.H., ultra chen, garden with fruit vall. July for long let. ll value at £46.—ATT. 3.

RCH. Tiny luxury flat for phone. Long/short let. p.w. 602 6049. Service apts. for 1/2. rom £55 p.w. 352 6676. W13. Family house with bed., 2 recep., mod. bath & shwr. Avail. 2 Jonathan David & Co.. 1.

SQ. 2 bed. luxury bal- al overlooking gdns., k. & b. £55 p.w. 027 3.

sunny flat for 2 double big living room, k. & w. 603 7017 after 7.30

Exceptional house. 3 bed., ep., k. & 2b., study, c.h., 1 yr. £110 p.w. At Home n 581 2216. 3 bedrm. cottage avail. Sept. £50. London Flats 2.

GDNS. SW7. 2 bedrm. L.P. 373 5002. RIDGE. Flat in square. V. £40.—584 4940. RRE. off Marble Arch.— offers to share his ele- ouse with professional en. bedroom and sitting hare k. & b. £25 p.w. ng 262 3320 after 4 weekends. —Fully furn. flat in block avail. beginning 3 months plus. 1 d.b., 1 b., c.h., c.h.w. inc., hr. port. £62.00 p.w.— & Sons. 01-493 8222. LUXURY HOME.—High ed Surrey hills. Beautiful larden. Charm, peace and Only 30 mins. London erminal. Large sunny nd terrace. 2 bedrooms. fully furnished. Garage. h.w. Gardener. Saturdays 1 year tenancy (mid- £1,850 p.a. incl. rates. Upper Warlingham (01- 02.

ENICE, luxury furnished lat near Canal, 3 beds. -289 3954 or 286 2710. S WOOD. Vast house, 5 s, 3 bath., 2 recep., plus and large garden. Eyre years lease. £300 p.a. curtains, improvements £10,000. 493 1831. —Short let service apart- 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedrooms. 70 p.w. 353 Kings Rd.. Tel. 352 3682. CLOISTERS. Sloane Ave., S.W.3. for luxurious nished serviced flats from 0 per week. Minimum let For full details tel.: 01- ALLEN.—Long/short lets. ble areas.—01-731 0357.

RENTALS

COUNTRY HOUSE, 26 miles south of London (40 mins. Victoria). 4/5 bed., 3 recept. Oil C.H. Clothes washer/dryer, dish- washer, etc. Easily run garden with tennis court. Exceptionally fine property.—Phone 01-935 5648 or write 6, Upper Wimpole St., W.1.

SHORT STAY SPECIALISTS. We have one of the largest selections of flats/houses in Central Lon- don. We're nice people, please call us. This also applies to Landlords.—Century 21 Estates. 589 1175/2215.

AROUND TOWN FLATS, 120 Hol- land Park Ave., W.11. Central London's short let specialists. 3 wks. min. £36-£200. 229 0033.

UNFURN. FLATS WANTED. F. & F. purchased. 602 4671. Dixon & Co. LANDLORDS. Specialists in Embassy and international company let- tings urgently require central flats/houses. Plaza E. A. 584 4372. KNIGHTSBRIDGE. APARTMENTS for luxury flats and houses in central London. 24-hr. answer service. 01-581 2337. FERRIER & DAVIES.—One of Lon- don's least pompous agents. Fur- nished flats and houses.—6 Beau- champ Place, S.W.3. 584 3232. LUXURY flats/houses wanted and to let. Long/short term.—L.A.L. 937 7884. CHARMING SMALL FLAT ... 1 room, good kitchen and bath- ... person. £27 p.w. H.C., 629 1087. ... BACHELOR urgently re- quires 3 months' temporary accommodation, Kensington area preferred. Anything considered. Telephone 603 6857 between 6 & 8 p.m. SHORT TERM accommodation for all areas of London at competitive rentals from £40/£300 p.w.— Quintess Accom. 584 9175. BELGRAVIA, S.W.1. Smart bachelor pied-a-terre off Eaton Sq. 1 man only. £35.—Around Town Flats. 229 0033. PUTNEY.—Newly decorated house, in quiet cul de sac. 3 beds, lounge/dining room, kitchen and bathroom, c.h., colour T.V., small garden, £45 p.w., incl gas, June- September. No sharers. References required. 788 6704. SLOANE SQ. Good furn. flat, 2 rooms, etc. £40 p.w. 584 6597. ONE WEEK TO 99 YEARS.—Please ring Living in London, 629 0206. ROBERT STACEY WHITE for houses/flats, all areas. 734 8545. WANTED. Mansions, mini flats and anything in between for overseas officials, academics, business men. Long-short lets. £25-£100 p.w.—James & Jacobs, 930 0261. DIPLOMATS and executives re- quire to rent furnished flats and houses in central London. £30- £200 p.w. Full management ser- vice. Pereds, 730 7171. WANTED TO RENT, storage space in London, for personal insured belongings. Owner abroad 1 to 2 years. References exchanged. Box 2496 M, The Times. KENSINGTON.—Luxury furnished holiday flat, tel, t.v., lift. £60- £100 p.w. 370 4398. PUTNEY avail 6 mths, a magnifi- cent flat-set in private park adja- cent Heath, with squash and tennis courts. 3 beds, lounge, dining room, k. & b., c.h., c.h.w. £50 p.w. Tel: 01-748 2787. ATTRACTIVE ROOF GARDEN and good view, to let with pent- house bachelor flat, well furn. Putney Hill. Lift. Close transport. £30 p.w. incl. rates, h. & c., porter. 788 6379 (Jun-Nov). HAMPSTEAD Garden Suburb, luxurious 5 bedroom house, with garage, £75 p.w. 455 2788, after 7 p.m. LUXURY FURN. FLAT W.1. Dble. bed., large recept., open plan kitchen. New block. £50 p.w. 723 0791.

RENTALS

WALTON STREET, S.W.3

Well furnished luxury flat, near Harrods. 1 reception room, 1 double bed room, hall/ diner, kitchen, bathroom, por- terage, exceptionally quiet sur- roundings, only £42 p.w.

Telephone 01-730 9705

PARIS. — Central, unfurnished studio flat; further fixtures and fittings 2900; 500 francs per month (approx. £50 p.m.).— Tel.: 589 0860, evenings.

SUPERIOR FLATS/HOUSES avail- able and required for diplomats executives. Long/short lets. All areas. Lipfriend Co., 499 7578.

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(continued on page 28)

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...pe looms with (a) Harold Wilson facing Robin Day (BBC1 10.25), (b) a ...endum Campaign Broadcast (BBC1 and BBC2) and (c) the start of local heats ...e international It's a Knockout (BBC1 8.0). The real-life story of Parnell and ...rine O'Shea, long since dramatized for the stage, gets a new treatment in ...te Affairs (BBC2 10.25). Famous historical figures face the drop in the ...on Game, a new panel game (BBC2 9.10). The Money Programme looks at ...vhite-collared unemployed (BBC2 9.35).—L.B.

...1

..., You and Me. 11.00, ...e Penfold PGA Cham- ... 12.25 pm, Y Gwyd- ...ifaine. 12.55, News. ...bble Mill. 1.45-2.02, In ... 2.22, Golf. 4.00, Play ... 4.25, The Mole. 4.35, ...y. 4.50, Roy Castle ...me. 5.15, Devlin. 5.40,

...ews. 6.00, Nationwide.* ...anorama Special with ...resident Ford. ...he Wonderful World of ...isney. ...'s a Knockout. ... Broadcast on behalf of ...e National Referen- ...um Campaign. ...ews. ...py Trap. ...alk-In: The Prime ...linister answers ques- ...ons from Robin Day. ...Veather. ...Match of the Day: ...orthern Ireland v ...Vales, highlights. ...ilm: The Intruders, ...ith Don Murray, ...dmond O'Brien, John ...axon, Anne Francis. ...Veather. ... and white.

...variations (BBC 1): ...ALES.—12.25-12.55 pm, ...lers close down. 6.00-7.05, ...oday. Nationwide. 7.15 ...ddiw. 7.35-8.00, Disgo... SCOTLAND.—12.25- ...1. Transmitters close down. ... Reporting Scotland. ... General Assembly ... 6.35-7.05, Nationwide. ...07, Scottish News Summ- ...NORTHERN IRELAND.— ...55 pm, Transmitters close ...00-7.05, Scene Around Six. ...de. 1.17 am, Northern Ire- ...ws Headlines.

...Thames. 1.20 pm, West ...s. 1.25, Wales Headlines. ...ames. 2.00, Women Only. ...ames. 5.20, Orbit 5. 5.25, ...ds. 5.50, News. 6.01, ...West. 6.18, Report Wales. ...niversity Challenge. 7.05, ... 8.30, ATV. 9.00, London. ...Festival '75. 11.25, The ...f San Francisco. 12.25 am, ... HTV CYMRU/WALES.— ... except: 1.20-1.25 pm, ... Newyddion Y Dydd. ...0, Cesryil Cantamil. 6.01- ... Dydd. 10.40, Outlook. ...he Streets of San Francisco. ...n, Weather. HTV WEST.— ...except 1.20-1.30 pm, West ...s 6.18-6.35, Report West.

...shire

...Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar. ... 25 ... of Monte Cristo. 4.50, ... 5.20, Follyfoot. 5.50, ...1.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. ... 10.40, European Cup Spe- ...10, Cinema. 11.40-12.40 ... Willard Parker, Virginia ...d Dennis Price in The Earth ...

...ler

...Thames. 1.25 pm, Border ...30, Thames. 2.00, Women ...30, Thames. 5.20, Super- ...50, News. 6.00, Border ...35, ATV. 7.00, Thames: ...he Six Million Dollar Man. ...ry. 9.00, London. 11.10, ...The Black Torment, with ...Turner, Heather Sears. ...m, Border News Summary.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University.* Maths. 7.05, Education. 7.30- 7.55, Polluted Water. 11.00- 11.25, Play School. 4.00, Golf: The Penfold PGA Champion- ship. 5.25, Open University.* Vibrations. 5.50, Open Forum. 6.15, Mitosis. 6.40, Emotion.

7.05 All in the Mind.
7.30 Newsday.
7.45 Family Fare.
8.10 The Old Grey Whistle Test.
9.00 As BBC 1.
9.10 The Balloon Game: New series.
9.35 Money Programme: The New Unemployed.
10.25 Private Affairs: The Statue and the Rose, by William Trevor, with Eric Porter, Geraldine McEwan.
11.20 News.
11.30-11.40 Gabriel Woolf reads To the Virgins, to Make Much of Time, by Robert Herrick.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.20, Thames. 5.15, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 5.50, News. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.10, Grampian Week. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Film: The Spy With a Cold Nose, with Laurence Harvey, Daliah Lavi. 8.30, ATV. 9.00, Lon- don. 10.40, Grampian Debate, Referendum '75. 11.20, Streets of San Francisco. 12.15 am, Prayers.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, The Amazing Chan. 5.50, News. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.25, Police Six. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, Kung Fu. 8.30, ATV. 9.00, Thames. 11.10-12.10 am, Policy Story.

Westward

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, Untamed World. 5.50, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 7.30, Kung Fu. 8.30, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.42, West- ward News. 10.45, Film: Shadow of the Cat, with Andre Morell, Barbara Shelley, William Lucas, Freda Jack- son.* 12.10 am, Faith for Life.

Tyne Tees

11.50 am, Kiri. 11.55, Magic Pen- cil. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, The Count of Monte Cristo. 4.50, Thames. 5.20, Follyfoot. 5.50, News. 6.00, North East News. 6.05, Division—On Europe. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 8.00, The FBI. 9.00, London. 10.40, Sportstime. 11.10, Film: Maria Marten, or The Murder in the Red Barn, with Tod Slaughter, Sophie Stewart.* 12.20 am, News Headlines. 12.25, Epi- logue.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, House- call. 2.20, Thames. 5.20, Professor Kitzel. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50 News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, The Flintstones. 7.00, Ways and Means. 7.30, Streets of San Fran- cisco. 8.30, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.40, Late Call. 10.45-12.30 am, Film: Chamber of Horrors, with Patrick O'Neal.

Thames

11.40 am, Cartoon. 11.45, Manfred. 12.00, Hickory House. 12.15 pm, A Handful of Songs. 12.30, Songs that Stopped the Shows. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunch- time Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.20, General Hospital. 2.50, Show Jumping, Royal Windsor Horse Show. 4.20, Follyfoot. 4.50, Magpie Special. 5.20, University Challenge.
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.35 Crossroads.

London Weekend

7.00 pm, Husband of the Year.
7.30 Shut That Door!
8.00 Caribe: Murder in Para- dise, with Stacy Keach, Carl Franklin.
9.00 E.E.C. Referendum: broadcast by National Referendum Campaign.
9.10 The Main Chance.
10.10 News.
10.40 Cinema: The New Films for May.
11.10 Police Five.
11.20 Film: Assignment Red- head (1957), with Richard Denning, Carole Mathews.*
12.45 am, Against the Odds.

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Food File. 2.20, Thames. 4.20, Romper Room. 4.50, Thames. 5.20, Polly- foot. 5.50, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 8.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 9.00, London. 10.40, Kung Fu. 11.35, Men Who Matter.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunch- time Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, The Flintstones. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 7.30, Hawaii Five-O. 8.30, Shut That Door. 9.00, London. 10.45-12.30 am, Film, The Oblong Box, with Vincent Price, Christopher Lee.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, South- ern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.20, Thames. 5.20, Betty Boop. 5.25, Cross- roads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day By Day. Scene South East. 6.35, Husband of the Year. 7.05, Film, Goodnight, My Love, with Richard Boone, Barbara Bain. 8.30, Love Thy Neigh- bour. 9.00, London. 10.45, Southern Report. 11.15, South- ern News. 11.25, Police Story. 12.15 am, Weather. Guideline.

Granada

11.45 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased). 7.30, London. 8.00, Hawaii Five-O. 9.00, London. 11.15, Film, Freda Jackson in No Room at the Inn.* 12.45-1.15 am, The Violin.

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Tony Brandon.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, Rosko's Round Table. 7.02, Just for Fun. 7.32, John Fox.† 8.32, Music Night.† 10.02, Sports Desk. 10.05, Len Jackson.† 12.00, News. 12.05, Len Jackson.† 12.31 am, News.
† Stereo.

2
6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing Bulletin). 9.02, Pete Murray.† (10.30, Wag- goners' Walk). 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 1.45 pm, Referendum Campaign Broadcast on behalf of Britain in Europe. 2.02, Radio 1. 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02- 12.33 am, Radio 1.

3
7.00 am, News. 7.05, Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Liszt, Dohnanyi, Kodaly.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Dvorak.† 9.45, Concert: Mozart, Vaughan Williams, Frank Bridge, John Hall, Ireland, Frederick Reed, Warlock.† 11.15, Piano Music: Copland, Barton McLean, Samuel Barber.† 12.00, Concert, part 1; Purcell, arr Britten, Elgar.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.20, Concert, part 2: Vaughan Wil- liams.† 2.00, Song recital: Brahms Priaulx Rainier. 2.50, Netherlands Wind Ensemble: Mozart, Beethoven, Dvorak.† 3.55, Handel and Bach.† 4.40, String Quartets: Schubert and Maconchy.† 5.35, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, Teaching Poli- tics. 7.00, Turning Points. 7.30, Bath Festival 1975: Bach,

part 1.† 9.05, The People Parish, by Kevin Newman. 9.25, Bach, part 2.† 10.10, Music Now. 10.55, Westward Look. 11.25-11.30, News.

4
6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Referendum Call; 01-580 4411 with a leading Anti-Marketeer. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, My Kind of Music: Johnny Morris. 11.50, Toby and his Uncle Jake. 12.00 pm, News. 12.02, You and Yours. 12.27, Twenty Ques- tions. 12.55, Weather. 1.00 pm, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Adman's Gothic. 4.00, News. 4.05, Any Answers? 4.35, Story Time: Memoirs of a Station Master. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Brain of Britain 1975. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Pick of the Week. 8.30, Any Questions? 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight, including interview with the Prime Minister. 10.55, A Book at Bedtime: Chocky. 11.10, The Financial World Tonight. 11.25, Today in Parlia- ment. 11.35, The Wit and wisdom of Noel Coward. 11.50, News. 12.11-12.14, Inshore Forecast.

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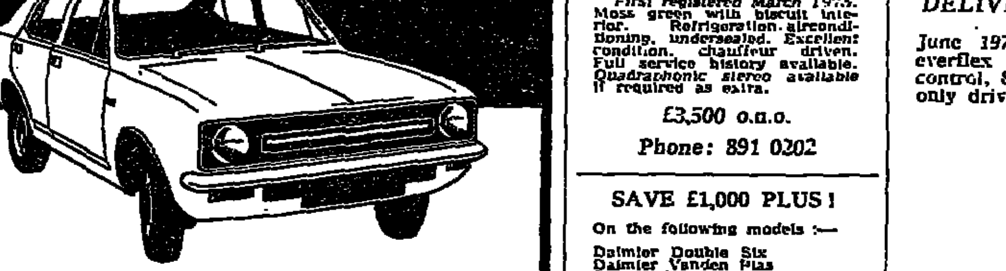

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". . . Whither shall I go from thy spirit ? or whither shall I flee from thy presence ? "—Psalm 139: 7.

BIRTHS

ABBOTT.—On May 21, to Vanessa and Patrick—a son (Rupert Charles Allenby).
AYLWIN.—On 19th May to Jane (nee Chadwick) and Andrew 1355 Kings Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C. Canada — a daughter.
CAIRNS.—On May 21st at the Middlesex Hospital to Anne (nee Miles) and David—a son, a brother for Rachel and Hugh.
CAMPBELL.—On May 20th, to Freydis and Nigel, 11 St. Johns Road, Knutsford—a son (Gillon).
CLAYTON.—On 22 May, at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Angela and Michael—a son.
DORMAN.—On 21st May, 1975, at Queen Charlotte's, London, W.6, to Pauline (nee Willett) and John—a daughter, Arabella.
HEWITT.—On May 20th, 1975, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Diana (nee Phillips) and Daniel Hewitt—a daughter, Michelle Frances, a sister for Alexandra.
HORNSBY.—On May 17th in Cambridge to Camilla and Michael—a daughter.
HUSLER.—On 20th May to Maureen (nee Walker) and Mark—a son (Jon).
JOHNSON.—On May 12th, 1975, at Nelson Hospital, Wimbledon, to Charlotta (nee Höggren) and David—a daughter (Hannah Sophia).
KEELING.—On 21st May, at Colchester Maternity Hospital, to Susan (nee Juett) and David—a son (Xavier Alexander Michael), a brother for Francis.
LONGCROFT.—On May 21st at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Valerie (nee Ward) and James Longcroft—a son (Nicholas), a brother for Dominic, Juliet and Christopher.
MONTGOMERY.—On 21st May to Miranda (nee Warren) and Anthony—a son (Hugh Roger).
PAGE.—On May 20th, at the London Hospital, to Mary (nee McKee) and Jeremy—a son (Robin Samuel).
REDFERN.—On May 17th, to Rosemary and Roger—a daughter (Alexandra Charlotte), sister for Nicholas, Emma and Lucinda.
ROSS.—On May 21st at Westminster Hospital, to Marianne and Peter—a daughter (Rebecca Frances Elisabeth), a sister for Edward.
RYLAND.—On 15 May to Valerie (nee Taylor) and Kenneth—a daughter (Hannah Jane).
SLY.—On May 21st, at Queen Charlotte's, to Pat and Peter—a daughter (Prudence).
SOREL-CAMERON.—On 22nd May, to Bridget and James—a son (Robert James).
STEUART FOTHRINGHAM.—On May 22nd at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Anne, wife of Walter Steuart Fothringham—a daughter.
STREETER.—On May 22nd, 1975, at the Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow, to Julia (nee Vickers) and Andrew Streeter—a son, brother for Amy, Thomas and William.
WILSON.—On 21st May, at Sutton Coldfield to Mairi and Hugh Wilson—a son.

MARRIAGES

YORKE : DOW.—On Saturday, 17th May, at St. Lawrence Jewry in the City of London, Mr. Robert Anthony Yorke, son of the late Major Patrick Langdon Yorke and Mrs. R. M. Clive of Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire to Miss Morag Dow, daughter of Mr and Mrs John S. McD. Dow of Helensburgh.

DEATHS

BATESON.—On May 21st, 1975, peacefully, in hospital, David Mayhew, of Cherry Hill, Malpas, Cheshire. Funeral at St. Oswald's Church, Malpas, Tuesday, 27th May at 12 noon. No flowers, please.
BROWNJOHN.—On 20 May, 1975, peacefully, after a short illness, Alfred Edward William Brownjohn, O.B.E., of Porthleven, Milton Rd., Eastbourne, Sussex. Service at St. Andrew's United Reformed Church, Blackwater Rd., Eastbourne, on Tuesday, 27 May, at 11.15 a.m., followed by private cremation. Flowers may be sent to Haine & Son, 19 South Street, Eastbourne, or donations to the Eastbourne & District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, c/o Barclays Bank, Station Parade, Eastbourne.
BYRNE.—On May 20th, 1975, Mary Byrne, loyal and well loved friend of the Darewski family for 50 years, aged 78. Funeral private.
DOWNES.—On May 21st, 1975, peacefully, at her home, Cranford Manor Way, Lee-on-Solent, in her 93rd year, Dorothy Frances Downes (nee Long), widow of Allan John, mother of Leonard, Dorothy Campbell, Humphrey, Allan (deceased), Penelope Virr and Elizabeth, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral at St. Faith's Church, Friday, 23rd, at 3 p.m.
EVANS.—On May 21, 1975, at his home, 30 Wilbury Road, Hove, Arthur Norman Evans, MA, Old Johnian; Keble College, Oxford; Head of Preparatory Department Christs Hospital, Horsham; headmaster of Colet Court, London; headmaster of Bishop's Stortford College. Priest in charge of St. Andrew's, Waterloo Street, Hove. Cremation private. Service of thanksgiving at St. Andrews on Thursday, June 5, at 3 p.m. Any donations to Chichester Diocesan Association for Family Social Work Church House, 9 Brunswick Sq, Hove.
GORT.—On 21st May, 1975, at Westwood, The Crofts, Castletown, Isle of Man, Standish Robert Gage Prendergast, 7th Viscount Gort, M.C., D.L. Cremation private. Memorial service to be announced later.
GOULD LEE.—On May 21, 1975, at a London Hospital, Air Vice-Marshal Arthur (Alan) Gould Lee, M.C., beloved husband of Fay and father of June Reed-Felstead. Cremation at Golders Green on Wednesday, 28 May, at 12 noon. Flowers may be sent to Messrs J. H. Kenyon, Ltd., 81 Westbourne Grove, W.2.
HAMILTON.—On 20 May, 1975, William Fitzwalter, of 157 Ashley Gardens, SW1. Loved husband of Betty, father of Lorna, after a long illness more than bravely borne. Cremation 29 May, will be private, but flowers may be sent to Edwin Bassett, 229 St. Johns Hill, SW11.
HUNTINGTON-WHITELEY. — On May 18, Captain Sir Herbert Maurice Huntington-Whiteley, Bt., Royal Navy, aged 78. Cremation has taken place. No letters, please.
JERRAM.—On May 20th, suddenly and peacefully while on holiday in Germany, Monica, of Trehane, Trevanson, Wadebridge, Cornwall, beloved wife of the late Brigadier R. M. Jerram, D.S.O., M.C., and mother of Richard, John and Susan. Cremation private. Memorial service to be announced later.
KIRKHAM.—On May 22nd, 1975, peacefully after a long illness at Manor Farm, Kidlington, Oxford, Margaret Anne Nelson Kirkham. Funeral to be held privately. No flowers, please.
LAW.—On May 21st, 1975, peacefully in hospital, William Alfred, aged 67 years, of 69 Chestnut Road, Raynes Park, S.W.20, a dearly loved father and grandfather. Cremation at the North East Surrey Crematorium, Lower Morden, Surrey on Wednesday, May 28, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Frederick W. Paine, 6 Coombe Lane, S.W.20. Tel. 01-946 1273.
LEE.—On May 21, 1975, at a London Hospital, Air Vice-Marshal Arthur (Alan) Gould Lee, M.C., beloved husband of Fay and father of June Reed-Felstead. Cremation at Golders Green on Wednesday, 28 May at 12 noon. Flowers may be sent to Messrs J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 81 Westbourne Grove, W.2.
NEELY.—On May 14th, 1975, peacefully, at Morden College, Blackheath, Dr Guy Neely, formerly of 55 Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.3, husband of the late Gertrude Neely, dearly loved father, grandfather and great-grandfather. Requiem mass, St. Mary's, Cresswell Park, Blackheath, Friday, May 30th, 12 noon.
NORMAN.—On May 21st, 1975, Grace Norman, of 10 St Andrews Road, Old Headington, Oxford, after a short illness. Funeral private at St. Andrew's Church, Old Headington, on Saturday, May 24th, at 11 a.m. (No flowers).
PERROTT.—On May 21st, 1975, at his home, 58 Stradbroke Rd., Southwold, Suffolk, Charles Harry Perrott, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.I.C., aged 67 years, formerly Superintendent R.N. Propellant Factory, Caerwent. Service St. Edmund's Church, Southwold today, May 23rd, at 3.30 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations if desired R.N.L.I., Southwold and Dunwich Branch.
RIGGE, THOMAS JAMES.—On 21 May, aged 5 months, darling son of Simon and Marianne and brother to Katie, suddenly in his cot. Funeral 5 p.m. Saturday, 24 May, Newnham Green Church, nr. Hook, Hants.
ROSE.—On 20th May, peacefully, in her sleep, at her home, Isabelle Agnus Katherine Rose, and wife of the late Group Captain I. W. Rose, C.B.E., D.S.M., R.A.F. For funeral arrangements phone Stony Stratford 3911, during working hours. Family flowers only, but if desired, donations to the Church of England Children's Society, please.
STANLEY-BAKER.—On 21st May, in her 89th year, peacefully, at Tunbridge Wells, Irene Stanley-Baker, dearly loved mother, grandmother, great grandmother and sister. Funeral private.
SUZUKI, HIDE MOTODA.—Suddenly but peacefully in Middlesex Hospital on Wednesday, 21st May, the devoted wife of Gengo Suzuki, Chairman of Associated Japanese Bank (International) Ltd., and mother of Tsutomu and Sunao. Memorial service in the Chapel of the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 15 Tufton St., S.W.1, where hangs the portrait of Mrs Suzuki's father, the late Bishop Sakunoshin Motoda. The service will be held at 12.30 on Thursday, 29th May, 1975. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon & Sons, 81 Westbourne Grove, W.2, by 10 a.m.
THOMAS.—On May 22nd, at her home at West Chiltington, Sussex, previously Bloxham, Oxon, Winifred Kate, beloved wife of Henry Charles. Cremation on Tuesday, Worthing Crematorium, 11.45. Family flowers only please, but donations if desired to St Barnabas Nursing Home, Worthing.
THOMSON.—On May 20th, at Tehidy Hospital, Dorothy Dundas, aged 84 years, of Woodland Cottage, Mitchell Hill, Truro, wife of the late Col. George Thomson, D.S.O., M.C., D.L., of Catchfrench. Funeral service at St. Germans Parish Church (near Saltash), on Saturday, May 24th, at 11 a.m. Flowers may be sent to the church.
THOMPSON.—On 20th May, 1975, Dr Arthur Hungerford, father of Carolyn and Paul. Service, West London Crematorium, Tuesday, 27th May, 10 a.m. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 19 Marloes Rd., W.8.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BATES.—A memorial service for Julian Bates, O.B.E., will take place at the Church of St Brides, Fleet Street, at 12.30 p.m., Tuesday, May 27th.
REGAN.—A memorial service will be held for Robert Sanders Regan, former Secretary of The Royal Surrey County Hospital, on Friday, June 6th, at 2.30 p.m., at the Chapel of The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

IN MEMORIAM

ALLSOPP, KENNETH, died May 23rd, 1973. " Ever has it been that love knows not its own depth until the hour of separation."—Tristan, Mandy, Fabian.
ALLSOP, KENNETH, died May 23rd, 1973. Loved and remembered by so many.
" Regret not me;
Beneath the sunny tree
I lie uncaring, slumbering peacefully."
DAVIS.—In ever-loving memory of Charles Davis, M.V.O., who died at 29 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, on May 23, 1914, in his 66th year.
FRENCH, MARGERY WINIFRED, 23rd May, 1961, with gratitude for 48 years of very happy marriage.—Gordon.
HILDRETH.—To the beloved memory of Kate, killed in a riding accident at Stirkoke on May 23, 1956.
OBORN, CLIVE.—Remembered with love and with sadness on his birthday. Died tragically, 7 July, 1972. Jill, Claire and Suzanne.
PRITT.—In memory of D. N. Pritt, Q.C., who died May 23, 1972. A great humanitarian. A great lawyer.
REAVENALL, A. C.—Loved and remembered always, especially on this your birthday.—" None but the lonely hearts shall know our sadness."—Marian, June, Carol and Sarah.
WATTS, PAMELA JANE.—In precious remembrance of my darling Mother, who passed away May 23, 1948.
" Her life a treasured memory.
Her death a silent grief."
—Joyce.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SOOKIAS, DR OWEN & MARTIN give warm thanks to each individual and every association of you, an overwhelming number for your implicit and explicit tributes at Mary's recent death. Our vicarious privilege it has been to share her willing service to the community. Your appreciation of her efforts and your sympathy bring us deep solace and pride.
SERGIO PELLEGRINI.—His family and friends wish to express their deepest gratitude to the staff at King's College Hospital, London, in particular to the Professor and Doctors of the Liver Research Unit for their exceptional care and competence. And a special affectionate thank you to the Doctors, Sisters, Nurses and Staff of Todd Ward.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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PUGH & CARR, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, floristry for all occasions, 118 Knightsbridge, 584 8236, 36 Gloucester Rd., S.W.7, 584 7181.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TOM STOPPARD will sign copies of " Travesties " and his other published texts at the Arts Council Shop, 28 Sackville Street, off Piccadilly, W.1, on Wednesday, 28th May, at 12.45 p.m.

DR. SCHUMACHER, C.B.E., AND BOB SCHOLE. Speaking at London Conference.—See Wed. 28th May Announcements.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH " O " and " A " summer course, girls only See Services.
EXAMS in '75. See Talbot Rice under Services.
LONELY ? Make new friends and contacts. See details in For Sale and Wanted.
HELP ! Businessman/woman: entrepreneur wanted for motor-racing concern.—See Business Notices.
CASHIERS, Kensington, earn up to £50 p.w.—See Gen. Vacs.
SEA SALVAGE needs finance. See Business Notices.
TROUT FISHING, Newbury area.—See Sport & Recreation.
STOP THIEF ! See Berkeley Square Garages—Motor columns.
JULIANA'S mobile discotheques.—See Services.
ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL. Booking now. See Concerts.
HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.
CARPETS ex-Exhibition—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.
ANOREXIA NERVOSA. Compulsive fasting, stuffing. 01-748 4587.
SEARCY'S ANNOUNCE mistake " Bride's " May issue. Catering prices HALF those quoted. 584 3344.
HELP CONQUER CANCER with a Legacy. Legacies and Covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign will support many worthwhile research projects. The campaign is the largest single supporter of research into all forms of cancer, including leukaemia, in the U.K. Details from Dept TXL, Cancer Research Campaign, Freepost, London, SW1Y 5YT.
PASSPORT STOLEN. Passport No. 1404558 Mr Manoochehr Salahi. If found contact Mr. Walker. 01-499 8108.
NOW is the time for all good homes, etc., to be decorated. See Home Services.
SAVE £££'s on office equipment. Slough & Son. Sales & Wants.
FREDDIE LAKER would like to sell his 27th Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow having just taken delivery of his 28th—see Motors.
WILMA TANN. Please ask her to telephone Colin, for whom she worked in April, 1974.—Rin 4265.
BRISTOL 406. Excellent condition See Motor Cars.
RESEARCHER compiling religious encyclopaedia. Churches, groups or individuals wishing to be entered send literature, etc., to Mr. R. Seary, White Lion House, Minchin Hampton, Gloucestershire GL6 9JN.
WANTED. 5-bed house S. or central London See Rentals.
INTERESTING Post with Housing Assoc.—See General Vacs.
SCAMPI—Olivia Anne IV —See Yachts & Boats Column.
JULIE S will be closed Sunday, 25th, and Monday, 26th.
COME AND MEET Christopher Wright author of Pictorial's " Pocket money photography " 2.30 Saturday, May 24th, at the Children's Book Centre, Kensington Church St.
ASCOT WEEK.—House to let.—See U.K. Hols.
DD.—Say something please. I am so unhappy. Dominus vobiscum and take care.—BB.
SUTTON.—Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of the descendants of Charles Thomas Sutton (died 1915), Frederick Hillier Sutton or William Hillier Sutton, the grandchildren of Frederick Nelson Sutton (died 1872) please communicate with the General Manager, The Sutton Housing Trust, Sutton Court, Tring, Herts.
DIESTAMPING.—See Henningham & Hollis under Business Services.
CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME on Richmond Hill, where seriously disabled ex-Servicemen find peace of mind and security. Please help by donations or legacy. The Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, Richmond upon Thames, Surrey. Tel. 940 3314.
HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 3 Liverpool Street, London, EC2.
IF MUSIC is the food of love, then the Eclair Column in The Times Saturday Bazaar is the Moonlight Sonata.
BEWITCHED, Bothered and Bewildered about where to shop today ? Don't do a thing until you read today's shops and stores column in the Saturday Bazaar.
MUSIC STUDIOS. For details see today's Services column.
THE OWNERS of the Château ... in the South of France will be delighted to receive your teenagers as paying guests for the summer holidays on a weekly basis.—For details write to: ... Château ... France. Tel. ...
PAYING GUEST : Liechtenstein student, aged 17, 5 years English, wishes spend July 20-Aug. 10 with London family. Will pay £20 p.w. board or exchange basis.—Phone 01-385 4170.
COTSWOLDS. — 153-acre arable farm and farmhouse.—See Farms.
FREE HOLIDAY with family (includes two young children) on Isle of Wight from 22nd June to 5th July in superb house in return for domestic help, must be good cook.—Box 2686 M, The Times.
GT. MALVERN—where it's at.—See U.K. Holidays.
QUEEN ANNE'S School, Berkshire Estate officer.—See Pub. & Ed. Appts.
SOUGHT AFTER a family for my daughter, 12, Belgian French speaking, wishes practise English a few weeks. In return your child invited in my family, in Belgium. Box 2745 M, The Times.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT

SPRING HOLIDAY

The office will be open for telephoned announcements of Births, Marriages and Deaths only on
SUNDAY, 25th MAY
10 a.m.-4 p.m.
MONDAY, 26th MAY
9 a.m.-noon

Open as usual for the reception of advertisements on
SATURDAY, 24th MAY
9 a.m.-noon
01-837 3311

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BATTERSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

An invitation to attend the centenary celebrations of Battersea Grammar School at the School, Streatham, on Saturday, June 14th is extended to all Old Boys, their families and friends. The celebrations will extend from 2 p.m. to midnight.

WATCH OUT! Blind persons don't need to when they have a guide dog. You could help to train one by sending a donation to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, 113 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W5 5TQ, and how about a line in your will?

CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS and Salmo Sala can be seen in metal in the Haymarket (London, SW1), in the windows of Finnair. Presented by ESAB, the Welding People, by courtesy of Finnair.

AT MOUNT ST., MAYFAIR, lux. furn. flat, 3 rooms, k. & b., £95 p.w. fully incl. Reiff Diner, 491 5154.

4,000 SQ. FT. clean room space sought by manufacturer S.W. England. See Commercial and Industrial.

JUDY MILLER formerly known as Toko the dancer: would she please contact urgently the BBC on 580 4468, ext. 2898.

ST. MICHAEL'S FOUNDATION.—Fighting for life. See this page tomorrow and tell your friends.

JULIE'S will will be closed for the Spring Bank Holiday Sunday 25th and Monday 26th May.

SOUTH LONDON MISSION provides Outings, Holidays and Convalescence for elderly, sick and tired people in real need of a break. Please send a holiday gift to The Superintendent, Rev. Eric Dobson, Central Hall, Bermondsey St., London SE1 3UJ.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Excavation needs Diggers.—See Gen. Vacs.
SAVE THE NEW Capital Taxes.—See Services.
THE LADY HOARE TRUST has moved from London to 7 North Street, Midhurst, Sussex. Please continue your support by delivering or posting first class clothing to L.H.T. Shops Ltd., Church Hill, Midhurst, Sussex. POSTAGE REFUNDED IF REQUESTED.
SOMETHING DIFFERENT in holiday homes. See New Homes.
ARMY OFFICER.—See Situations Wanted.

SPORT AND RECREATION

NEW LAKESIDE SQUASH CLUB

Squash Club—founder memberships invited for new lakeside club opening this summer at luxurious Silvermere Leisure Centre, Cobham, Surrey. Facilities include tennis, swimming pool, saunas, bars, restaurants, beauty salon, pro-shops, etc. Phone 01-878 1119 or 01-940 4585.

MARK COX TENNIS CLUB

Founder memberships invited for new tennis club opening this summer at luxurious Silvermere Leisure Centre, Cobham, Surrey. Facilities include squash, saunas, swimpool, bars, restaurants, beauty salon, pro-shops, etc. Phone 01-878 1119 or 01-940 4585.

TROUT FISHING. 1,000 yards, Newbury Area. Single Rods or Whole. Apply: Bidwells Trumpington Road, Cambridge. Tel. (0223) 3391).

TROUT FISHING. 2 vacancies now, on 1½ miles first class private stocked trout stream in Cotswolds. Abundant wild fish. Stay with family in comfortable home in isolated Gloucestershire village. Breakfast, dinner and double room with bath, lunch out, £100 per person p.w. Phone Filkins (03674) 302.

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MAIDENHEAD. Leave London by M4, turn off at Slough West, over Maidenhead Bridge, immediately left: Riviera Hotel. Lunch on Thames terraces at £1 95 or à la carte. Dinner £2.35. Tel. 0628 25425.
TRAVELLING THROUGH Lancashire on the M6? Cassinellis Restaurant and Motor Inn—200yds. from exit 27 (Standish Parbold Turn-off of the B5239 in Standish). Lunch from £1.26.

UK HOLIDAYS

NORTH WALES, peaceful lodge, excellent centre, mod. cons. Private fishing. From £15-£30. Available from now.—Cerrig-y-Drudion 269.

ESCAPE By MOTOR YACHT to Loch Ness and Caledonian Canal. Fully incl. residential cruises. Write, MY Sarinda, Canal Rd., Inverness.

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NICE — VILLEFRANCHE / MER. Hotel Welcome * * * on the sea front. Tel. (93) 80 70 26.
ATHENS. Regular direct coach hovercraft. £24 single depart Saturdays. Economy Holidays, 36 Ebury Street, London, SW1. 01-730 7351 British Agents.
TRAVELLING through Lancashire on the M6 ?—See Dining Out.
SURREY. — Houses, flats, cottages available, and wanted, for holiday lets. Full details P.I.S., 28 Queens Road, Weybridge. Tel. 40141.
SILVERDALE. Lake District area. Modernised house, sleep 7/8. Dogs welcome. Unexpectedly free week June 7th and June 14th.—Concorde Services, 771 Old Lode Lane, Solihull, West Midlands. Tel. 021-743 0433.
W. CORK. Lovely bungalow, sleeps 6, on harbour, sandy beaches. Cancellation till June 7, June 14-28th, Sept. 20th.—030 833300.
SELF-CATERING holiday flats and B.R. at many centres during the summer months. University Holidays Ltd., Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ED (078-73) 76589 (24 hrs.).
THE LINKS Country Park Hotel and Golf Course, West Runton. Gracious living in a beautiful setting on North Norfolk Coast. Tel. West Runton (026-375) 691.
ALBANY HOTEL, Barkston Gardens, S.W.5, welcomes you. Recently modernized. Nr. West London Air Terminal. 01-370 6116.
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RURAL HERTS. 39 miles London, fully furnished country cottage, 3 bedrooms, available until end September. Ideal for commuter. £30 p.w.—01-730 3336.
NEW FOREST. country cottage, 5 miles Lymington and coast, 3 bedrooms, garden, available from May 31st until July 5th. £40 p.w. incl —Sway 2836.
CORNWALL. Luxury stream-side cottage, Pretty Hamlet, 7 miles from Looe. Sleeps 8. From £30 p.w. Close village shop.—Pinsla 56270.
S. DEVON.—Comfortable s.c. wing country house, sleeps 5; 8 miles sea, secluded.—Ring Stockland 451 (eves.).
TRADITIONAL THATCHED COTTAGE, Rural Dorset. Sleeps 4. Near Cranbourne. Holiday lets. End of May-September, from £35 p.w. 228 2795.
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MEON VALLEY.—Unexpectedly free, s.c. for 2 in beautifully converted old barn, c.h., garage, £30 p.w., all incl. East Meon 335.
KEW GARDENS.—Georgian cottage to let, July 12-Aug. 9. Sleeps 5. £40 p.w. Tel. 01-940 8234 eves.
LAKE DISTRICT. 17th century farmhouse 7 bedrooms, C.H. All mod. cons., free eggs. Dr. E. Hernandez, 01-486 3353.
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ASCOT WEEK.—House to let, sleeps 5. Possible 2 weeks. let. £100 p.w. Tel. Ascot 20239.
PEACE AND QUIET.—N. Essex cottage, sleeps 4-5, 35 mins. City. Tennis, swimming. From £30 p.w.—Silver End. 83172.
EALING.—Own large room in luxury house. £55 p.c.m.—567 ....
CHISWICK.—Man for own room, comfortable flat. Share k. & b. with one other. £10 p.w.—737 9439 till 8 p.m. or 995 0455 after.
PATRICIAN and Liberal Couple ... Oct. ... £50 p.m.—(01) 1502 ....
N.W.3.—Professional person, own room, £37 p.m.—435 7158.
GEORGIAN FAMILY HOUSE in Somerset at foot of Quantock Hills two miles from sea. July 19-Aug. 2. Sleeps up to 12, hard tennis court, games room, fishing and rough shooting. £100 p.w. includes part-time help and garden produce.—Box 2713 M, The Times.
INSTANT FLAT, London, luxury serviced. Mr Page, 01-373 3433.
TOR CROSS, S. Devon, cottage sleeps 4-5. 31 May 7 June, 28 June, 7 July. £20 p.w., 11 Aug. ... 8-24 Sept. £25 p.w.—Guildford 75692.
ATTRACTIVE Country Cottage holiday lets, Northamptonshire. mod cons, sleep 5. Large garden, tennis court, easy access Newbury, Oxford, London, Winchester. £50 p.w.—Box 2446 M, The Times.
GT. MALVERN.—Come to where it's at. The in crowd at Trumps, Hotel and the Red Lion say, " Come back to the Buildings. June." For details ring Malvern 5037.
CORNWALL. Peace, comfort & excellent cooking await you in beautiful old country Rectory set amidst 6 acres Secluded grounds, ideal touring centre. d.b. & b. ... Crofters, St. Erme Rectory, Truro 3797.
N. CORNWALL, on coast, modern family house, sleeps 8. 6 mls. south of Padstow. Safe bathing etc. Available 5-19 Aug., due to cancellation, also now, until 24 June, and from 2 Sept. Home ... 63765 or office ... 0071.
W. 2 VALLEY COTTAGE. Sleep 5, only 7-15 June. £35 incl.—01-351 3781.
ANGLESEY farm mews cottage to let (July 12 to August 30 booked) All mod. cons. incl. TV. 2 beds., sleeps 6. Near beaches, quiet.—Williams Purcial, Marianglas, Gwynedd. Moelfre 329.
SCOTLAND.—Wing of mansion. Every modern amenity. Superb location by loch. Details Property Search, 4a Castle Street, Edinburgh. Tel. 031-225 4040.
WEEKEND Country Break 12 Mons. ... farmhouse, b. and b., ... views, swimming, riding, ... from £5 daily 584 0050.
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(continued on page 27)

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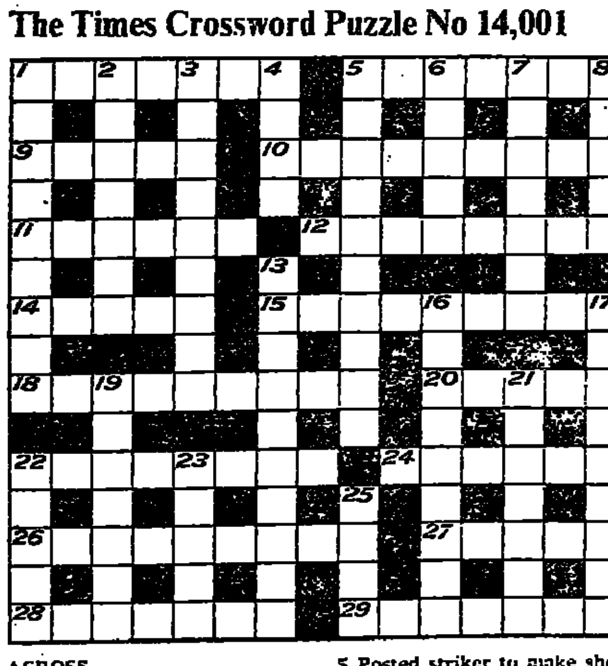
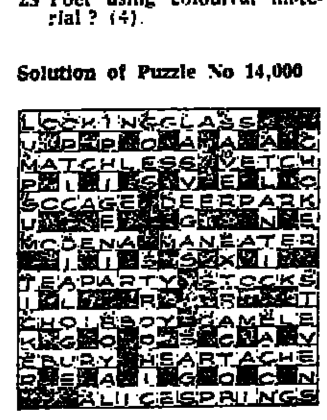
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,001



ACROSS
1 Guns accompany assault ? (7).
5 Painter of one vessel carried by officer (7).
9 More adequate material herein for an author ? (5).
10 Ship soldier joined with some hesitation (9).
11 Allot gains for distribution —about a quarter (6).
12 Drink I was sorry to order ? (8).
14 Frequently loud in tone, perhaps (5).
15 Ropes in Boswell ? (4-5).
18 Natives in the Mikado ? (9).
20 A form of international HQ (5).
22 Give an account of seed distribution round bed (8).
24 Attack a girl returning about one (6).
26 A song or two about the East (9).
27 Pervasive quality of a capital to its citizens (5).
28 Fiddle in Carmen ? Nothing unusual (7).
29 Pole demands whisky—two gallons (7).

DOWN
1 Fruit with a lot of ice, as Tom ordered (9).
2 Goods are still going in this (7).
3 Come out with national communist youth leaders in a crisis (9).
4 Barker's outbursts raised wages a point (4).
5 Posted striker to make show of physical strength (6, 4).
6 Banter poor East over sweetheart (5).
7 Fish swallowed by son of poet (7).
8 Weird quarter up-country (5).
13 Girls stop for player (10).
16 Is discountenanced ? (5, 4).
17 Old sailor is to make counter-bombardment (9).
19 Clothing on the river being a waistcoat (7).
21 Sea-food for Jack, and a hash for Noel (7).
22 Pole, mounted, in charge of this sort of column (5).
23 Set out by road about one (5).
25 Poet using colourful material ? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,000



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